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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. LX.—PART IV

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1928

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TORONTO:

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Health, Report of Registrar-General, Department of (Births, Marriages and Deaths). Health, Board of, Report. Highways Department, Return. Highways Improvement Fund. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, Report. Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-minded. Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Report. Hydro Rentals, Return.	13 14 55 47 17 15 26 41	Printed. Printed. Not Printed. Not Printed. Printed. Printed. Printed. Printed. Not Printed.
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Police Commissioner, Report	45	Not Printed.
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- No. 1 Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 2 Estimates, Supplementary, for the service of the Province for the year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature March, 1st, 1928. Printed. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending October 31st, 1928; presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1928. Printed. Estimates for the year ending October 31st, 1929; presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1928. Printed.

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- No. 3 Report of the Department of Lands and Forests for the year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 4 Annual Report of the Department of Mines for the year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 5 Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending December 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 6 Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1928. *Printed*.

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- No. 7 Report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 8 Report of the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 9 Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department for year 1927.

 Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928 Printed.

- No. 10 Report of the Department of Labour for the year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 11 Report of the Minister of Education for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 12 Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto ending June 30th, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 10th, 1928. *Printed*.

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- No. 13 Annual Report of the Registrar-General's Branch of the Department of Health of Births, Marriages and Deaths for year ending December 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Printed.
- No. 14 Report of Department of Health for the year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 15 Annual Report of Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptics for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 17 Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon Hospitals and Charitable Institutions for year ending September 30th, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Printed.
- No. 19 Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 15th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 20 First Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario from June 1st, 1927, to October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 29th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 21 Report of the Department of Agriculture for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 22 Annual Report of the Statistics Branch, Department of Agriculture for year 1927 Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928.

 Printed.
- No. 23 Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 20th, 1928. *Printed*.

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- No. 24 Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for year ending December 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 26 Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 27 Report of the Provincial Auditor for the year 1926-27. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 28 Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 16th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 29 Report of the Ontario Veterinary College for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 30 Report of the Distribution of the Revised Statutes and Sessional Papers. Presented to the Legislature, February 10th, 1928.

 Not printed.
- No. 31 Comparative Statement of Legislative Grants apportioned to Rural Public and Separate Schools for the years 1926 and 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 10th, 1928. *Not printed*.
- No. 32 Regulations and Orders-in-Council made under the authority of the Department of Education Act relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. Presented to the Legislature, February 14th, 1928. Not printed.
- No. 33 Report of the Ontario Athletic Commission for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 14th, 1928. Not printed.
- No. 34 Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario with respect to The Ontario Companies Act, The Extra Provincial Corporations Act, and The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, etc. Presented to the Legislature, February 14th, 1928. Not printed.
- No. 35 Order-in-Council prescribing fees payable under The Ontario Insurance Act, 1924. Presented to the Legislature, February 15th, 1928. Not printed.
- No. 36 Eleventh Municipal Bulletin—Municipal Statistics, 1926—Bureau of Municipal Affairs. Presented to the Legislature, February 15th, 1928. *Printed* (not bound in Sessional Volumes).
- No. 37 Report of the Commission under The Extra-mural Employment of Sentenced Persons' Act, 1921, for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 20th, 1928. Not printed.

- No. 38 Orders-in-Council made under the authority of The Northern Development Act, 1926, from April 14th, 1927, to February 6th, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 27th, 1928. Not printed.
- No. 39 Report of the Niagara Parks Commission for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1928. *Printed* (not bound in Sessional Volumes).
- No. 40 Report of the Minimum Wage Board, Ontario, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 41 Return to an Order of the House, dated February 18th, 1927, that there be laid before this House, a Return, showing what companies and municipalities in Ontario pay rentals for the use of water powers they are utilizing, and how much was paid in each case last year. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1928. Mr. Slack. Not printed.
- No. 42 Return respecting Insurance on Government Property. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1928. Mr. Bragg. Not printed.
- No. 43 Return to an Order of the House, dated February 11th, 1927, that there be laid before this House, a Return, showing—1. How many Ontario Breweries have been convicted for violation of The Ontario Temperance Act since the present Government came into office in July, 1923. 2. What breweries, and when, and where.

 3. What penalties were incurred. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1928. Mr. Lethbridge. Not printed.
- No. 44 Report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission for the year 1925-26 and 1926-27. Presented to the Legislature, March 12th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 45 Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 15th, 1928. *Printed*.
- No. 46 Report of the Niagara Parks Commission for 1926. Presented to the Legislature, March 16th, 1928. *Printed* (not bound in Sessional Volumes).
- No. 47 Statement re the Highway Improvement Fund for 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 23rd, 1928. Not printed.
- No. 48 Report of the Public Service Superannuation Fund for the year 1927.

 Presented to the Legislature, March 23rd, 1928. Not printed.
- No. 49 Report of the Standing Committee on Fish and Game. Presented to the Legislature, March 28th, 1928. Printed as Appendix Number, Journals of 1928.
- No. 50 Report on Operations under The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1912, for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed*.

- No. 51 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return, showing all correspondence, reports, findings and court records, now in the possession of the Attorney-General, or any other member of the Government, relating to the prosecution of Dr. Grant Fraser of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, in or about the month of June, 1927, on a charge of violating The Ontario Temperance Act, and also in relation to the appeal from the decision of the Police Magistrate to the County Court Judge, and also in relation to the final disposition of the case. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.
- No. 52 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return of all correspondence, documents, memorandums and copies of letters or documents in the possession of the Attorney-General, or any other department, in relation to the retirement and resignation of W. E. Gundy from the office of Police Magistrate of the City of Windsor. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.
- Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return of all correspondence passing between the Attorney-General, or any one in his department, and Jesse Bradford, of Lindsay, Ontario, in relation to the office of Police Magistrate at Lindsay, and the work of the said Jesse Bradford in that office and also all correspondence passing between the Attorney-General or any one in his department and other parties in relation to the said Jesse Bradford and his office of Police Magistrate at Lindsay, and also all petitions, memorandums or representations lodged with the Attorney-General or his department either on behalf of the said Jesse Bradford or in opposition to him. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.
- Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, No. 54 a Return, showing—1. Has the Government or any Department thereof considered amendments either to The Boiler Inspection Act in respect to the annual inspection of steam boilers and other pressure vessels. 2. Have there been any conferences between the Ministers of the Government or officials of any department, with interest directly or indirectly concerned in the manufacture, sale, installation or operation of such equipment; when and where did these conferences take place; what were the names of the parties present, and the interest that each represented. 3. Have there been any conferences between any member of the Government and representatives of any interests at which all of the interests were not invited to be represented. 4. Were records kept of any conferences. 5. Were any proposed amendments drafted by any Department or any officials thereof subsequent to and based upon recommendation, suggestions or resolutions adopted at any such conferences. Presented to the I egislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Pearson. Not printed.

- No. 55
 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return, showing—1. What amount of crushed stone was purchased by the Department of Highways in each of the years 1925 and 1926. 2. From whom was the same purchased. 3. What was the price paid to each vendor. 4. Were tenders asked for in each case. 5. What tenders were received. 6. What was the rate mentioned in each tender. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.
- No. 56 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return of all correspondence leading up to or following or relating to the resignation of Mr. S. L. Squire, Deputy Minister of Highways, passing between Mr. S. L. Squire and the Minister of Highways, the Premier, or any other person or persons. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.
- No. 57 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House a Return, showing the total area of pulp and timber limits which have been sold since January 1st, 1927, to whom the same were sold and what area was sold in each case. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Fletcher. Not printed.
- No. 58 Annual Report of the Civil Service Commissioner for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th 1928. Not printed.





REPORT

RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER

1927

(BEING THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1929



To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I herewith beg to present for your consideration the Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario during the year 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

FORBES GODFREY,

 $Registrar-General\ of\ Ontario.$

SIR:-

I have the honour to submit for your approval the Fifty-eighth Annual Report made in conformity with and under the provisions of the Act respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Registrar-General.

To the Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Registrar-General of Ontario.

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REPORT UPON

Births, Marriages and Deaths FOR THE YEAR 1927

Herewith is presented the Fifty-eighth Annual Report of Vital Statistics for the Province of Ontario.

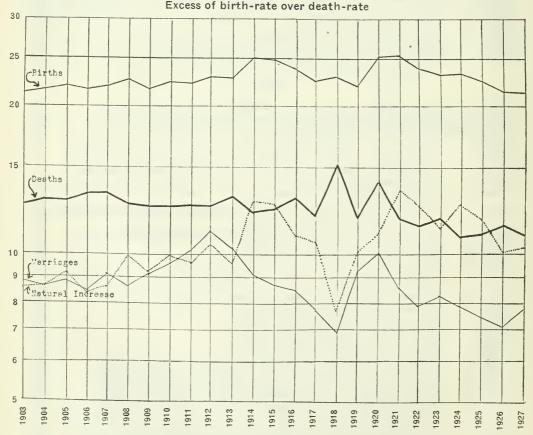
POPULATION

The estimated population for the Province for the year is 3,187,000 which was distributed as follows:

City municipalities	1,336,422 or 41.91 per cent.
lowns (over 5,000 population)	155,061 or 4.86 per cent
Rural (including towns under 5,000 population)	1.695.517 or 53.23 per cent

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS Rate per 1,000 of population

NATURAL INCREASE Excess of birth-rate over death-rate



BIRTHS

	1927	7	1926	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Entire Province	. 67,671 .	. 21.2	67,617	21.5
Cities	. 30,393 .	. 22.7	29,633	22.7
Towns	. 4,041 .	. 26.0	3,980	19.0
Rural	. 33,237 .	. 19.6	34,004	20.8

The number of births registered during the year was practically the same as in the preceding year—only 54 increase. The rate is 0.3 lower owing to the larger population. It is the lowest birth-rate since 1903 when the rate was 21.1. The highest rate ever experienced was that of 1921. The number of births and rates for a decade appear as follows:

Year	Births	Ratio	Year	Births	Ratio
1918	. 64,729	 23.0	1923	70,056	 23.1
1919	. 62,774	 22.0	1924	71,510	 23.3
1920	. 72,511	 25.1	1925	70,122	 22.6
1921	. 74,152	 25.3	1926	67,617	 21.5
1922	. 71,320	 23.9	1927	67,671	 21.2

The number of births by counties may be found in Table 1. Of the fifty-five counties thirty-three had a rate below that of the Province of 21.2 and in twenty-two the rate was above. All municipalities are included in this. No group of counties in any particular part of the Province indicates locally a higher or lower rate; the deviations from the Provincial rate are scattered. In Table 2 will be found the number of births and birth-rates in the cities, and in Table 3 those of towns of over 5,000 population. The following table is interesting in that it compares the birth-rate where the mothers were residents of the place in which the birth occurred with the rate of total births. The difference between would indicate, so to speak, the non-resident birth-rate.

COMPARISON OF BIRTH-RATES IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS

	Birth-Rate	Excluding
Cities	All Births	Non-resident
Belleville	28.5	20.7
Brantford	22.4	19.0
Chatham	29.2	17.8
Fort William	25.6	21.8
Galt		15.9
Guelph		18.6
Hamilton		20.6
Kingston		21.8
Kitchener		22.8
London		16.3
Niagara Falls		23.4
North Bay	-0.17	25.2
Oshawa	4	25.3
Ottawa		21.2
Owen Sound.		18.8
Peterborough		18.8
Port Arthur		22.1
St. Catharines		20.4
St. Thomas		15.5
		22.2
Sarnia		23.1
Sault Ste. Marie	20.4	17.2
Stratford	20.4	19.0
Toronto		24.5
Welland		26.3
Windsor	4 - 1 -	17.6
Woodstock	24.0	17.0

COMPARISON OF BIRTH-RATES IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS-Continued

	Birth-Rate	Excluding
Towns	All Births	Non-resident
Barrie	19.3	11.5
Brockville	21.9	16.3
Cobourg	23.4	17.2
Collingwood	15.9	12.0
Cornwall		35.5
Eastview		32.3
Ford City	25.2	24.9
Hawkesbury	39.9	37.7
Ingersoll	19.2	12.6
Kenora		20.1
Lindsay	24.8	19.1
Midland	23.1	19.4
Orillia		20.6
Pembroke		23.9
Preston	17.2	15.5
Smith's Falls	26.9	19.8
Sudbury	36.2	29.1
Trenton	24.3	23.4
Walkerville	12.2	12.0
Waterloo	26.9	15.4

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

			Natural					Natural	
Year	Births	Deaths	Increase	Ratio	Year	Births	Deaths	Increase	Ratio
1918	64,729	43,038	21,691	7.7	1923	70,056	35,636	34,420	11.4
1919	62,774	34,010	28,764	10.1	1924	71,510	33,078	38,432	12.5
1920	72,511	40,440	32,071	11.1	1925	70,122	33,960	36,162	11.6
1921	74,152	34,551	39,601	13.5	1926	67,617	35,909	31,708	10.0
1922	71,320	34,034	37,286	12.5	1927	67,671	34,775	32,896	10.3

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The illegitimate birth-rate per 1,000 births has fluctuated considerably. In the last 28 years the lowest rate was in 1905 and from that it has risen gradually to its present peak of 28.0. The following shows the rates for 27 years:

Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1901	17.9	1908	14.9	1915	21 . 9	1922	21.2
1902	17.5	1909	13.7	1916	20 . 9	1923	22.5
1903	16.4	1910	19.3	1917	19 . 5	1924	24.2
1904	16.2	1911	19.4	1918	18 . 2	1925	26.8
1905	12.5	1912	21.3	1919	19 . 8	1926	26.9
1906	15.9	1913	21.6	1920	19 . 7	1927	28.0
1907	14 . 4	1914	22 . 1	1921	21 . 5		

STILL-BIRTHS

There were 2,758 still-born children registered as births and 2,754 registered as deaths.

Year	Registered as Births	Registered as Deaths
1918	2,198	1,339
1919	2,091	2,463
1920	2,495	2,868
1921		3,046
1922		2,946
1923		2,960
1924		2,648
1925		2,774
1926		2,802
1927	2,758	2,754

Table 4 is interesting in showing that of the 67,671 births which occurred in the Province, 10.2 were to mothers non-resident of the Province; 27.2 of the total number occurred in public institutions, presumably hospitals, and 72.8 elsewhere, presumably in the homes.

PLURAL BIRTHS CLASSIFIED TO SHOW NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE AND STILLBORN BY SEX, 1927

CLASSIFICATION OF BIRTHS	
	Total
Cases of twins.	798
Two males (both living)	241
One male and one female (both living)	239
Two females (both living)	218
One male living and one male stillborn	25
One male living and one female stillborn	16
One female living and one male stillborn	13
One female living and one female stillborn	13
Two males (both stillborn)	18
One male and one female (both stillborn)	6
Two females (both stillborn)	9
Cases of triplets	9
Three males (all living)	1
Two males and one female (all living)	1 1 3 3
One male and two females (all living)	3
Three formulaes (all living)	2
Three females (all living)	3
Three females (all stillborn).	807
Total multiple births	
M.	850
F.	773
Total single stillbirths	2,622
M.	1,435
F.	1,187
Total single living births	
\mathbf{M}_{\bullet}	33,985
F.	,
Total confinements	69,613

MARRIAGES

There was an increase of 1,045 marriages during the year which is an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number.

Entire Province Cities Towns Rural			Number 24,677 14,059		Ratio 7.7 10.5 9.6 5.3	Number 23,632 13,310 1,516 8,806	26	Ratio 7.5 10.2 7.2 5.4
Year 1918	. 19,525 . 26,328 . 29,104 . 24,871	10	6.9 9.2 0.0 8.5	1923 . 1924 . 1925 . 1926 .		24,038 23,074 23,632		Ratio 8.2 7.8 7.4 7.5 7.7

The average age of marriage during the year for males was 25.3 years and for females 24.7 years. The largest number of marriages occurred at 23 years for the men and 21 for the women.

Other tables relating to marriages will be found under Nos. 12 to 18 inclusive.

DEATHS

There were registered during the year 34,775 deaths. The rate per 1,000 of population was 10.9. There was a slight decrease of 1,134 and the rate was lower by 0.5. The same rate obtained in 1925 and is the second lowest rate in the decade.

	19:	27		1920	6	
	Number		Ratio	Number		Ratio
Entire Province	34,775		10.9	35,909		11.4
Cities	15,784	٠.	11.0	15,947		12.2
Towns	2,043		13.1	2,093		10.0
Rural	16,948		9.9	17,869		10.9

DEATHS AND RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FOR TEN YEARS

Year	Deaths	Ratio	Year	Daths	Ratio
1918	43,038	 15.3	1923	35,636	 11.8
1919	34,010	 11.9	1924	33,078	 10.8
1920	40,440	 14.0	1925	33,960	 10.9
1921	34,551	 11.8	1926	35,909	 11.4
1922	34,034	 11.4	1927	34,775	 10.9

TEN HIGHEST CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH YEAR PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

(The number may be found in Table 33 for the current year.)
(For ten years.)

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	No. of Deaths 1927
Apoplexy. Bright's disease. Cancer. Diseases of the arteries. Infantile diarrhoea. Influenza. Pneumonia (all forms). Tuberculosis. Organic heart disease. Accidents. Diphtheria.	38.2 75.5 52.2 30.1 262.2 202.0 90.0 129.5 60.4	32.3 76.9 45.7 34.0 88.8 108.1 78.0 114.1 59.3	33.8 85.1 64.8 53.6 113.1 125.6 78.7 109.5 62.3	33.4 88.2 62.2 44.9 102.5 73.4 96.1 64.5	32.1 87.5 91.8 31.8 22.0 105.2 66.3 126.0 57.2	69.2 101.7 65.6 142.0 59.1	42.6 95.8 80.1 21.1 18.0 75.8 59.2 112.4 57.4	42.6 95.1 84.1 28.4 32.3 79.5 59.9 116.9 61.0	49.8 99.0 86.3 19.5 50.4 91.2 58.3 163.1 60.4	51.1 99.6 85.9 17.9 30.0 76.7 56.5 139.7 62.6	1,629 3,177 2,738 573 959 2,447 1,803 4,454

The following table compares the total death rates in the cities and towns with the death-rate excluding non-resident deaths:

Cities	Death-rate All Deaths	Excluding Non-resident
Belleville	17.4	12.7
Brantford	. 12.0	10.1
Chatham	20.2	14.6
Fort William	7.6	6.8
Galt	13.8	12.7
Guelph	. 11.6	9.1
Hamilton	. 10.6	9.6
Kingston	. 20.0	14.4
Kitchener	. 11.1	9.5
London	. 17.5	12.9

	Death-rate All Deaths	Excluding Non-resident
Cities		
Niagara Falls	9.9	8.8
North Bay		7.0
Oshawa		10.4
Ottawa		10.9
Owen Sound.		10.3
Peterborough		10.3
Port Arthur		9.8
St. Catharines.		9.0
St. Thomas		11.7
		11.7
Sarnia		8.0
Sault Ste. Marie		
Stratford		9.4
Toronto		10.1
Welland		13.7
Windsor		8.4
Woodstock	. 16.2	13.6
Towns		
Barrie		12.5
Brockville	. 16.0	11.8
Cobourg	. 18.3	15.9
Collingwood	. 16.4	13.8
Cornwall		16.7
Eastview	7.5	7.5
Ford City		4.8
Hawkesbury		12.9
Ingersoll		13.4
Kenora		6.7
Lindsay		11.9
Midland.		10.7
Orillia.		14.1
Pembroke		12.9
		7.5
Preston		11.7
Smith's Falls		
Sudbury		11.8
Trenton		11.0
Walkerville		4.6
Waterloo	. 12.8	7.4

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one registered in 1927 was 4,812, which gives a rate per 1,000 living births of 71.0 and is the lowest infant mortality rate that the Province has ever experienced. The next lowest was that of 1924 when the rate was 75.7.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH (A.) TOTAL DEATHS. (B.) RATE PER 1,000 LIVING BIRTHS. (C.) RATE PER 100 DEATHS

(A)	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Mean
Total	6,402	5,999	7,802	6,763	5,921	5,950	5,418	5,530	5,302	4,812	5,989.9
1. Whooping cough 2. Influenza 3. Convulsions	344 326 850	207 265	242 248 231 971		112 101 146 749	236 113	128		164 102	96 84	167.2
tract	784 224 3,184	280 2,828	515 3,423		488 2,859	492 2,723	553 2,596	567 2,440	481 2,501	439 2,414	450.9 2,787.6

(B.) RATE PER 1,000 LIVING BIRTHS

Total	99.0	95.5	107.5	91.3	83.0	84.9	75.7	78.9	78.5	71.0	86.5
 Whooping cough Influenza 	5.3	3.3	3.4	2.9	1.4	3.4		1.8	2.4		2.2
Convulsions Respiratory diseases	13.4			2.3						1.2 7.5	2.4 10.8
5. Diseases of digestive tract	12.1	4.5	7.1	15.9 6.3	6.8	7.0	7.7	10.9 8.1	7.1	6.5	6.4
7. Congenital weakness. 8. All others	49.2						36.3 10.5				

(C.) RATE PER 100 DEATHS

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Whooping cough 2. Influenza 3. Convulsions 4. Respiratory diseases 5. Diseases of digestive	5.3 5.1 13.2	3.5 4.4	3.2	2.5	$\frac{1.7}{2.4}$	4.0 1.9		2.2	3.1 1.9	2.0 1.7	2.6 2.5 2.8 12.5
tract	12.3 3.5 49.6	$\begin{array}{ c c c c } & 4.7 \\ 47.1 \end{array}$	6.6 43.9	7.0 43.0	8.3 48.2	8.3 45.7	12.0 10.2 47.9 13.9	$\frac{10.2}{44.2}$	$9.1 \\ 47.0$	9.1 50.0	7.5 46.5

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following table shows the number of deaths and rate per 100,000 of population for the communicable diseases:

	1 91	18	19	19	19	20	19	21	19	22	19	23	19	24	19	25	19	26	19	27
Typhoid Fever Smallpox Measles Scarlet fever Whooping	95 84	7.4 .07 3.3 2.9	32 96	5.0 0.1 1.1 3.4	33 303 170	7.0 1.1 10.4 6.0	24 54 144	7.2 0.8 1.8 4.9	6 67 136	6.0 0.2 2.2 4.4	3 109	7.9 0.1 3.6 5.1	47 180 159	3.5 1.5 5.8 5.1 4.7	5	4.4 0.1 2.5 4.3	156 91	2.4 0.1 4.9 2.9	109 3 82 87 181	3.4 0.0 2.5 2.7
Diphtheria		11.9	475	16.5	745		653	22.2 17.3	411		316	10.4 19.3	322	10.5 18.0	251	8.0		7.2 50.4	297	9.3

It will be noted that there is a small rise in the typhoid rate almost equalling the rate of 1924, yet the rate of 1924 was the lowest that had ever been reached up to that time. In respect to measles the rate is the same as in 1925, and diphtheria shows a rise above both 1925 and 1926 but not so high as 1924. The rate for influenza is down considerably below that of 1926 but is a long way from the small figures it used to have prior to 1918. It was no common thing to find the rate for influenza below 10.0 while it has not been lower than 17.3 since the epidemic of 1918.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 1,803 deaths from tuberculosis, giving a rate of 56.5 per 100,000 population, this being the lowest rate ever reached. The following table shows the number of deaths for a decade in age groups:

DEATHS IN ONTARIO FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGES 1918-1927

Year	Total	Ratio per 100,000	0-1	Jnde	er 5	yean	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	69-09	70-79	80 and over	Not stated	Total deaths from all causes.
1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	2,519 2,215 2,280 2,083 1,979 1,989 1,823 1,842 1,835 1,803	78.0 78.7 71.0 66.4 65.6 59.5 59.3 58.3	48 54	35 32 37 36 31 35 27 32 38 27	35 21 24 28 19 18 22 22 21 13	13 12 21 15 16 16 13 22 13	27 25 14 9 13 11 14 7 13 11	40 61 52 39 39 52 41 43 36 37	86 54 74 47 51 55 63 46 67 59	242 175 177 162 154 141 127 146 147 171	677 575 602 578 548 507 448 471 428 417	526 459 480 428 408 422 372 361 363 365	323 311 323 259 261 282 242 257 256 279	207 192 195 192 175 168 182 182 181 160	161 155 146 145 127 158 150 132 142 127	55 80 75	11 9 8 9 10 7 13	22 23 3 8 7 5	34,551 34,034 35,636 30,078 33,960 35,909

TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE GROUPS PER 100,000 POPULATION

		19	23			1	924			192.	5			19	26			19	927	
	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Male	Rate	Female	Rate	Male	Rate	Female	Rate
Under 1 yr. " 1 " " 2 yrs. " 3 " " 4 " " 5 to 9 yrs. 10 " 14 " 115 " 19 " 20 " 24 " 25 " 29 " 30 " 34 " 40 " 44 " 45 " 49 " 40 " 50 " 59 " 70 " 79 " 80 yrs. and over		104.7 82.7 86.5 83.1 74.8 112.0 85.2	21 17 13 16 4 29 29 87 166 118 100 105 56 71 69 61 26	67.8 55.7 43.3 52.5 12.9 18.5 20.6 72.4 132.8 96.9 87.8 94.7 59.5 87.2 54.3 71.8 65.3 45.6	36	49.6 22.2 37.9 19.0 21.5 10.4 21.4 21.4 71.6 95.4 93.9 67.0 74.2 69.6 78.4 100.6 88.7		54.0 64.6 32.8 22.6 22.3 15.1 22.5 69.0 111.4 81.4 77.0 83.0 66.7 54.6 59.9 71.8 101.8	17 8 10 2 22 17 60 84 104 107 71 73 110 79 32	80.6 91.8 70.7 85.7	12 . 5 21 29 86 158 125 95 55 74 39 72 53 24	124.9 99.7 81.2 47.5 75.8 45.7 54.6 60.3 58.9	24 12 6 3 13 30 47 82 94 91 92 87 67 98 83 45	74.0 36.8 18.5 8.99 7.79 20.0 34.0 63.1 72.4 74.8 78.4 85.8 78.2 71.3 92.7 107.2	17 14 9 7 10 23 37 100 121 131 102 78 60 42 83 59 30	52.4 44.0 28.7 22.0 30.5 14.0 25.2 73.8 95.1 103.4 86.0 66.0 66.0 66.3 48.2 63.1 66.1 72.9	12 7 4 5 16 26 47 80 92 91 77 72 85 68 38	36.4 21.2 12.0 14.6 9.42 17.0 33.6 63.0 71.4 73.7 78.4 73.2 79.1 60.3 73.4	15 6 3 6 21 33 124 128 117 97 80 64 66 75 59 34	46.7 18.9 9.40 18.2 12.7 22.3 90.2 95.8 89.7 80.6 70.5 65.1 78.6 60.2 66.7

It will be noted in the above table that the first peak to be reached in all years in the males is the 25-29 age group, while in the females it is the 20-24 age group. Beginning with the 5-9 year group there is a larger number of female deaths than of male deaths in each group and this obtains until the 40-44 year group is reached when the balance is the other way and obtains to the end of the seventh decade. The few deaths from tuberculosis in the 80 years and over group show the balance among the females.

CANCER

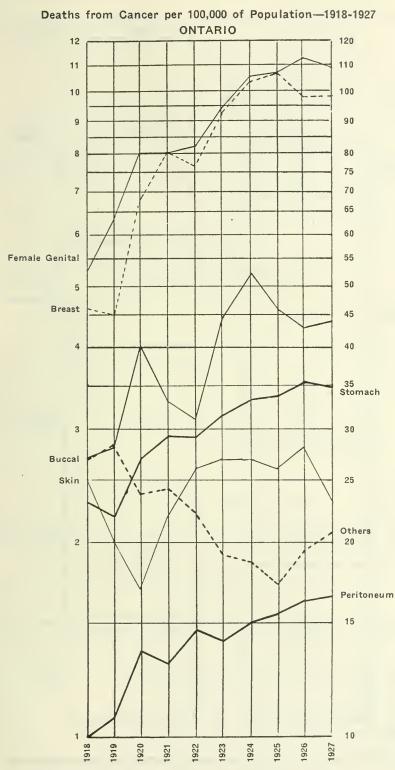
As usual, the number of deaths from cancer for 1927 showed an increase over the number for 1926 or any preceding year. The rate, too, reached a higher peak of 99.6 per 100,000 population, being 0.6 higher than for the preceding year. The following table shows the distribution of deaths from the various types of cancer according to class:

Table showing the distribution of deaths from various types according to class as follows:

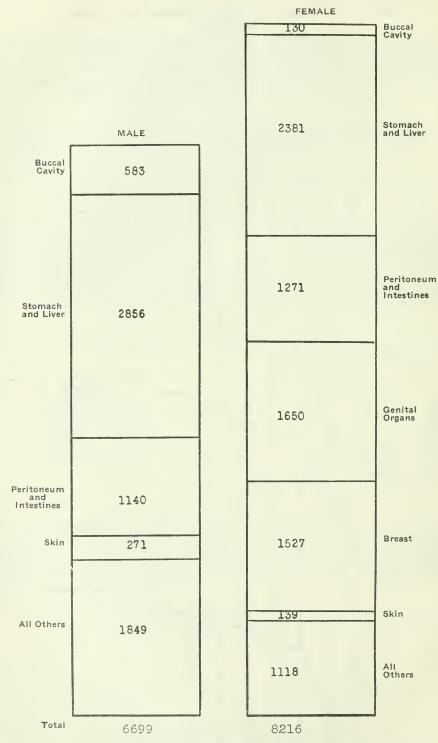
	19	18	19	19	19	20	19	21	19	22	19	23	19	24	19	25	19	26	19	27
Buccal cavity. Stomach. Peritoneum. Female genital organs. Breast. Skin Unspecified.	647 281 148 129 71 750	4.6 2.5 26.8	623 305 181 128 58 805	21.9 10.7 6.3 4.5 2.0 28.3	396 234 198 49 688	23.7	860 391 236 235 66 699	3.3 29.3 13.0 8.0 8.0 2.2 24.1	869 438 244 231 77 656	29.2 14.7 8.2 7.7 2.6 22.0	938 428 283 279 81 531		323 320 85 571	33.4 15.0 10.5 10.4 2.7 18.6	333 331 81 533	33.8 15.5 10.7 10.7 2.6 17.2	353 307 88	35.4 16.3 11.2 9.8 2.8 19.4	526 348 310 75 662	4.4 34.9 16.5 10.9 9.8 2.3 20.8

		Males	Females
Cance "" "" "" ""	" stomach ar " peritoneum " female gen " breast " skin	tty	21 507 264 348 307 32 240
		1,458	1,719

The following graph indicates the rates for the different types of cancer for a period of ten years. Those having rates below ten are indexed on the left side of the graph while those having a higher rate than ten are indexed on the right side. The higher rates are superimposed on the lower rates to enable comparison.



Index for light lines on left.
Index for heavy lines on right.



Comparison of deaths from Cancer covering a five year period 1923-1927

The following table shows the difference in rates for the years 1907, 1917 and 1927.

	19	07	19	17	19	27
	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate
Buccal cavity. Stomach and liver. Peritoneum, intestines and rectum. Female genital Breast. Skin. Other organs.	420 54	0.9 18.9 2.4 1.9 2.6 1.8 31.2	283 154 121	3.5 25.3 10.2 5.5 4.3 2.4 27.8	1,115 526 348 310 75	4.4 34.9 16.5 10.9 9.8 2.3 20.6
Total	1,329	59.8	2,196	79.3	3,177	99.6

SPECIFIC DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM CANCER BY AGE GROUPS

	1922-	-1926	1927			
Ages	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio		
Under 30. 30-39 40-49. 50-59. 60-69. 70-79. 80 and over.	295 571 1,619 2,863 4,176 3,453 1,367	3.5 25.4 88.1 199.7 468.3 855.0 1,055.1	64 133 346 639 928 745 322	3.7 29.8 89.4 199.6 487.8 886.4 1,191.8		
Total	14,344	93.8	3,177	99.6		

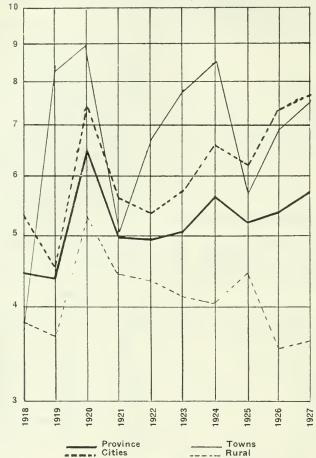
MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths from puerperal causes registered during the year was 403, which gave a rate of 5.72 per 1,000 births, including stillbirths.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS (INCLUDING STILL BIRTHS)

	Prov	vince	Cit	ies	Tov	wns	Rural		
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	
1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	298 284 489 387 370 369 418 388 381 403	4.45 4.38 6.52 5.00 4.96 5.05 5.60 5.32 5.41 5.72	149 126 247 189 178 182 214 200 226 246	5.34 4.63 7.45 5.59 5.54 5.73 6.63 6.20 7.30 7.74	17 36 53 26 34 40 45 33 30 32	3.73 8.31 8.98 5.08 6.69 7.83 8.51 5.91 7.18 7.58	132 122 189 172 158 147 159 155 125 125	3.82 3.66 5.13 4.46 4.24 4.06 4.30 4.41 3.54 3.62	

This graph illustrates table on preceding page.



The following table compares the deaths from puerperal causes by age groups with the total causes, covering a period of five years. It will be seen that in the 30-34 group nearly one-fifth of the total deaths of females in that group was from puerperal causes.

DEATHS OF FEMALES FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES AND FROM ALL CAUSES BY AGES—1923-27

	Deat	hs from	Deaths from puerperal causes per 100 deaths from all causes		
Ages	All causes	Puerperal causes			
15–49	16,613	1,952	11.4		
15-19. 20-24. 25-29. 30-34. 35-39. 40-44. 45-49.	2,705	112 338 395 457 423 201 26	7.4 16.9 18.4 19.6 15.6 7.4		

The following table shows the maternal mortality in the cities and towns comparing deaths in institutions with those presumably in the homes:

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1927

MAT	MATERNAL MORTAETT, 1921													
·	То	otal	Institu	ıtional	Non-Ins	titutional								
Cities and towns, 5,000 population and over	Living births	Deaths from puerperal causes	Living births	Deaths from puerperal causes	Living births	Deaths from puerperal causes								
Belleville. Brantford. Chatham. Fort William. Galt. Guelph. Hamilton. Kingston. Kitchener. London. Niagara Falls. North Bay. Oshawa. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Peterborough. Port Arthur. St. Catharines. St. Thomas. Sarnia. Sault Ste. Marie. Stratford. Toronto. Welland. Windsor. Woodstock. Barrie. Brockville. Cobourg. Collingwood. Cornwall. Eastview. Ford City. Hawkesbury. Ingersoll. Kenora. Lindsay. Midland. Orillia. Pembroke. Preston. Smiths Falls. Sudbury. Trenton. Walkerville. Waterloo.	371 647 453 602 265 418 2,866 594 688 1,286 492 406 595 3,003 297 545 510 577 829 435 578 372 11,448 283 2,088 245 142 204 1125 90 467 1180 1180 1180 1291 98 191 378 141 125 120	6 1 10 3 3	228 343 273 266 139 187 1,305 318 245 795 136 81 253 1,662 150 365 270 299 175 195 132 201 5,738 63 897 135 74 145 59 35 247 1 3 22 53 111 88 71 153 112 9 132 118	6 1 9 3 3 5 25 6 4 4 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	143 304 180 336 126 231 1,561 276 443 356 325 342 1,341 147 180 240 248 240 446 171 5,710 220 1,191 110 68 59 66 55 220 1,86 1,91 1	3 8 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1								
Total, cities and towns of 5,000 and over	34,434 33,237	278 125	16,286 2,179	237 24	18,148 31,058	41 101								
Grand total	67,671	403	18,465	261	49,206	142								

The following table shows the death rates and per cent. from the various types of puerperal deaths. It will be noted that puerperal septicaemia is the

largest single cause in eight of the ten years shown. In 1921 and 1922 the rate from albuminuria exceeded the rate from septicaemia.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS (INCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS) FROM SPECIFIED PUERPERAL CAUSES

		Pueri Cause		Accidents of Pregnancy		Puerperal Haemorrhage		Other accidents of labour		Puerperal Septicaemia		Albuminuria and Convulsions		d	Other Puerpera Causes		ral				
	Deaths	Kate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.
1918	284 489 387 370 369 418 388 381 403	4.38 6.52 5.00 4.96 5.05 5.60 5.32 5.41 5.72	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	98 78 53 54 45 40 30	.85 1.01 1.26 1.05 .73 .73 .62 .57 .43		45 47 55 28 37 51 40 49	.62 .60 .61 .74 .38 .50 .70	8.7 14.1 9.2 12.1 14.9 7.6 8.9 13.1 10.5 12.2	63 42 51 48 42 29 53 47 51 38	.65 .68 .62 .56 .40 .71 .64 .72		85 156 75 59 116 120 103 118 143	1.59 1.62 1.41 1.68 2.03	29.9 32.0 19.4 15.9 31.4 28.7 26.6 31.0 35.5	57 123 81 85 97 98 91 95 106	.88 1.64 1.04 1.14 1.33 1.32 1.25 1.35	23.5 20.1 25.2 20.9 23.0 26.3 23.4 23.5 24.9 26.3	5 38 38 51 46 56 51 37 37	.63 .75 .70 .52 .52	1.7 7.7 9.8 13.8 12.4 13.4 13.1 9.7 9.2

The following table shows the percentage rates from the different types of puerperal causes:

Deaths from Specified Puerperal Causes per 100 Deaths from all Puerperal Causes, By Age, Ontario, 1923-1927

	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	15-49	years						
Total puerperal causes.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Accidents of pregnancy Puerperal haemorrhage Other accidents of labour Puerperal septicaemia Albuminuria and convulsions Other puerperal causes	11.4	9.7	8.9	12.4	12.5	12.3	8.5	23.1
	10.5	5.3	6.5	8.6	9.4	13.2	19.4	19.2
	11.2	7.1	8.3	10.9	12.5	11.8	13.4	19.2
	30.7	33.6	39.7	32.4	32.3	25.1	20.4	19.2
	24.9	39.8	27.6	23.6	22.3	24.9	22.4	15.4
	11.3	4.5	9.0	12.1	10.9	12.8	15.9	3.9

The following table compares deaths from certain important causes with puerperal causes. It will be noted that in the earliest (15-19) group and the latest (45-49) group, deaths from puerperal causes is exceeded only by deaths from tuberculosis notwithstanding all that is said about deaths from heart diseases.

DEATHS OF FEMALES FROM CERTAIN IMPORTANT CAUSES PER 100
TOTAL DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

		Ages at Death										
	Total 15-49 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years				
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Puerperal causes. Tuberculosis. Heart diseases. Cancer. Pneumonia (all forms). Nephritis (acute and chronic) Appendicitis. Influenza. All other causes.	11.7 19.6 9.3 9.4 5.5 4.3 2.3 3.9 34.0	7.3 31.5 7.9 1.2 5.8 4.0 4.6 4.2 33.5	16.8 35.5 5.6 1.4 4.5 1.9 3.1 3.3 27.9	18.4 27.6 7.1 2.9 5.0 2.7 2.9 4.0 29.4	19.6 20.8 7.8 6.1 5.4 3.7 2.1 4.0 30.5	15.6 15.2 9.1 9.5 5.5 4.9 1.8 4.2 34.1	7.4 11.7 11.7 13.8 5.4 5.2 4.4 1.4 39.0	8.3 13.0 21.4 6.1 6.1 1.4 3.4 39.5				

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

The following table shows the chief causes of accidental deaths, and rate per 100,000 of population.

	19	18	19	919	19	920	19	21	19	22	19	23	19	24	19	25	19	26	19	27
Total	1,6 60.	89		630 '.16		805		893 1.52		307 .06		791 .41		760 '.45		371	1,9 60.			97 .66
Burns Drowning Falls Railroads Automobiles Fractures. Other Accidents	124 59 224	6.37 9.78 3.52 5.12 2.10 7.98 25.9	328 76 135 91 207		299 139 130 119 261	4.80 4.49 4.11 9.01	358 128 117 108 301	4.36	277 128 123 103 247	4.29 4.13 3.45 8.28	266 242 160 208 145	8.58 7.99 5.28 6.87 4.78	308 198 169 205 169	5.52 6.69 5.52	326 190 115 256 196	10.48 6.11 3.70 8.24 6.41	298 259 208 242 199	8.50 6.83 7.96 6.54	313 266 160 387 192	

Table 1—General summary of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Ontario by county municipalities (including cities and towns), 1927

																	-	
			RTH		000 on				DEA	ТН	s				1000 tion	hs	S	000 ou
COUNTIES	Esti- mated popula- tion		lusive -birtl		Ratio per 1000 of population	А	all ag	es	Une 1 ye		1- yea		5 ye and		per	Still-births	Marriages	Ratio per 1000 of population
		Total	М	F	Rat of p	Total	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Ratio of pop	St	Z	Rat of p
Total	3,187,000	67,671	34,755	32,916	21.2	34,775	18,305	16,470	2,733	2,079	889	627	14,884	13,764	10.9	2,758	24,677	7.7
Addington Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Cochrane Dufferin Dundas Durham Elgin Essex Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Grey Haldimand Haliburton Hastings Huron Kenora Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds Lennox Lincoln Manitoulin Middlesex Muskoka Nipissing Norfolk Northumberland Ontario Oxford Parry Sound Peel Petth Peterborough Prescott Prince Edward Rainy River Renfrew Russell Simcoe Stormont Sudbury Thunder Bay Timiskaming Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York	7296 48127 53589 44521 165178 186727 15192 17906 24889 46527 131938 44845 21193 16777 59380 21973 6445 25666 54422 47164	962 4400 4400 4400 4400 4400 4400 4400 44	155.3 202.2 484.2 2112.2 484.5 206.6 118.7 16.6 228.8 712.2 82.8 712.7 96.4 245.6 50.3 241.2 245.6 250.6 261.0 261	483 389 1813 808 138 164 138 218 382 2083 1194 129 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	20.2 20.8 19.5 29.4 17.3 30.4 21.9 26.8 18.7 30.4 22.7 17.9 16.9 13.3 26.5 20.1	1029 433 445 480 245 292 865 782 668 1785	133 265 253 149 116 118 282 97 577 245 277	862	1111 1111 1244 1655 488 199 11133 1222 8 133 1222 187 177 223 167 247 251 151 333 129 121 333 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121	731 253 233 1688 82 298 1366 122 298 1366 167 233 11 11 166 20 453 3177 188 25 466 423 233 169 388 284 443 337 422 27 92 445 332 440 340 340 340 340 340 340 340 340 340	19 5 4 42 2 4 42 2 7 7 3 7 5 5 5 5 1 2 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 6 6 3 3 3 2 0 0 6 5 5 4 2 2 1 2 2 7 7 1 3 3 6 6 5 5 8 1 7 1 1 1 6 6 5 5 8 1 7 1 1 6 6 5 5 8 1 7 1 1 6 6 5 5 8 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 22 4 4 21 21 4 10 6 7 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1		1855 7177 844 699 1366 227 4822 2766 227 4822 2766 227 482 210 210 237 249 50 306 226 170 209 51 209	8. 4. 10. 6. 6. 11. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	49 200 88 28 83 11 1547 11 11 16 14 13 14 14 13 14 14 15 14 14 15 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 18 16 17 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	87 1066 264 1485 340 108 1153 355 355 355 355 296 405 296 405 296 405 296 405 296 405 296 405 296 405 296 405 296 405 347 405 405 405 405 405 405 405 405 405 405	7.1 19.8 4.3 5.7 11.7.5 5.6 6.0 6.2 8.4 4.0 6.2 6.2 6.3 7.9 6.2 6.3 7.9 6.3 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9

Table 1A—Number of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and the ratio per 1,000 of population in each county (excluding cities and towns of 5,000 population and over), Ontario, 1927

7.7							
Counties	Estimated population	Births exclud'g still- births	Ratio per 1,000	Deaths exclud'g still- births	Ratio per 1,000	Mar- riages	Ratio per 1,000
Total including all municipalities	3,187,000	67,671	21.2	34,775	10.9	24,677	7.7
Total, excluding cities and towns of 5,000 and over	1,695,517	33,237	19.6	16,948	10.0	9,119	5.4
Addington Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Cochrane Dufferin Dundas Durham Elgin Essex Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Grey Haldimand Haliburton Halton Hastings Huron Kenora Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds Lennox Lincoln Manitoulin Middlesex Muskoka Nipissing Norfolk Northumberland Ontario Oxford Parry Sound Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott Prince Edward Rainy River Renfrew Russell Simcoe Stormont Sudbury Thunder Bay Timiskaming Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington	18,363 36,486 14,784 30,832 20,186 30,012 43,854	143 432 328 796 581 1,670 293 337 420 407 1,617 368 400 247 774 383 161 356 853 807 267 892 612 470 415 195 440 247 630 470 833 559 462 528 515 608 304 585 515 608 304 585 515 608 304 585 515 608 304 585 515 608 589 405 1,042 177 852 284 597 1,017	19.6 17.0 13.3 17.9 15.0 54.7 19.4 15.0 13.7 29.1 15.7 16.5 17.4 25.0 13.9 20.9 17.1 18.9 17.8 16.5 17.8 16.5 17.8 16.5 17.8 16.5 17.8 16.5 17.8 16.5 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8 17.8	88 202 235 473 264 496 165 186 298 308 532 196 207 197 489 225 69 203 418 576 126 469 379 295 330 127 242 93 561 257 203 335 312 498 373 240 233 347 190 214 1183 368 193 581 197 278 80 245 184 283 427 444	12.0 7.7 9.5 10.6 6.8 16.3 10.7 10.7 10.3 9.8 11.7 10.4 10.2 10.7 7.9 10.2 12.2 13.1 10.6 7.6 10.8 11.9 11.9 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.9	35 119 89 305 128 370 106 156 146 382 108 115 240 127 26 132 234 296 53 307 175 114 237 144 148 165 173 146 147 175 173 146 146 147 148 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149	$\begin{array}{c} 4.8 \\ 4.6 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.3 \\ 12.17 \\ 5.16 \\ 4.99 \\ 3.91 \\ 5.81 \\ 5.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 3.6 \\ 5.5 \\ 4.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.3 \\ 6.5 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.5 \\$
WentworthYork	44,159	3,111	10.1 19.9	432 1,191	9.8 7.6	171 607	3.9

Table 2—General summary of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Ontario for Cities, 1927.

CITIES	Popula- tion	(exc)	IRTH usive l-birt	of	Ratio per 1,000	A	All ag	es F	Unday		HS 1- yea		5 ye and		Ratio per 1,000	Still-births	Marriages	Ratio per 1,000
Cities	1,336,422	30,393	15,683	14,710	22.7	15,784	8,119	7,665	1,245	961	326	315	6,548	6,389	11.8	1,334	14,059	10.5
Belleville Brantford Chatham Fort William Galt Guelph Hamilton Kingston Kitchener London Niagara Falls North Bay Oshawa Ottawa Owen Sound Peterborough Port Arthur St. Catharines Sarnia Sarnia Sault Ste. Marie Stratford Toronto Welland Windsor Woodstock	13018 28903 15509 23544 12977 19200 127447 21365 26709 66133 14683 20609 12368 21768 18305 23327 16743 16544 22176 18208 569900 10085 66893 10195	371 647 453 602 265 418 2866 594 688 1286 492 406 595 3003 297 545 577 329 435 577 329 436 446 446 446 446 446 446 446 446 446	149 275 276 315 166 218 293 178 6036 141	319 212 286 141 205 1453 300 337 627 254 196 283 1445 148 270 234 262 163 217 285 194 5412 142 1024	27.8 25.7 29.4 25.9 27.6 27.8 24.8 24.0 25.0 27.9 24.7 19.6 26.3 27.2 20.4 20.0 28.0	227 347 314 179 180 224 13533 428 296 1058 188 133 238 1536 147 307 221 272 222 222 215 203 194 6263 167	106 1833 1599 1122 91 1144 6955 2211 1148 5244 988 524 752 855 150 117 148 1112 116 104 3207 104 373 89	164	26 21 9 12 117 34 29 53	16	1 5 5 9 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	356642442433514122236655331455518822	944 1555 1288 822 1022 5499 1733 108 4600 822 533 89 5766 755 127 92 119 90 84 90 90 92 2772 75	145 1377 822 977 5644 185 1244 4711 78 377 76 1100 98 80 633 779 2573 511 252	13.8 11.6 10.6 20.0 11.1 17.5 9.9 9.1 11.5 12.7 11.9 14.1 12.1 11.6 13.2 13.0	41 28 73 23 17 29 121 8 32 20 19 17 13 23 20	1242 248 273 693 223 127 227 1010 115 224 221 244 118	9.8 8.3 10.2 9.8 11.6 10.4 11.7 8.6 11.0 8.3 10.3 10.5 7.0 10.5 7.0 10.6 9.1 11.0

Table 2A—General summary of Births, Deaths and Marriages for towns of 5,000 population and over, Ontario, 1927

TOWNS	Popula-	(excl	RTH:	of	0001				DEA	ТН	S				1000			1000
5000 population and over	tion		- Dir cir		per	A11	ages		Und 1 ye		yea	- 1	5 ye		per	Still-births	arriages	per
		Total	М	F	Ratio	Total	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Katio	Still	Mar	Ratio
Total	155,061	4,041	2,057	1,984	76.0	2,043	1,095	876	210	132	6#	9†	836	770	13.1	081	1,499	9.6
Barrie Brockville. Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Eastview Ford City. Hawkesbury Ingersoll Kenora Lindsay Midland. Orillia. Pembroke Preston Smith's Falls. Sudbury Trenton Walkerville Waterloo	7365 9322 5343 56552 10329 57313 14531 5367 7708 72313 7820 59056 5697 71055 10301 58000 10208 7459	204 125 90 467 187 365 214 180 185 230 296 98 191 378 141 125	78 107 61 48 230 91 175 121 57 84 89 109 116 155 50 99 190 75 67 55	97 64 42 237 96 190 93 42 120 91 76 114 141 48 92 188 66 58	19.3 21.9 23.4 15.9 45.2 32.6 25.2 39.9 19.2 28.3 24.8 23.6 28.8 32.7 17.2 26.9 36.2 24.3 12.2	149 98 93 236 43 73 82	69 75 41 56 124 23 35 51 37 44 54 65 70 88 20 55 106 32 25	48 74 57 37 112 20 38 31 37 25 54 32 71 87 29 48 61 32 23	6 2 2 36 11	2 4 4 1 233 5 122 8 8 5 7 7 7 14 4 3 8 8 1 8 1 2	2 2 2 9 4 3 8 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 2 5 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 5 2 6 4 2 2 1 1 5 1 2 5 3 3 1 3	58 67 39 54 79 8 15 24 29 35 41 54 65 65 16 45 76 25 219	52 36 84 13 20 19 37 47 23 63 68 25 38 38 28 22	7.5 5.0 15.2 14.4 8.9 12.3 17.6 19.3 8.6 14.5 16.2		46 38 170 31 91 50 51 59 90 55 83 75 44 49 144 54 139	10.5 8.6 6.7 18.4 5.4 6.2 9.3 9.9 7.7 12.4 7.0

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Table 2B—General summary of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Ontario, for towns

Table 2B—C	eneral	sumn of	nary 1,000	popu	rths, I lation	Dea an	ths id t	an ind	d I er	Marı 5,00	iago 0, 1	es ir 9 <mark>27</mark>	1 O1	ntar	io, fe	or to	wns
TOWNS	Estimat-		RTHS	ratio					CAT					ratio			Ratio
1,000 and over and under	ed Popula-		isive o births)	per	21	ll ges			der ear	1- yea		5 ye	ars over	per	Still- births	Mar- riages	per
5,000	tion	Totall				М	F	M		M		M		1000			1000
Towns	306,317 2284			67 23.9 $26 22.3$		111	1855 18	326	221 6	80	67	1705		$\frac{12.9}{11.8}$		3110	10.1
Alliston	1329 2376	33 81	20	13 24.8 $34 35.6$	15	17	6 15	2 2 2	1	[1	7	4	11.3	2	10	7.5
Amherstburg	3017	53	29	24 17.5	29	18	11	4	1 2	1		15		14.0 9.6		18 34	7.9
Arnprior	4033 2596	100		$\frac{16}{26}, \frac{24}{15}, \frac{8}{8}$		26 15	15 12	6	···i	4		16 12		$\frac{10.2}{10.4}$		29 26	7.2
Aylmer	2050	29	13	16 14.1	38	23	15	1		2		20	15	18.5	1	40	19.5
BlenheimBlind River	1595 2335	31 79	14 40	17 19.4 39 33.8	17 41	25	9 16	1 9	3	2	3	14		$\frac{10.6}{17.5}$	7	18 27	11.2
Bowmanville Bracebridge	3630 2449	94 78	36	$\begin{array}{c c} 58 & 25.9 \\ 43 & 31.8 \end{array}$	66 32	31	35 16	2 6	4	1 2	1	28		18.2 13.0	9	49 48	13.5 19.6
Brampton	5100	98	46	52 19.7	50	26	24		1	1]	25	23	9.8	4	39	7.6
Bridgeburg Burlington	3349 3389	55 23	26 12	29 16.4 11 6.8	30 15	16	14	3.	4		1	13	9 8	8.9	5	31 21	9.2 6.2
Campbellford	2749 1522	68 60	35	33 24.7 29 39.4	47 17	16	31	2	3	2	2	12		17.1 11.1	4	18 8	6.5 5.2
Carleton Place	4293	69	33	36 16.1	39	20	19	2	1	4]	17	18	9.1	3	33	7.7
Chesley	1801 1936	33 45	17 26	16 18.3	21 42	13	26	2	1		1	11	24	11.6 21.7	3	22 27	12.2
Cochrane	42 0 3 2958	105 152	51	$\frac{54}{58}, \frac{25}{51}, \frac{0}{4}$	46 88	30 54	16 34	2 18	10	3	1 4	25 32	11	10.9 29.7	7 5	59 61	14.0 20.6
Copper Cliff	2645	63	29	34 23.8	26	14	12	3	2	1	2	10	8	9.8	1	22	8.3
Deseronto	1380 1424	29 10	5	20 21.0	18 24	11	13	1	2			11		13.0 16.8	2 1	16 16	11.5
DrydenDundas	1263 5009	81 54		35 64.1 34 10.8	16	11 25	5 20	1 3	2			10	3	12.6	4	17	13.4
Dunnville	3386	91	36 .	5 26.9	45 54	30	24	2	6	1		22 27	18	15.9	2	42 55	8.4 16.2
Elmira	1720 2692	48 44		7 27.9 2 16.3	24 29	10	14	3				7		13.9 10.8	2	21 28	12.2
Essex	1821	44 19	21	3 24.2	27	12	15	4	1		1	8	13	14.8	1	36	19.8
Forest Fort Frances	1415 5305	204		7 13.4 2 38.5	23 78	14	29	17	11		7	14 25	11	16.2 14.7	3	18 66	12.7 12.4
Gananoque Georgetown	3497 1973	70 30		3 20.0 3 15.2	14	27	14		1			26	13	$\frac{11.7}{7.1}$	3	391 17	8.6
Goderich	4264	86	52	4 20.2	58	31	27	2				29	27	13.6	5	49	11.5
Gravenhurst	1846 1976	54 33		5 19.2 6 16.7	33	22 12	11	5	1	1	1	16		17.9 11.1		20 20	10.8 10.1
Haileybury Hanover	2859 2785	82 72		7 29.0 0 25.8	19 30	13	13	1 3	1			12		6.6	2	16 27	5.6
Harriston	1145	17	10	7 14.8	20	12	8 7					12	8	17.4		5	4.3
Hespeler Huntsville	2748 2670	43 76		0 15.6	16	9	13	6			1	8		5.8	6	41 42	14.9 15.7
Iroquois Falls Keewatin	1426 1368	67		5 47.0 2 17.5	22	15	7 4	6			2	9		15.4	2	29 4	20.7
Kincardine	1827	95	57 3	8 52.2	59	32	27	6	5			24	22	32.3	7	30	16.4
Kingsville Leamington	2437 5072	57 104		3 23.4	33 76	21 36	12	2 4	1 2	· · · i	1	19		13.5	3.	21 75	8.6 14.8
Listowel	2346 1650	58 71		2 24.7	45 25	18	27	5	1 3		1	13		19.2 15.1	2	35 14	14.9 8.5
Meaford	2747	35	19 1	6 12.7	31	15	16	3				12	16	11.3	5	26	9.5
Merritton	2556 1875	34		0 13.3 9 20.2	27 18	12	15	1 2		- 1		11 8		9.6	····i	9	3.5 5.9
Mimico	5876 1574	107		9 18.2 4 15.6	81 16	38	43	4	3		2	34	38	13.8	6	42 14	7.1
Mount Forest	1911	37	24 1	3 19.3	30	16	14	1				15	14	15.7	1	28	14.6
Napanee	2983 2624	101		6 16.4 5 38.5	42 15	21	21	1 2	3			19		14.1	3 4	40 36	13.4
New Toronto	3314 5327	91 104	45 4	6 27.5 3 19.6	60 23	29	31	3	2		2	26	27	18.1	5 8	45 24	13.6
Niagara	1859	31	17 1	4 16.6	21	10	11			4		9	11	11.3	1	10	5.4
Oakville. Orangeville.	3320 2679	46 66	40 2	0 13.9	23 50	25	12	4	3			20	22	6.9	7	22 23	6.6 8.6
Palmerston	1650 4063	34 106		0 20.6 8 26.1	16 43	10 28	6 15	2 7				8 21	- 6	9.7	4	14 30	8.5 7.4
Parry Sound	3254	125	71 5	4 38.4	55	29	26	5		1		23	22	16.9	5	50	15.4
Penetanguishene.	3985 3712	117	42 3	5 29.3	54 48	25 18	29 30	5				19	22	13.5		37 50	9.3
Petrolia. Picton.	2516 3266	91 89	51 4	0 36.2 9 27.2	68	46 34	31	5	3			41	21	27.0	2 5 7	33 43	13.1
Port Colborne	5203	152	75 7	7 29.2	48	28	20	8	4	1	i	19	15	0 2		44	8.5
Port Hope	4468 2724	91 47	25 2	9 20.3 2 17.8	38	33	43	3				33	23	[7.0 [3.9]	5 9 2 3 7	40 40	14.7
Rainy River	1570 5217	38 137	26 1 81 5	2 24.2 6 26.3	17	10 36	36	10	5			9 24	7 1	10.8	3.	15 51	9.5 9.8
Kidgetown	1983	37	22 1	5 18.7	26	11	15		2	1	1	10	12 1	13.1	5	21	10.6
Riverside. Rockland	4383 2776	104 103	50 5	8 23.7 3 37.1		17	7 15	5	1 6	2	1	10	5 8 1	5.5	21	15 13	4.6
St. Mary's	4023 10258	75 255 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 52 & 2 \\ 137 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$	3 18.6 8 24.8		32	28: 35	5	2	2	4	27 20	2611	1.1 0	2 7	29 74	7.2
Seaforth	1670 4581	3.5	12 2	3 20.9	38	24	14	5	2	1.		23	12	6.7	3	10	5.9
Simcoe Sioux Lookout	1702	166	86 8	0 36.2 8 41.7		39 13	27	5	2	1 .	1	33	2.5	0.5	8	68 26	15.2
Southampton Strathroy	1691 2702	33	13: 2	0 19.5 7 26.6	13 55	7 28	6 27	1 2			1	6 26	6	7.6	1 1	11 33	6.5
Sturgeon Falls	4647		111 10	6 46.6	48	27	21	12	7	6	2	9	12 1	0.3	0	40	8.6
Thessalon. Thorold.	1610 4935	53 126	66 6	2 32.9 0 25.5	39	15 21	10 18	4 3	2 2	2 3 .	2	9 15	16	7.9	2 2	24 42	8.5
Tilbury	1992 3257	42 93	23 1	9 21.0 4 28.5	14	32	6	2	2			6 29	22 1	7.0	2 4	48	24.0 10.7
Timmins	11855	471 2	249 22	2 39.7	121	71	50	18	29	8	2	45	19 1	0.2	9	149	12.5
Uxbridge Vankleck Hill	1417 1523	24	17 2	1 16.9 4 26.9	22	13	9	1	i		1	12	9 1	5.5	4	20	12.7 13.1
Walkerton Wallaceburg	2357 4234	47 120	20 2	7 19.9 8 28.3	48	21	27 26	2 5			1 3	19 32	24 2 17 1	0 3	2 2 3	36 42	9.9
Weston. Whitby	4190 5195	57	31 2	6 13.6	192	96	96	3	1	1	2	92	93 4	5.8	3	33	7.8 6.1
Wiarton	1854	55	26 2	9 7.5 9 29.6	20	85 14	74	i.				85 13	73 3	0.7	3	32 25	13.4
Wingham	2266	381	22 1	6'16 7	28	11	17	3	11.	! .	'	81	161	2.31	41	27	11.9

Table 3—Births (exclusive of Still-births) by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban for Ontario by Counties—1927

							-1927						
Province and Counties	Total						MON	NTHS					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ontario	67671	5120	5087	6124	6024	5926	5896	6124	5777	5656	5441	5128	5368
Rural Urban	25846 41825	1934 3186	1900 3187	2373 3751	2402 3622	2293 3633	2283 3613	2313 3811	2280 3497	2155 3501	2030 3411	1964 3164	1919 3449
	41825. 143 143 1010 300 710 578 799 53 975 222 753 647 106 533 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	3186	3187 77 79 244 555 41 86 85 50 65 50 65 50 15 47 47 42 43 31 111 118 73 45 66 33 36 61 21 21 21 22 23 20 20 21 22 28 86 47 36 36 36 36 37 37 36 36 36 36 37 37 37 38 38 36 36 36 37 37 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	3751 166 1689 388 51 3781 433 53 382 271 1633 88 788 788 788 788 788 788 788 788 78	36222	36333	3613 36	3811 1	3497 144 144 105 31 744 71 133 4 71 71 133 4 14 105 105 106 107 118 108 108 108 108 108 108	3501	34111	31644 13184 211 63384 211 63385 386 246 2400 2255 386 268 288 286 288 286 288 286 288 287 27 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1

Table 3—Births (exclusive of Still-births) by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban, for Ontario by Counties, 1927—Continued

Provide a and Counties	Tetal						MON	ITHS					
Province and Counties	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Haldimand Rural Urban Dunnville, t Haliburton Rural Halton Rural Hurban Burlington, t Georgetown, t Milton, t Oakville, t Hastings Rural Urban Belleville, c Deseronto, t Trenton, t Huron Rural Urban Clinton, t Goderich, t Seaforth, t Wingham, t Kenora Rural Urban Dryden, t Keenora, t Sioux Lookout, t Kent Rural Urban Chatham, c Blenheim, t Dresden, t Ridgetown, t Tilbury, t Wallaceburg, t Lambton Sarnia, c Forest, t Petrolia, t Carleton Place, t Petrol, t Smith's Fall, t Leeds Rural Urban Brockville, t Gananoque, t Lennox Rural Urban Brockville, t Gananoque, t Lennox Rural Urban Sarnia Rural Urban Brockville, t Gananoque, t Lennox Rural Urban Napanee, t Lincoln Rural Urban St Carleton Place, t Petriton Rural Urban Rockville, t Gananoque, t Lennox Rural Urban Napanee, t Lincoln Rural Urban London, c Parkhill, t Startarlory, t	383 292 91 161 161 161 161 356 219 137 23 38 46 1365 824 541 371 29 141 807 603 38 41 380 381 101 345 652 693 453 331 100 37 422 120 1047 502 2545 455 159 91 661 239 422 120 1047 502 1047 1051 1051 1051 1051 1051 1051 1051 105	2 2 16 16 128 37 91 84 1 6 43 29	17 149 35 114 108 2 4 27 15	30 58 51 3 2 2 20 20 147 377 110 103	433 35 88 8 89 199 199 199 11 188 133 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 114 6 6 115 6 6 115 6 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	3 3 4 26 26 172 50 122 112 3 7 38 24	120 109 3 8 51 25	211 313 88 88 133 133 133 133 133 133 133	31 27 24 33 16 15 51 1 87 35 52 43 34 1 1 4 24 24 24 166 41 125 116 39 20 39 20 39 20 39 20 39 39 39 39 39 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	651 188 22 21 100 44 42 44 44 44 44 45 45 46 46 17 66 47 67 63 33 30 19 91 11 120 16 6 17 79 26 6 114 47 79 26 6 114 111 11 11 12 2 366 21 366 21	17 5 14 13 1 1 1 90 34 56 45 55 56 18 155 43 112 988 31 11 38 11 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	144 11 13 39 1000 555 445 11 11 11 12 22 22 29 11 11 10 61 63 44 40 61 11 11 10 63 44 46 61 11 11 10 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	28 48 42 3 3 1 13 162 38 124 118

Table 3—Births (exclusive of Still-births) by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban, for Ontario by Counties, 1927—Continued

Province	T. 4-1						MON	THS					
Province and Counties	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Muskoka—Continued Bracebridge t. Gravenhurst, t. Huntsville, t. Nipissing Rural Urban. North Bay, c. Mattawa, t. Sturgeon Falls, t. Norfolk Rural Urban. Simcoe, t. Northumberland Rural Urban. Campbellford, t. Cobourg, t. Ontario Rural Urban. Oshawa, c. Uxbridge, t. Whitby, t. Oxford Rural Urban. Woodstock, c. Ingersoll, t. Tillsonburg, t. Parry Sound Rural Urban. Parry Sound, t. Peel. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Peel. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Peeth. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Perth. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Perth. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Perth. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Peth. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Peth. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Rural Urban. Brampton, t. Rural Urban. Feterborough Rural Urban. Peterborough, c. Prescott. Rural Urban. Fert Frances, t. Rainy River Rural Urban. Fort Frances, t. Rainy River, t. Renfirew. Rural Urban. Rockland, t. Simcoe. Rural Urban. Rockland, t. Roilliston, t. Balliston, t. Balliston, t. Balliston, t. Balliston, t. Gollingwood, t. Midland, t. Orillia, t. Penetanguishene, t.	103 103 1609 812 797 33 142 90 185 230	122 233 144 499 400 99 1199 599 600 111 33 188	111 128 122 166 133 3 91 433 48 100 266 265 114 141 122 268 544 122 118 108 109 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 11	1 11 5 11 20	63 57 6 6 164 82 82 1 11 11 28 21	76 77 4 15 9 16 23	48 444 5 30 9 45 37 8 8 1 22 22 60 62 1 177 9	248 9 9 9 9 57 39 18 8 4 4 14 4 8 9 8 6 6 7 7 12 2 12 2 13 0 0 2 2 2 2 8 8 8 6 4 0 6 4 5 5 5 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	122 233 200 33 1066 588 488 9 40 333 77 77 129 65 64 44 44 48 82 82	1	6 6 6 6 80 33 34 7 27 7 5 5 36 6 10 0 12 29 9 8 8 3 3 3 3 3 1 10 1 2 3 2 8 8 8 8 9 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 2 3 3 8 8 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 8 8 76 76 355 411 27 7 31 11 344 38 8 6 6 77 7 23 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	53 11 22 20 37 33 4 4 4 124 53 71 3 7 6 266 20 20

Table 3—Births (exclusive of Still-births) by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban, for Ontario by Counties, 1927—Continued

De alare and Counties	T-401						MON	THS					
Province and Counties	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
ormont	872	71	50	68	88	72	81	80	76	68	73	71	:
Rural Urban	405 467	35 36	27 23	33 35	45 43	. 32	38 43	37 43	34 42	22 46	33 40	37	
Cornwall, t	467	36	23	35	43	40		43	42	46	40 120	34 119	
dburyRural	1420 893	112 66	118 72	124 75	134 79	130 86	120 83	126 77	111 58	114 71	80		
Urban	527	46	46	49	55	44	37	49	53	43	40	36	
Capreol, t	60 26	6	8	2 3	6	2	7 2	3	3	5 4	6 2	1	
Copper Cliff, t	63	7	2	6	3	4		4	6		5 27	8 18	
Sudbury, thunder Bay	378 1289	32 105	34 94	38 117	44 112	37 106		38 130	41 112				1
Rural	177	17	18	23	18	18	16		16	10			
Urban	1112 602	88 46	76 37	94 53	94 52	88 45		65	96 52				
Port Arthur, c	510	42	39	41	42 77	43	46		44				
miskaming	852 564	70 51	52 37	62	41	87 70		88 64	64				
Urban	288	19	15	29	36	17	31	24	29			15	
Cobalt, t	105 82	6 5	5 2	9	13	5 7	14						
New Liskeard, t	101	8	8	12	11	5	12	12	8	6		4	
ictoria Rural	464 284			42 24					53 34				
Urban	180	12	6	18	1.5	12	21	14	19	11	12	23	
Lindsay, t	180 1768		144	18 170		164		14 161					
Rural	510	35	38	46	55	40	45	44	48	36	46	36	
Urban	1258 265			124 27	106	124			105				
Kitchener, c	688	48		63		68	59	64	63	45	56	47	
Elmira, t	44 43		2	5 3	3	8						2	
Preston, t	98	9	17	13	8	11	. 3	7		7		10	
Waterloo, t	120 1792			13 169								143	
Rural	684	46	38	70	63	68	73	45	80	49	47	45	
Urban Niagara Falls, c	1108 492			99 44									
Welland, c	283	23		25	22	28	18	24	18	27	23	28	
Bridgeburg, t	55 152		3	12		11				8			
Thorold, t	126	16		15	9	1.5	8	11	12	14	5	8	
Rural	1110 604			98 56		100							
Rural. Urban.	506			42	38	50	43	48	43	38	37	59	
Guelph, c	418 17	28	34	35	28	41			33			51	
Mount Forest, t	37		4	3					3		2	3	
Palmerston, t	34 3313		2 2	3 321	298	253			282				
VentworthRural	393		31	49		233	35	25					
Urban	2920	206	227	272		230							
Hamilton, c Dundas, t	2866 54	2	223	265	3	4	. 6	5	3	3	4	7	
ork	14559	1049		1358				1325					1
RuralUrban	2711 11848			237			251						Ġ
Toronto, c	11448	847	877	1080			970	1013	964	944	1003	857	
Aurora, t	107		12	16	5 5	10	3				5 7	10	
Newmarket, t	91			5	4	12	2 6	9	6	9		8	
New Toronto, t	104	3	5 5	10					8		9 5		

Table 4—Births (exclusive of Still-births) to Resident and Non-resident Mothers, and Births in Public Institutions, in the Cities and Towns of Ontario of 5,000 Population and over, 1927.

		ALL	BIRTHS		Birt		UBLIC IN	STITU-			EWHERE NSTITUTI	
Cities and towns	Total	To resi- dent moth- ers	resident	Non- resi- dent in prov-	Total	To resi- dent moth- ers	resident or town	ners non- in city of birth were Non- resi- dent in prov-	Total	To resident mothers	resident	Non- resi- dent in prov-
Cities: Belleville Brantford Chatham Fort William. Galt. Guelph. Hamilton. Kingston Kitchener London. Niagara Falls North Bay Oshawa Ottawa Owen Sound Peterborough Port Arthur St. Catharines. St. Thomas. Sarnia Sault Ste. Marie. Stratford Toronto Welland Windsor. Woodstock	371 6477 453 602 2655 4188 2866 594 406 595 3003 297. 545 5777 3299 435, 5778 372 211448 288 2488 245	270 550 276 513 207 357 2631 444 611 1078 444 370 522 254 405 477 258 367 512 313 10765 245 1761 180	97 90 163 85 54 59 220 144 71 191	144 47 144 44 22 155 66 67 17 44 33 11 166 63 32 26 66 99 66 99 66 99 94 55 39 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93	2288 3433 2733 2666 1399 1877 1305 3188 2455 7955 1366 2700 2999 1755 195 1322 2011 5738 633 897 1357	262 104 201 86 133 1096 181	92 74 158 62	37 11 30 21	143 304 180 336 126 231 1561 276 443 349 1347 187 278 1341 147 180 240 240 240 446 171 5710 220 1191	1377 2888 1722 3121 224 1535 2633 4300 4633 3422 3066 3322 13088 1400 1711 214 2211 1644 5618 2111 1161	55 166 5.5 233 35 22 12 12 26 13 18 10 13 37 7 8 8 8 8 9 14 8 15 16 16 17 17 17 18 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1 1 2 2 2 4 4 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 5 5 4 4 1 1 1 4 4 8 8 1 1 1 4 8 8 1 1
Towns: Barrie Brockville Cobourg. Collingwood Cornwall Eastview Ford City Hawkesbury Ingersoll Kenora. Lindsay Midland Orillia Pembroke Preston. Smith's Falls Sudbury Trenton Walkerville Waterloo	142 204 125 90 467 187 365 214 99 204 185 230 296 98 8 191 378 141 125 125	85 152 92 68 367 185 362 202 65 155 138 152 216 300 136 123 115	52 49 29 22 84 34 43 38 33 68 10 48 77 3	5 5 3 4 4 2 1 5 5 6 4 4 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1	74 145 59 35 247 11 88 71 153 1112 9 132 118	32 95 34 17 154 1 1 3 11 24 72 51 45 53 58 84 58	34 477 244 1881 6 29 34 26 59 59 51 47 60 1	12 55 53 38 11	68 59 66 55 220 186 362 192 46 93 92 114 77 184 89 92 260 1411 123 120	53 57 58 51 213 184 359 191 41 83 87 707 71 163 82 57 242 136 61 222 115	14 22 5 4 4 3 2 1 5 9 9 4 7 7 6 6 1 17 6 17 6 14 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	1 1 3 3 4 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1

Table 5—Total Births (exclusive of Still-births) and Births in Public Institutions, Showing the Number of Mothers Non-Resident in the Province of Ontario, 1927.

	In Public Instituti	ons and Elsewhere	In Public 1	INSTITUTIONS
Province	Total	Births to mothers non-resident of province	Total	Births to mothers non-resident of province
Ontario	67,671	689	18,465	434

Table 6—Births (exclusive of Still-births) Classified as Legitimate or Illegitimate and as Single or Plural by Sex, for Cities and Towns of 5.000 and over 1927—Ortario

			5,	5,000 and	d over,	1761		Ontario										
Develience Cities and Tourns	Tol	Total Births	18	Leg	Legitimate		Illeg	Megitimate		Singl	Single Births	v	Twi	Twin Births		T	Triplets	
	M.	표.	Total	M.	E.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.		Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	표	Total
ıtario	34,755	32,916	67,671	33,759 3	31,954 65	65,713	966	962	1,958 3	34,026 3	32,225	66,251	721	675	869	00	16	∞
ties and towns of 5,000 and over-		1		i i		i i	1 1	7,00		100	000			110	107			-
Coronto	0,030 5,	453	11,448	1,359	1,401	2,760	257	52	100	1,384	1,420	2,804	29	33	31		:	:
Ottawa.	1,558	445	3,003	1,426		755	132	116		1,521	1,420	2,941		2.5	. x			
Vindsor	1,064	024	2,088	1,033		,027	31	30		1,040	1,006	2,046		- 82	21			
3rantford.	328	319	647	318		628	10	6 0		317	299	616		17	4 ×		~	- :
Kingston	294	300	594	277		560	17	17		284	288	572		12	11			:
Sault Ste. Marie.	293	285	57 7 8 7 8	285		562	00 -	90 O		284	278	502		7 [7.0			
Fort William	316	286	602			591	4	-10		314	282	596		41	3	:	:	:
St. Catharines	315	262	577			567	4,	9 -	0.4		255	563		7 11	7	:	:	:
Stratford	178	104	372		189	366	o	- 1V	# 0		187	362		-15	+ IS			
St. Thomas	166	163	329		159	323	2	4	9		161	325		7	2	:	:	:
Port Arthur	276	234	510		224	490	0 4	10	20		232	498		7 00	0 0			
Nagara Falls	238	254	493		247	474	1 1	7.5	18		252	482		7	ī			
Chatham	241	212	453		204	437	oc =	00 +	10		209	250		70 L	7 %	:	:	
Belleville	179	192	371		183	354	# 00	- 6	17.		184	356	ır,	7	9.	2		
Owen Sound	149	148	297		144	285	0C V	40	12		146	292		: 1/	П	-	7	- :
OshawaNorth Bay	212	196	595 406		193	283 400	0 m	O 100	71		181	386		15	10			
Brockville	107	97	204		67	203	-				95	200		2	2,	:	:	:
Woodstock	136	109	245		801	240	₩-,	- 4	r, v		104	237		0	* -			
Welland	141	142	283		140	277	4	7	9		140	281	:	2			:	:
Sudbury	190	188	378		180	366	4 n	oc u	12		188	376	217	: "	- v	:		
Lindsav	89	141	180		87	175	0	2.4	22		000	178		, -	-			
Cornwall	230	237	467		235	455	10	2	12	223	232	455		r: +	9+	:	:	:
Walkerville	100	28	125		252	122		ý -	04	000		185	- :	7	1			
Barrie	78	64	142		62	138	5	2	4	78		142	: :		: 1	:	:	:
Smith's Falls	66	92	191		9.5	189	2	: '	2	97		187		2	- 5	:	:	:
Trenton.	7.5	99	141		64	130	- ~	2	77 77	7.3	000	139	7-		2			
Collingwood	248	42	06		41	87	. 2	: -	n m	48	40	88	:	2	-			:
Ford City.	175	190	365		187	360	2	200	200	171	188	359		7	m c	:		:
Hawkesbury	121	93 8 8	214 08		46	212	: -	2.5	710	48	977	210	2 2	7	7 77			
Kenora	84	120	204		119	203	· :		-	81	115	196		50	4	:	:	:
Cobourg	010	64 06	125	09	0.5	124		-	65	87	0.4	125	:	2	3.		: :	
Ingersoll	57	42	66	- 1	42	00	1 :	-		55	42	97	21.		-			

Table 7—Births (exclusive of Still-births)

									abic		Dire	115 (CACI	usiv	e 01	Stil	1-01	
Age of Father	Total																AG	E OF
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Under 16 years. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65 and over. Not stated. Children born to married mothers. Children born to married mothers.	3 9 95 3133 642 1154 1556 2084 2528 2799 3030 3409 3254 3344 3398 2995 2874 2536 2460 2211 2019 1492 1655 1308 1060 971 735 634 409 346 225 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 18		2 1	1 1 1 2	1 1 3 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 3 3	153 232 1155 100 77 133 55 22 44 33 22 33 11	33,55,70	99 7 7 99 7 7 99 9 7 9 9 9 9 7 9 9 9 9	1870 2000	88	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1	2 2 3 3 6 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	11 2 4 4 8 8 8 31 31 33 38 8 38 8 38 8 38 8	77 2 4 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	8 2 2 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6	2 20 44 465 44 465 48 220 323 3382 2290 2218 4178 7325 2109 2188 1139 1139 1139 1139 1139 1140 1150 1160 1170 1170 1170 1170 1170 1170 117
Children born to all mothers	67,671	1	2 2	0	100	280					3100		3623		3715			

Classified According to Ages of Parents, 1927-Ontario

MOTHER

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50 and over	Not stat- en
33 3 3 144 288 422 666 1300 361 351 351 351 351 351 351 351 351 351 35	33 3 5 222 9 533 3204 43 2842 2600 1900 1144 1144 282 299 77 55 44 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	7 4 3 5 2		132 66 106 98 52 41 355 14 5 11 8 4 4 2 2	25	2 4 4 7 7 7 8 8 266 35 56 93 31 266 252 221 1 1 7 8 8 32 33 34 4 4 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 4 4 3 3	1 4 4 4 4 4 7 7 7 7 22 22 22 119 119 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 44 3 31 1 77 199 166 377 551 688 90 1967 1977 1977 1977 1977 1978 1466 1144 1022 7661 1961 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	33 34 44 44 111 17 133 199 166 125 1366 125 1366 125 136 114 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104 104	11 1 1 1 2 2 9 5 11 1 1 1 7 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 4 4 9 9 10 0 1 2 2 5 3 3 3 3 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 2 2 3 1 3 2 2 2 2 7 7 1 0 2 2 8 1 1 4 4 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 4 4 5 5 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 7 5 6 6 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 3 2 2 1 1 3 3 2 2 2 1 1	1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 100 8 8 9 9 9 11 8 5 7 7 4 4 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 5 7 1 1 4 3 1 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 2		2
31	47	25	20	15	2420 16 2436	13	9	9	13	14	9	7	724 3 727	484 4 488	1	2	97	40	15	11 	15	330 40 570

Table 8-Births (exclusive of Still-births) Classified According to Racial Origin of Parents, 1927-Ontario

1		bofilooqs to N	0.11 - 11 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	548 287 261
		Other	c- : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	60 34 26
		Ukraniant	430 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	493 257 236
		Syrian	880	83 47 36
		ssiw2	∞ ~ ∞ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	45 26 19
		Swedish	113 33 38 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	162 81 81
		Serb and Croat		109 58 51
,		Russian	46	217 112 105
		Rumanian		147 76 71
		Polish	22	733 372 361
		neigewroN	~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	103 58 45
		Negro	1.5	135 81 54
		Jewish	8 04 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	821 439 382
		apanese Japanese		1 2 6
0		Italian	= x ₀ · c · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1349 707 642
	ER	neibnl	2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	533 284 249
	MOTHER	lcelandic	777	040
		пытыдпиН	менн : :: н : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	168 86 82
	OF	ubniH		: : :
	Z	Greek		99
	RACIAL ORIGIN	Сегтап	230.2 84.730.2 1899 22.2 172 2.2 1899 2.3 172 2.2 1899 2.3 1899 2.3 172 2.3 173 2.3 174 4.4 175 2.3 175 2.3	395 3109 202 1603 1193 1506
	IL (deinnia	3256	395 202 193
	VCI/	Dutch	147 101 24 24 24 25 3 3 3 3 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	615 313 302
	R	Danish	14 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	53 28 25
		Czech and Slovak	3. 55 3	97 56 41
		Chinese	338888888888888888888888888888888888888	40 23 17
	ĺ	Bulgarian	7	24 10 14
:		Belgian	2 : 8 : 9 : 3 : 2 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1	166 84 82
		nsirtenA.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	222 116 106
		Armenian		32
			2002 2002 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006 2006	9152 4666 4486
		Welsh	10448 0386 7	249 9 122 4 127 4
		Scotch	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9314 4769 14545
	}	401032		6 93 0 47 6 45
		deirl	22.00 1.35.77 1.35.77 2.77 2.77 2.77 2.77 2.77 2.77 2.77	10386 5360 5026
		Filsh	18698 12718 27787 1287 14 4 19 2 19 2 19 4 462 19 4 19 4 19 4 19 4 19 4 19 4 19 4 19 4	26006 13316 12690
T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T				122
•		Total	20050000000000000000000000000000000000	65713 33759 31954
				Children born to 65 married mothers M 33 married mothers
		gin o	Stovak. Proat.	other
		ial Orig Father	i ger	d mc
		Racial Origin of Father	English Irish Scotch Welsh French French Ausrian Belgian Belgian Bulgarian Chinese Chinese Chinese Greek Danish Durch Hindu Hindu Hindan Hindan Hindan Hindan Hindan Helalian Holsh Botsh Rumanian Serb and Croat Swedish Swiss Swiss Syrian Other	Children born to married mothers M
		×	English Irish Scotch Welsh French French Austrian Bulgarian Bulgarian Bulgarian Chinese Cacch and Slovak Danish Danish Hindu Hongarian Sechand Croat Swiss Swisa Swisa Swisa Swisa Swisa Swisa Other	Chii

1928	
966 288	114 89
77	62 614 36 325 26 289
- 10	
- : : :	83 500 47 258 36 242
2	202
213	8328
= ;=	110 58 52 52
= :=	218 1112 106
:::	76
11 8	744 377 367
112	105 59 46
122 6	147 87 60
7-1	823 440 383
:::	1210
10	359 710 649
04 55 49	9 637 1 4 339 5 298
	9 4 3 2 2 2
024	177 91 86
:::	
- : : :	99
99	3208 1653 1555
700	==8
22	1-40
	53 63 28 32 25 31
1 2 1 1	99
	40 23 17
-:::	24 10 14 14
7==	83
255.7	-
	229 121 108
	65 32 33
251 122 129	9403 4788 4615
323	
#=8	(1
28 41 44	9592 4910 4682
267 284 147 141 120 143	10653 9598 5507 4910 5146 4688
771	26777 13704 13073
1958 996 962	all 67671 26777 M 34755 13704 F 32916 13073
NI S.	F NE
Children born to un- married mothers	Children born to all mothersM
	9

"Including "Galician."

Table 9-Births (exclusive of Still-births) Classified

							`									
Racial Origin of Mother	Total														AGE	OF
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
English Irish Scotch Welsh French Armenian Austrian Belgian Bulgarian Chinese Czech and Slovak Danish Dutch Finnish German Greek Hindu Hungarian Icelandic Indian Italian Japanese Jewish Negro Norwegian Polish Rumanian Russian Serb and Croat Swedish Swedish Swedish Swiss Syrian Ukranian* Other Not specified	26,006 10,386 9,314 9,152 655 222 166 64 24 977 53 3,109 99 168 821 135 103 733 1,349 68 21 135 103 68 21 14 45 82 82 82 82 82 83 84 83 84 83 84 83 84 83 84 83 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84		177 55 5 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	79 122 2 3 3 6 3	194 533 530 2 33 11 12 2 2 11 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	510 161 1116 4 217 7 2 9 9 1 1 1 1 3 3 7 4 5 3 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	790 266 6 222 6 291 1 1 233 111 677 3 433 442 277 3 6 4 4 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 10	6 2 2 39	11 10 4 11 1 23 3	60 10 8 39 8 9 9 11 2 6 43 6	8 3 62 9 12 12 13 1 4 37 4	1501 5155 4899 13 571 10 10 11 11 18 8 33 31 154 11 15 15 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	14622 5400 5122 4788 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 8 8 8 0 9 3 9 9 6 6 8 8 6 6 1 3 3 5 6 6 6 3 2 2 2 1 1 8	1465 596 545 12 5000 4 11 144 22 5 30 26 144 4 3 3 15 8 8 15 8 8 15 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1490 5925 525 19 524 2 9 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1430 592 18 3988 4 6 7 2 4 4 4 6 6 157 12 12 159 2 47 8 6 6 29 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Total	65,713	7	45	174	495	1223	1870	2309	2933	3404	3517	3702	3653	3666	3715	3542

[&]quot;Including "Galiclan."

According to Age and Racial Origin of Married Mothers, 1927-Ontario

M	0	T	Η	E	R	

1410	11115.																					
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50 and over	Not stat- ed-
1444 561 515 13 449 3	594 529 12 435 7	1134 541 454 11 332 4 3	1152 514 466 7 381	407 11 364	441 348 13 296 2	12	363 306 6 258 3	354 288 10 256	341 276 9 238	224 214 5 196	171 175 2 168	2	133	83 	95 39 44 2 40	59 36 22 	37 15 13 	11 8 6 8	4 2 3 2	5 1 1 1	1 3 2	40 11 8 1 41
9 1 1 3 1 30 23 157		7 1 2 6 24	4 2 2 2 37 13	7 2 4 1 27 13	5 3 2 5 15 7 122 5	4 1 5 2 16 11	8 1 2 3 16 11 127	10	3 2 4 2 19	1 1 1 17 7 66	3 1 14 7	1 6 4	1 1 5 4 38	2 2 4 32	1 2 2 17	3	1 6	2	1	i	1	1 1 1 2
9 1 37 59		5 21 40	8 28 49	7 11 57	6 9 46	14 54	2	4 7 37	3 1 10	4	5 5 23	2 2 5 11	 2 16	5	1 1	1 1 5	2 1	1 1	1 1		i	7i 10
53 4 1 34 4 8 7	39 10 6 34 9 12 4 5	39 4 3 27 6 6 4 3	31 8 8 26 8 7 6 3 3 3 15	40 6 4 30 4 7 6 4 3	25 2 4 26 4 11 3 11	20 4 2 21 8 6		20 4 6 22 5 7 1 3	5 2	18 2 3 2 3 1	11 1 4 13 6 2 4	5 6 4 1 2 2 1	3 1 2 5 3 4	1 2 2 2 2	2 1	2 3 1 1 1 1	1	1		2	1	13 4 3 1
18 18 1 27	19 8 28	15 1 21	15 2 27	16 i2	10 4 20	19 19 11	12 3 15	13	12 2 10	2 6 2	63	3 1 1	1 2 1 5	1 1	2	3	1 1					1111
3501	3528	2869	2982	2701	2420	2302	2044	1851	1780	1366	1186	779	724	484	258	175	97	40	15	11	15	330

Table 10—Births (exclusive of Still-births),

														BIRT	lini	A C1
						C	anada	ì						tish I		AC
Birthplace of Father	Total	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Onepec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Province not specified	England	Ireland	Scotland	Wafes	Other
Canada	44558 633 3584 3289 39333 244 677 53 25 8422 12976 8761 1262 27211 187 45 400 208 1922 5603 287 1655 43 3355 54 127 977 977 1300 9777 1300 9777 1300 9777 1300 9777 1300 9777 1300 9777 1300 9777 1300 9777 1300 9777 1456 9777 1457 1578 1621 1758 1758 1758 1758 1758 1758 1758 175	2	2155 63 133 73 73 73 1 1 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 2 1 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	555 4 2 27 17 22 8 8 8 8 1 2 6 6 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 16 17 27 7 8 13 12 4 111 1 4	34277 29 124 3234 3134 314 314 315 316 32580 338 599 67 18 822 34 55 21 11 19 56 68 68 11 11 16 987 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	500 366 44 99 91 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 4 7 11 1 6 6 6	1 2 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	411 1 388 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5777 2866 2100 333 400 3 3 5 5 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 5 5	440 28124427177 9 111 2109953633465441944488600 7 6225 377218225 3772182239966677 1 1177 6677 229399664418877 4465418877 4465418877 4465418877 44666666666666666666666666666666666	26 2533 22 11 		1 1199 666 77 111 335 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1
mothersChildren born to unmarried mothersChildren born to all mothers	65713 1958 67671	37 1 38	288 12 3 0 0	4	3167 88 3255	39592 1220 40812	360 11 371	145 6 151	3 52	5	1014 87 1101	8862 197 9059	1094 32 1126	131	187 5 192	

^{*}Including Galicia. †Including Bukovina. ‡Including the Ukraine.

Classified According to Birthplace of Parents, 1927—Ontario

OF	MO	ти	ED

Brit Pos sic	ish ses-							Ει	ırope									Asia			Ī	
Newfoundland	Other	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Holland -	Hungary	Italy	Norway	Poland*	Rumania†	Russia‡	Sweden	Other	China	Japan	Other	United States	Various	Not specified
67 1 7 2 2 5 5 5 0 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 4 2 2 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	344 3033 3366 554 411 	3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 6 6 6 6	8 8 1 1 1 6 6 4 3 3 1 1 244 222 2	26 1 25 25 1 1 1 1 316 299 2 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 2 2 8 8	21 	46	664	2 2 4 4 4 4 1 158 158 146 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 3 3	8 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27 	11 4 4	100 99 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	14 3 111 70 700	9 	336	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1	1340 7 19 14 123 1130 122 133 3 1 16 6 3 3 3 11 6 3 3 4 12 5 5 0 0 10 10 5 6 6 316 2	9	455 110 344 77 77 11 44 11 13 13 128
216	140	278	158	36	355	53	117	76	165	1138	56	993	195	694	90	328	41	7		2016	27	189
7 223	3 143	6 284	1 159	36	12 367	1 54	11 128	2 78	7 172	5 11 4 3	57	7 1000	1 196	5 699	90	3 331	41		133	43 2059	27	41 230

Table 11-Births (exclusive of Still-births) Classified

																AGE	E OF
Birthplace of Mother	Total	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Canada. Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia. New Brunswick Quebec. Ontario. Manitoba Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia. Province not specified. British Isles. England Ireland Scotland Wales. Other. British Possessions. Newfoundland Other Europe. Austria. Belgium. Denmark. Finland. France Germany. Holland. Hungary Italy. Norway. Poland* Rumsia† Russia† Sweden. Other. Asia. China. Japan. Other.	44944 377 288 238 31607 39592 3600 145 49 54 1014 13268 8862 21094 356 216 140 4732 278 363 355 53 117 76 165 1138 56 993 195 694 900 328 181 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 17	1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	43 43 61 11 11 11 11 11	1544 2 1 1 1 3 3 1 3 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	423 3 372 2 3 3 3 12 2 15 3 8 8 2 3 3 3 12 1 1 1 1 7 7 1 1 1 1 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 7 7 1	9700 64 4555 851 133 100 22 366 1122 81 8 81 99 3 3 1 4 2 2 8 3 1 3 1 4 4 4 5 5 2 8 1 3 1 3 4 4 5 1 1 3 4 5 1 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1452 2 122 44 788 41 128 4 128 4 128 4 128 4 128 4 128 4 128 4 104 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1705 1 6 99 1499 333 20 22 43 3300 229 20 74 7 5 16 3 31 171 15 3 2 45 11 26 2 10 5 1	21522 1 127 7 13904 244 1244 124 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1255 5 5 13 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 125 5 5 3 11 1 2 9 3 11 2 9 3 177 4 4	23999 22122133 1411 2137 244 1333 404 588 1500 111 18 9 9 2722 19 17 41 11 11 22 88 59 17 67 10 41 17 67 24 115 15	24466 11 11 11 11 19 16222 21555 125 6464 404 404 53 31 77 281 11 11 22 22 70 55 11 15 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	25344 244 177 181 12231 174 55 154 471 188 1799 100 6 163 33 27 72 72 111 466 63 31 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	24477 3268 8 1655 21622 2223 337748 7480 48558 187766 44320 177111 1299 553 366111 500 888 811766	24666 22 122 124 1488 21566 244 9 5 5 3 3 7822 5122 669 1877 13 122 2166 2733 100 114 	25022 291 111666 22002 772 5688 7955 5299 61129 3222 155 725661 1296 1196 1196 1196 1196 1196 1196 1	2325 4233 188 1633 2050 1445 533 82445 5233 811 2035 177 225 177 443 333 44 423 445 5225 55 409 943 431 441 522 55 409 99 433 1441 1441 1441 1441 1441 1441 1	2306 33 14 17 1566 2045 18 3 4 3 3 561 67 172 29 4 18 14 4 4 230 12 28 1 22 3 3 4 7 7 9 52
United States	2016 27 189			7	11	3	65	85	92	76	111 3 4	119	117 4 1	106	123	113	121
Total	65713	71	45)	174	4951	12231	1870l	23091	29331	3404	35171.	37021	36531	36661	3/151	3542	350

^{*}Including Salicia. †Including Bukovina. ‡Including the Ukraine.

According to Age and Birthplace of Married Mothers, 1927-Ontario

MO	THE	R																			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50 and over	Not stat- ed
2366	1973	2019	1741	1605	1502	1334	1275	1179 1	928	752 2	540	501	342	173	119	69 1	27	8	5	4	151
19 14 152	17 13 120	6 11 156	10 6 139	15 7 111	8 12 118	9 8 92	6 10 107	7 8 92	6 2 74	3 2 86	1 1 46	1 4 52	2 3 31	18	1 1 13	 1 12	· · · · · i		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	2 15
2107 17 5	1756 11 7		1545 10 2	1421 6 2	1307 7 5	1180 13	1116 5 1	1033 7 2	820 2 1	635	464 5	428 1 1	297 1 1	149	100	49	26	7	4	2	128 2
. 3	1 4 41	39	1 1 27	1 2 40	1 3 40	3 27	28	29	3	22	22	13	1 6	4	3	4					13
45 761 508 66	616 423 49	644 430 43	623 411 52	545 374 39	527 330 68	453 303 41	363 235 37	384 245 40	297 206 33	309 228 22	182 128 10	151 116 10	105 86 7	60 48	37 26 4	16 16	11 7 2	4 2 1	3	6 1 3	19 13 2 2
171 11 5	133	162 8	149 9 2	121 10	121 5 3	101 5 3	80	92 4 3	51 6 1	53 3 3		23 1 1	11	11	7		2	1		2	2 1 1
22 10 12	15 13	24 15 9	23 11 12	15 9 6	20 9 11	11 5 6	11 6 5	9 7 2	11 5 6		3 2 1	5 3 2		1	2 2						
262 19 16	166 4 5	189 13	200 12 7	166 10 5	179 22 3	163 6 9	143 8 10	147 9 3	94 1 3	86 7 2	44 6	45	25 1 4	16 5 1	14	3	2			3	36 3 1
1 17	4 14	1 13 7	13	3 8 1	11 11 4	11	6 2	2 6. 1	1 7 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	1 4	4	2	1					i	 1 1
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67 4	35 3 41	46 6 40	52 43	41 2 38	53 2 33	54	33 1 38	48 2 27	26 22	22 2 17	11 5 6	15 2 4		3	5 1 3	1	1	1	2		
43 14 35	10 28	10 25 1	6 33 1	5 21 5	6 25 3	5 16 8	7 16 3	3 27 2	11 3	12	1 3 2	3 9 3	2 1	2	1		1			i	6
20 17	2 7 8	7 7 4	12 7 3	14 5 2	4 9 6	6 9 2	6	10 6 2	3	6 5 3	4	1	1 2 2		1 1	3		1			2 1
15 95	···· 7 88	1 2 97	4 101	3	62	1 6 68	 6 51	4 52	1 33	33	10	1 21	10		1 2	3		i		2	i
4	1	2	1 5	1	3	2 4	2	3	2	···i				1							121
3528	2869	2982	2701	2420	2302	2044	1851	1780	1366	1186	779	724	484	258	175	97	40	15	11	15	330

Table 12-Marriages in Ontario by Months, 1927

							MON	THS					
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total for Province	24,677	1,416	1,380	1,273	1,717	1,523	3,693	1,890	2,215	3,017	2,409	2,141	2,003

Table 13-Marriages-Conjugal Condition of Contracting Parties, Ontario, 1927

PROVINCE	Total mar-	Bache				ES B lower		D:	ivorce en ar		Bric	cent legro no we	oms]	cent Bride ho we	9
TROVINGE	riages	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
Ontario	24,677	21,969	572	66	1,169	752	16	101	22	10	91.6	7.8	0.5	9 4 .2	5 .5	0.4

Table 14—Marriages reported in Rural and Urban parts of Counties, Ontario, 1927

COUNTIES	Total	Rural	Urban	COUNTIES	Total	Rural	Urban
Ontario			18,698	Manitoulin	84	84	
Addington	35	35		Middlesex	930	193	
Algoma	324	68	256	Muskoka	144	34	110
Brant	375	59	316	Nipissing	275	94	181
Bruce	305	181	124	Norfolk	165	97	68
Carleton	1,169	128	1,041	Northumberland	187	123	64
Cochrane	370	131	239	Ontario	402	125	277
Dufferin	87	64	23	Oxford	336	138	198
Dundas	106	106	[Parry Sound	146	96	50
Durham	156	67	89	Peel	159		39
Elgin	264	106	158	Perth	347	104	243
Essex	1,485	127	1,358	Peterborough	302	78	224
Frontenac	340	92	248	Prescott	193	123	70
Glengarry	108	85	23	Prince Edward	98	55	43
Grenville	115	7.5	40	Rainy River	107	26	81
Grey	355	166	189	Renfrew	353	198	
Haldimand	127	72	55	Russell	116	103	13
Haliburton	26	26		Simcoe	488	199	289
Halton	132	61	71	Stormont	240	70	170
Hastings	405	218		Sudbury	318	125	193
Huron	296	183	113	Thunder Bay	484	32	452
Kenora	112	6	106	Timiskaming	243	132	111
Kent	496	162	334	Victoria	175	85	90
Lambton	347	124	223	Waterloo	661	101	560
Lanark	208	58	150	Welland	634	148	486
Leeds	234	97	137	Wellington	385	141	244
Lennox	57	17	40	Wentworth	1,413	129	1,284
Lincoln	358	7.5	283	York	6,900	437	6,463

Table 15-Marriages-Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1927-Ontario

ACE OF BRIDE 21 2 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 44 35 36 37 38 39 4041124544445464748169 50 55 60 57 70 8 70 8 8 70 70 75 8 70 8 70 70 75 8 70 8 70	16
AGE OF BRIDE 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 414243 44445 40 47 48 49 55 55 60 60 60 75 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	3
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AGE OF BRIDE AG	101
AGE OF BRIDE AG	165
AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF AG	214 1
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AGE OF BRIDE AG	73 61
AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF BR	707
AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF AG	927
AGE OF BRIDE AG	67
AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF AG	06
AGE OF BRIDE AG	96
AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF AG	6
AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF BR	141
AGE OF BRIDE AGE OF AGE	151
AGE OF BRIDE AG	170 1
AGE OF BRIDE AG	1 2
AGE OF BRIDE AG	168
AGE OF BRID AGE OF AGE AGE OF BRID AGE OF BRID AGE OF BRID AGE AGE OF BRID AGE AGE AGE AGE AGE AGE AGE AG	214
AGE OF BRIDD AG	227
AGE OF AGE OF	37.2
AGE OF AGE OF	5,237
22 23 24 25 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 33 31 32 31 32 33 33 33 33 34 32 33 34 32 33 34 32 34 32 34<	295
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 106 5.22 3.3 1.5 1.6 1.3 1.1 1.2 25 1.0 25 26 27 28 29 30 206 5.2 3.6 1.2 2.2 1.1 1.2 2.2 </td <td>375</td>	375
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 106 5.22 3.3 1.5 1.6 1.3 1.1 1.2 25 1.0 25 26 27 28 29 30 206 5.2 3.6 1.2 2.2 1.1 1.2 2.2 </td <td>377</td>	377
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 106 572 36 10 3 11 12 25 26 27 26 27 25 26 27 27 25 26 27 27 26 27 27 26 27 27 26 27 27 26 27 27 27 28 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 28 27 27 28 27 27 28 27 27 28 27 27 28 27 28 28 28<	3
1	523
22 23 24 25 26 27	620
22 23 24 25 26 26 25 26 26 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	808
22 23 24 25 26 26 25 26 26 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	962
21 22 23 24 25 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	50
22 23 24 4 4 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1195
21 22 23 24 4 4 2 25 24 25 24 25 26 4 14 4 5 6 10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1317
22	1 1
21 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1741
12 418.0308.020.03.34.4.1.2.1.1.4.4.5.0.0.08.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28	1859
12 478.020.02.02.02.02.02.02.02.02.02.02.02.02	2070
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20 20 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	2064
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81 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2036
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Table 16-Marriages-Denominations of Contracting Parties, 1927-Ontario

	Not stated	2 ":::
	Other sects	10 88
	No religion	
	enoigilər lefinəirO	
	United Church	2926 2926 2926 2926 2926 2927 2928 2928 2928 2928 2928 2928 2928
	United Brethren	7
	Unitarians	
	Salvation Army	113 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123
	Roman Catholics	258 288 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 28
	Protestants	22 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Presbyterians	6.33 151 151 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
(2)	Pentecostal	:::
BRIDE	Mormons	**************************************
	Methodists	
OF	Mennonites	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Z	Lutherans	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
DENOMINATION]ews	490
Z	Holiness Movement	8 2 2
l O	Greek Orthodox	220
EN	Caret Cathodies	122 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
"	Friends Greek Catholics	
	Evangelicals	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
	Disciples	.v.w
	Congregationalists	
	Church of Christ	
	Christian Science	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
	Christians	× 24
	Втетитеп	2531 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Baptists	231 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Anglicans	3.2.2.3. 1788 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	Adventists	×α
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	NOI	Adventists Adventists Anglicans Braptists Brethren Christians Christians Christians Science Chard of Christ Congregationalists Disciples Evangelicals Friends Greek Catholics Greek Catholics Holiness Movement Lutherans Mennonites Mormons Pretegatians Protestants Protestants Protestants Protestants Protestants Protestants Protestants Protestants Catholics Salvaction Army United Brethren United Brethren Chied Brethren Chied Archiven Chied Archiven Silkis Unided Brethren Chied Archiven Silkis Ilindus) Oriental religions— Chiedon Oriental religions— Chiedon Oriental religions— Oriental religions Orier sects
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Table 17-Marriages-Birthplace of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1927-Ontario

1	1	Not specified	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:::	:::	-::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
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		United States	416 23 351 351 26	21.	4:4	00 12 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Other	<u></u>	-::-::	:::	m : : : : : : = : : : = : : : =
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		Poland*	12 : : : 12		:::	2 404 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
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	British Isles	Scotland	4 : 20 : :	955 309 78 559 9		
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		Province not specified	388	128 86 86 34 34	<u> </u>	<u>x</u> 4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Alberta British Columbia	2	4 : 1 : 1	- : : :	
		Saskatchewan	43 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	00:6:	-:::	0 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
	ıda	Manitoba	21 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	× 0 : 7 : :	: : :	PO :::::::::
	Canada	Ortano	84 84 87 81 81 81 81 81 81	,851 ,338 155 329 27	44 22 22	338 212 212 331 220 24 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250
			23 12	22222		#==
		Quebec	2 3 2 3 10 184 10 184 10 184 1 1 1	7 52 5 36 5 36 6	: :	42 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
		Nova Scotia New Brunswick	21 2 1 2 2 10 11 3 3 2 2 0 3 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	110 5 110 5	107	7
	1	P. E. Island	20 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:::::::	:	
		ral ms	16,415 132 132 92 784 14,708 38 26 19 557	5,126 3,302 508 1,225 87	132 66 66	1,936 106 35 35 207 207 284 23 4445 60 145
		Total Grooms	14,	3,5		÷
			md.		: : :	
		tes.	Isla 		: : :	
		oms oms	ard vick		sions nd.	
		gro	Edw.	os : : : :	ssess	# 1
		Brithplace of Bridegrooms	a See I Bri Bri Dec. ario. iitob atch rta. seb C	Isk land ind. land es	four r	Austria Belgium Belgium Bergium Frinland Frinland Germany Holland Hungary Holland Runsary Reussiat Sowden
		шш	Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia. Now Brunswick. Ouebec. Manitoba Saskatchewan. British Columbia. Province not specified.	British Isles England Ercland Scotland Scotland Wales	British Possessions Newfoundland	Europe Mustria. Belgiun Bergiun Bergiun Bergiun Finland France Fran
à			C L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	B	Bri	B

Table 17-Marriages-Birthplace of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1927-Ontario-Continued

1	1	Not specified	::::	- ; ↑	7
		Various		: : :	9
		United States	:	136	715
		Other	22	- : :	28 7
	Asia	uedel			7
	N S	China	77	: : :	~
	-	1		2	9
		Other		2	24 100
		Sweden	- : : :	::	
		‡siseu X	: : : :		36 211
		Tsinsmn#		∞	
		Poland		::	16 435
		Norway		: : :	
	be	Italy		:	63 190
	Europe	Hungary	::::	T : :	63
	1	Holland		- ::	31
田		Сеттапу	: : : :	:::	79
BIRTHPLACE OF BRIDE		France	::	7 : :	16
BF)	Pinland			233
OF		Denmark	: : : :		17
CE		Belgium	::::	- : :	46
PLA		Austria		2 : :	86
HH	-			- · ·	45
31R	British Posses- sions	Other		- : :	
	Br. Po.	Newfoundland		- : :	65
		Огрет	::::	:::	2
	es	Wales	::	36	7 59
	British Isles	Scotland		36	1,457 59
	itis	Ireland	- : : -	11	
	B	Pngland	10.10	88	147
				- 1	3,0
		Province notspecified	1: 12	28	592
		Alberta British Columbia	-::::	2	5 21
		Saskatchewan	:::::	4 : :	55 20
	8	Manitoba	::::	6 ::	40
	Canada	oitatio	15.	613	15,666 49 65 26 21 592 3,047 464
		Suebec Suebec	T : : =	32	4
		New Brunswick	53		586
		Nova Scotia		9 : :	87
	- 1	P. E. Island	ωr-04	97	7
		Total Grooms	v ← &	997	24,677 6 87 58 61
		Birthplace of Bridegrooms.	Asia China Japan Other	United States	Total brides

†Including Bukovina. *Including Galicia.

#1ncluding the Ukraine.

Table 18-Marriages-Literacy of Bridegrooms and Brides, Classified by Birthplace, 1927-Ontario

	E	Bridegroon	18		Brides	
Birthplace	Total	Illiter- ate	Per cent. Illiter- ate	Total	Illiter- ate	Per cent. Illiter- ate
Total. Canada. Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia New Brunswick. Quebec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan Alberta. British Columbia. Province not specified. British Isles England. Ireland. Scotland. Wales. Other	24,677 16,416 7 132 92 784 14,709 52 38 26 19 557 5,125 3,302 508 1,224 87	99 70 1 9 60	0.4 0.4 	24,677 17,184 6 87 58 614 15,666 49 65 26 21 592 5,029 3,047 464 1,457 59	74 46	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3
British Possessions	132 66 66			110 65 45		
Europe. Austria Belgium. Denmark. Finland. France. Germany. Holland. Hungary Italy. Norway. Poland† Rumania‡ Russia§ Sweden Other. Asia. China	1,936 106 46 35 207 20 84 46 72 284 23 445 66 297 60 145	24 1 2 1 5 1 5 1 5 3	1.2 0.9 	1,586 86 49 17 233 16 79 31 63 190 16 435 36 211 24 100	25 6 2 1 1 1 3 3 8 1	1.6 7.0
Japan. Other.	2 34	3	8.8	2 28		
United States	997 10 8	1	0.1	715 6 14	2	0.3

[†]Including Galicia. ‡Including Bukovina. §Including the Ukraine. (*)Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Table 19—Deaths of Children under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) in Ontario, by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban by Counties, 1927

	Total					М	ONTH	ıs					
Province and Counties	in Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ontario Rural Urban	4,812 1,717 3,095	439 176 263	463 166 297	469 169 300	442 144 298	402 164 238	348 106 242	318 113 205	327 119 208	472 148 324		345 127 218	351 133 218
Addington	12 12 72	3	3 3 3	1 1 11	6	4 4 6	2 2 3	6	11	1 1 5	6	1 1 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Rural Urban Sault Ste, Marie, c	19 53 37	2 1 1	2 1 1	2 9 8	2 4 3	2 4 3	3	1 5 4	1 10		3	1 4 3	3 4 4
Blind River, t	12 4			· · · · · i	· · · · · i	1		i	5	2	3	1	
Brant. Rural Urban. Brantford, c	57 8 49 37	2 2 2	6 1 5 3	8 4 4 2	2 2 1	5 5 3	3 3 2	1 1 1	3 1 2 2	9	3 3	6 1 5 5	9 1 8 6
Paris, t Bruce Rural	12 5€ 3€	3	2 6 4	2 7 6	1 3 2	2 2 1	1 5 4	9	1	2 4 3	6 3	4 3	2 6 3
Urban. Chesley, t. Kincardine, t. Southampton, t.	20 3 11		2 1 1		1	1 1		5 1 3		1	3	1	3
Walkerton, t	4 1 343	29	42	1 31	33	20	19	1	1		22	20	16
Rural Urban Ottawa, c	41 302 286	2 27 25	6 36 34	5 26 25	30 27	1 19 17	3 16 16	23 21 21	32 3 29 26	46 6 40 40	18 17	30 4 26 24	2 14 14
CochraneRural	16 193 112	21 21 11	2 14 9	1 10 4	3 14 8	17 9	15 10	10 8	3 21 11	37 25	1 12 4	2 8 4	14
Urban Cochrane, t. Iroquois Falls, t.	81 28 6	10	5 1 1	6	6 1 2	 5	5 1 3	1	10	12	8 4	1	5
Timmins, t. Dufferin. Rural	47 17 10	6 2 2	3 5 4	5 1 1	3 2 1	3		1	8 1 1	5	1	3 2 1	
Urban. Orangeville, t. Dundas. Rural	7 25 25	4	1 1 2 2	 1	1 1 2 2	2 2 1	2	1 1 2 2		3	1 5	3	
Durham Rural Urban	25 16 9	4 4 3	2 2	2 2	3 1 2	1 1	2 3 1 2		1	3 3 3	5 2 1	2 2	2 1
Bowmanville, t	6. 3 53	1 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	i	3	2	î		i		5
Rural Urban St. Thomas, c.	32 21 20	2 2 2	3 4 4	7 2 2 2	1 5 4	6 1 1	2 1 1	2	1 1 1	1	2 2 2	1 2 2	4 1 1
Aylmer, t Essex Rural	283 67	29 7	26 10	22	27 8	14	21	19	23 5	31 7	27	19 5	25 6
Urban. Windsor. c. Amherstburg, t.	216 142 6	22 16 1	16 12	16	19 12	12 9	18 10 3	14 11	18 9 1	15	17	14 9	19 10 1
Essex, t. Ford City, t. Kingsville, t.	29 3	i		1	i	3	2	3	3	4	1 1	4	6
Leamington, t	6 7 16	1 2 1	1 2 1		4		3		2	3	1 1 1		i
Walkerville, t Frontenac Rural	2 84 21	 11 1	20	··· 8 4	1 6 3	i	4 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 1	1 4	10	<u>2</u>	 8 2
Urban. Kingston, c. Glengarry.	63 63 35	10 10 1	17 4	4 4 2	3 3 4	. 1 1 5	3 3 6	5 5 3	2 2	4 4	7 7 2	1 1 2	6 6
Rural Urban Alexandria, t	27 8 8		4	1 1 1	1 3 3	3 2 2	5 1 1				1 1 1	2	6
Grenville Rural Urban	18 14 4		1	1	2	2	4 3 1	2 2	1	1	i		3
Prescott, t Grey Rural.	56 31	3	5	6 5	6.3	4 4	1 11 5		2 2	4 2	1 4	5	6 3
Urban Owen Sound, c. Durham, t	25 15 3	2 2	2	1 1	3		6 2 2			2 1 1	4 1	2	3 3
Hanover, t	4 3		1				2				2 1	1	

Table 19—Deaths of Children under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) in Ontario, by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban by Counties, 1927—Continued

		1					MON	THS					
Province and Counties	Total									1			
	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Haldimand	23	2	2		1	2	3	2		2		1	
RuralUrban	15 8	2	2	3	· · · · i	1	1 2	1 1		2	4		
Dunnville, t	8 17	3			1 1	1 4	2 2	1 2		2	1		
Rural	17	3	i	Î	1	4	2	2	3				
Halton	22 15	3 1	2 2	2 2	1	3		3	1		3 2	4	
Urban	7	2			1	ĩ		1	1		ī		
Burlington, t	1 1							1			····i		
Milton, t	2	1				1							
Oakville, t	101	1 12	8	10	1 6	11	6	6	9	6	ii	9	
Rural	61	8	3	5	5	5	3 3	5	7	3	7	5	5
Urban	40 30	4 3	5 2	5 3	1	6 5	3	1	1	3 3	3	4 4	1
Deseronto, t	3	1	1 2	2	····i	1			;			· · · · ·	
Trenton, t	48	6	3	3	7	3	3	5			i	5	6
RuralUrban	39	5	2	3	5 2	3	2	4	2		1	5	4 2
Clinton, t	1				1								
Goderich, t	2 2	1	1										
Wingham, t	4				1		1		i				i
KenoraRural	38 14	3 2	4 2	4 2	3	4	5	4	1	3	3		1
Urban	24	1	2		3	3	4		i	3	2		
Dryden, t	3		1		1 1		1						
Kenora, t	16	1	1	1	î	3		3	1	3	2		
Sioux Lookout, t	102	····ii	7	1 6	7		3 2	7	9	9	17	11	
Rural	44	6	2	3	4	6		3				5	2
Urban	58 38	5 2	5	3	3	3	1 1	4 3	6		10	6 5	3
Blenheim, t	2	ī	1										
Dresden, t	1 2	i		1						1			
Tilbury, t	4	1				1				2			
Wallaceburg, tLambton	11 78	7	3 7	1 9	5	1 12	5	6	3	4	9	7	4
R.ural	29 49	6	2 5	3	2 3	4 8	1	1 5	3	1	4 5	4 3	1 3
UrbanSarnia, c	43	1 1	4	6 5	3	7	3	5	3		4	3	2
Forest, t	6		····	· · · · i							· · · · i		
Petrolia, t Lanark	39	5	3	2	6	4	5	· · · · i	i	4	3	4	i
Rural	13 26	2 3	2	1 1	1 5	1 3	2 3	1		1 3	3	1 3	1
Almonte, t	3				2							ĭ	
Carleton Place, t	3 4	;			1	1						1	
Smith's Falls, t	16	2		1	2	2	2		1	3	3		
Leeds	35 24	1	2	6 5	9 6	3 2		4	3 2		3	2	
Urban	11	1	î	ĭ	3	1			1	1		2	
Brockville, t	10 1		1	1	3	1							
Lennox	7				2	1	2					2	
Rural Urban	1				1								
Napanee, tLincoln	1 53	6		6	1	6	3	6	4			5	
Rural	19	1.	1	3	i	4	1	2	2	ĩ	2	1	
Urban St. Catharines, c	34 31	5. 4	1	3	3	2 2	2 2	3	2 2	1	5	3	2 2
Grimsby, t	2							1				1	
Merritton, t Niagara, t	1	1											
Manitoulin	11	2			1			1	1	3	2 2	1	
Rural	11 138	2 15	16	7	1 14	15	14	1 12	7	3 11	11	1 6	10
Rural	31 107	4	1 15	3 4	3 11	4 11	14	10	3 4	3 8	3 8	3	2 8
UrbanLondon, c	107	11 11	15	4	10	10	13	10	3	8	8	2	8
Parkhill, t	5					· · · · · i		• • • • •				····i	
Strathroy, t	46	 3 2	7	4	6	2	5	2	3		2	4	6
Rural Urban	22 24	3	4 3	3	3	1	1 4	1	3		1 1	2 2	3
	24	2	J	1	3	1	*	1	3		1	~	,

Table 19—Deaths of Children under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) in Ontario, by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban by Counties, 1927—Continued

No. 13

	Total						MON	THS					
Province and Counties	in Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Muskoka—Continued Bracebridge, t Gravenhurst, t Huntsville, t Nipissing Rural Urban North Bay, c Mattawa, t Sturgeon Falls, t Noriolk Rural Urban Simcoe, t Northumberland Rural Urban Campbellford, t Cobourg, t Ontario	977 88 944 355 599 31 244 77 266 111 56	1 6 4 2 2 1 1 4 3 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 77 44 11 22 44 44	1 9 5 4 4 2 1 1 1 5 5 5	11 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 10 2 8 4 1 3 3 4 3 1 1 1 6 5 5	1 2 1 6 6 1 5 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 4 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 7 7 4 4 3 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 6 4 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	177 5 122 9 1 1 2 4 4 4 1 1	1 5 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 5 5 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Rural Urban Oshawa, c. Uxbridge, t. Whitby, t. Oxford Rural Urban Woodstock, c. Ingersoll, t. Tillsonburg, t. Parry Sound Rural Urban Parry Sound, t. Peel Rural Urban Brampton, t. Perth Rural Urban Brampton, t. Petth Rural Urban Stratford, c. Listowel, t. Mitchell, t. St. Mary's, t. Peterborough Rural Urban Peterborough, c. Peterborough, c. Prescott. Rural Urban Peterborough, c. Prescott. Rural Urban Hawkesbury t	30 65 1 54 28 26 16 7 35 26 16 57 22 25 21 48 18 30 30 30 30 45 22 27	2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	100 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 5	2 1 1 1 2 2 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 3 3 9 9 5 5 4 4 4	1 5 4 4 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 3 3 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 9 9 9 9 5 5 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 2 2 4 4 7 7 1 1 6 6 6	4 19 18 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17777 1009911111111111111111111111111111	1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Vankleek Hill, t. Prince Edward Rural Urban Picton, t. Rainy River Rural Urban Fort Frances, t. Rainy River, t. Renfrew Rural Urban Arnprior, t. Pembroke, t. Renfrew, t. Russell Rural Urban Rockland, t. Simcoe Rural	1 17 11 6 6 44 15 29 28 1 96 42 54 6 33 15 52 41 11 11 11	4 3 1 1 1 6 3 3 3 2 1 5 5	1 1 3 3 3 1 2 2 2 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 6 4 2 2 5 4	1 1 1 5 2 3 3 3 5 5 5 10 4	13 33 3 3 13 9 4 1 1 2 5 4 1 1 1 5 8	1 1 2 4 4 4 1 2 5 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 3 1 2 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	31 2 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 5 5 2 2	3 2 1 1 5 4 1 13 6 7 1 3 3 4 3 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 3 10 6 4 4 4 1 2 7	1 3 3 3 2 1 1 1 1 5 5 3 2 2 1 1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 2 2 10 4 6 2
Urban Alliston, t Barrie, t Collingwood, t Midland, t Orillia, t Penetanguishene, t	58 3 11 3 18 12 11	1 1 1 1	1	3	7	7 4 1 2	5 1 1 2 1	1 1	2	3 1 1	6 1 1 3	2 1 1	5 2 1 1

Table 19—Deaths of Children under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) in Ontario, by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban by Counties, 1927—Continued

	Tatal	MONTHS												
Province and Counties	Total in Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De	
tormont	96	8	6	4	13	9	12	4	9		10	7		
Rural	37	3	3	2	5	2	4	2	3		4			
Urban	59	5	3	2	8	7	8		6		6			
Cornwall, t	59	.5	3	2	8	7	8	2	6		6			
udbury	139	19	18	11	9	11	6	5	13		13	6		
Rural	82	12	9	5	2	6	4	3 2	8 5	0	9	4		
Urban	57	/	2	3		3	1 1	2	1 1	1 1	4	1 4		
Capreol, t	5		2				1	1	1	1 1		1		
Chelmsford, t	4 5	1	1	1		1		1		1 1	1	1 1		
Sudbury, t	43	6		4	2	4	1	1	4	7	3	1		
hunder Bay	92	1.3			7	11	6	5	3	7	6	8		
Rural	12	1 1		1	i	2	0	1	"	i	ľ	2		
Urban	80		6	11	6	ő	4	4	3		6			
Fort William, c	37	5	2	9	3	4	l î	2	2		1			
Port Arthur, c	43	7	1 4	2	3	ŝ	4	2	1		5			
imiskaming	58	7	Î	2	5	11	5	5	2		4			
Rural	45	7	l î	2	4	9	3	5	1	4	1	2		
Urban	13				1	2	2		1	4	3		١	
Cobalt, t	6						1		1	2	2			
Haileybury, t	2						1				1			
New Liskeard, t	5				1	2				2			l	
ictoria	25	5	2	1	3	1		2	4		1	1		
Rural	10		1			1		1	3	2	1			
Urban	15	5	1	1	3			1	1			1		
Lindsay, t	15	5		1	3			1	1			1		
Taterloo	99	15	11	11	13	6		14			6			
Rural	24	1		4	4	2		3	2	2	1			
Urban	75		8		9	4			2	1	5			
Galt, c	14				1		1	1	1		1			
Kitchener, c	48	11	1	5	6	4	4			1	4	5		
Elmira, t	1							1						
Preston, t	5				2		1		1					
Waterloo, t	7	1	4					2 9				1		
Velland	105			8	9	10		1			15			
Rural	44	2		5	3	3 7	3	5		4	5			
Urban	61	3		3 2	6	3		, 3		2	1	1 /		
Niagara Falls, c	21 16	2	1	2	4	3	1	2			2			
Welland, c	10		1 1		1	1	1		1 1	1	1 -	1	1	
Bridgeburg, t	12		2	1	1	Î		1	2	1	1	î	1	
Thorold, t	5	1	1 4	1		i	1 -	1	1 1	1 1	Î	1 . 1		
Vellington	76	6	3	10	7	8		4	1 7	7	1 8			
Rural	54	6		6	4	6				3	7	3		
Urban	22			4		2		2	2	4	1		1	
Guelph, c	21			4		2	1	2	2	4	1		1	
Harriston, t													1	
Mount Forest, t	1						1						1	
entworth	218	17	27	27	27	22		14	12		16			
Rural	27	3		3	4	4		1	1	1	3			
Urban	191	14		24	23	18								
Flamilton, c	187	14	25	23		18	10			16	13			
Dundas, t	4			1	1			1		1.00		1 7		
ork	955	79		119	88	64		64	51	100	89			
Rural	120	12 67	11	12	8	13		11	5	12	14			
Urban	835			107	80	51					7.5			
Toronto, c	810	64	73	102	77	50	66		45		73	65		
Aurora, t	4							1		1	1			
Mimico, t	7	2	1	1	2					1			1	
Newmarket, t.	5	1	;	1	1				1			1		
New Toronto, t	5		1	2			1	1						
Weston, t	4			1		1	1				1			

Table 20—Total Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) and Deaths in Public Institutions of Children under One Year of Age, Showing the Number Non-Resident in the Province of Ontario, 1927

	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR												
	In I	Public I	nstituti	ons and	Elsew	In Public Institutions							
PROVINCE		Total		Non-resident of province			Total			Non-resident of province			
	М.	F.	Total	м.	F.	Total	м.	F.	Total	м.	F.	Total	
Ontario	2,733	2,079	4,812	13	9	22	849	630	1,479	12	5	17	

Table 21—Total Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) and Deaths in Public Institutions and Towns of Ontario of 5,000

		D	EATHS	in P	UBLIC	Insti	TUTIO	ONS A	ND ELS	EWH	ERE			D	EATHS
							Non-		ent in re deat						
Cities and Towns	Total			Residents			Resident in province			Non-resident in province			Total		
	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total
Cities: Belleville Brantford Chatham Fort William Galt Guelph Hamilton Kingston Kitchener London Niagara Falls North Bay Oshawa Ottawa Ottawa Owen Sound Peterborough Port Arthur St. Catharines St. Thomas Sarnia Sault Ste. Marie Stratford Toronto Welland Windsor Woodstock Towns: Barrie Brockville Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Eastview Ford City Hawkesbury Ingersoll Kenora Lindsay Midland Orillia Pembroke Preston Smith's Falls Sudbury Trenton Walkerville Waterloo	111 233 266 211 9 9 533 100 177 344 200 9 9 177 244 200 9 80 111 9 9 6 2 2 3 6 6 111 117 177 188 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199	19 144 122 166 5 5 9 700 29 19 11 166 31 31 19 11 11 18 8 338 8 5 5 7 7 7 14 4 3 3 8 8 18 1 1 2	30 377 144 211 1877 633 488 1022 21 33 365 52866 155 2866 143 377 211 1870 66 3 39 166 29 277 766 155 188 122 33 35 77 22 77	8 11 1 23 177 8 8 222 18 11 1 433 77 677 8 8 8 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13 11 1 1 6 6 14 4 4 4 4 9 9 66 6 12 2 3 3 8 8 16 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27 25 34 10 18 175 53 34 43 90 21 21 31 62 22 259 14 21 27 7 38 36 36 43 31 22 25 90 64 41 22 55 64 41 22 55 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	33 37 44 11 66 	2 6 2 1 4 6 3 3 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	8 13 3 4 3 3 111 10 4 4 111 2 3 20 1 9 9 2 2 2 2 2 7 6 6 2 2 7 6 6 2 2	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 2	5 177 133 77 68 862 188 166 311 44 44 44 48 88 306 6 100 6 100 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	155 111 77 9 3 3 5 5 3 3 3 19 12 2 2 3 4 4 7 7 9 9 5 5 2 2 16 6 1 1 7 2 7 7 4 1 1 1 1 8 8 2 2 4 4 1 1 1 3 3 3 9 9 3 8 8	200 288 200 166 9 9 133 955 377 288 544 66 8 828 255 144 133 199 6 6 100 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 5 3 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 8 8 8 8

of Children under One Year of Age, Classified According to Residence in Cities Population and Over, 1927

Non-resident in City or Town where death occurred Residents Resident in province Non-resident in province Total Residents Resident in province Resident in province Non-resident in province Resident in province Non-resident in province Non-r																						
Non-resident Resident Resid	IN P								DEATHS ELSEWHERE THAN IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS													
Resident in province Non-resident in province Resident in province Non-resident in province	where death occurred									Non-resident in City or Town where death occurred												
3	R	eside	nts							Total			Residents							Non-resident in province		
10	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	M	F	Total	М	F	Total	
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Table 22—Deaths of Children Under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) by Age at Death, 1927—Ontario

Ages		Total
All infants	M	4.812 2,733 2.079
Under 1 day	М F	1,056 598 458
1 day	M F	299 183
2 days	. М	116 276 162
3 days	F M	114 191 112
4 days	F M	79 100 57
5 days	F M	43 83 49
6 days	F M	34 74 38
Under 1 week.	F	36 2,079 1,199
1 week and under 2 weeks	F	880 313 170
2 weeks and under 3 weeks.	F M	143 217
3 weeks and under 1 month	F	111 106 169
Under I month	M F	100 69 699
1 month and under 2 months.	M F	381 318 387
2 months and under 3 months.	M F	233 154 274
3 months and under 4 months.	M F	161 113 231
4 months and under 5 months.	M F	127 104 202
9	M F	113 89 186
5 months and under 6 months	M F	98 88
6 months and under 7 months	M F	173 103 70
7 months and under 8 months	M F	148 82 66
8 months and under 9 months	M	135 63 72
9 months and under 10 months	M F	104 60 44
10 months and under 11 months	MF	98 60 38
11 months and under 12 months	M F	96 53 43

Table 23—Deaths of Children under One Year of Age (exclusive of Still-births) Classified According to Racial Origin of Decedents, 1927—Ontario

Racial Origin	Total
All origins	4,812
English	1,775
Irish	732
Scotch	529
Welsh	8
French	913
Armenian	3
Austrian	38
Belgian	20
Bulgarian	2
Chinese	2
Czech and Slovak	10
Danish	3
Dutch	38
Finnish	35
German	169
Greek	13
Hindu	
Hungarian	17
Icelandic	
Indian	73
Italian	105
Japanese	1
Jewish	11
Negro	11
Norwegian	2
Polish	72
Rumanian	34
Russian	33
Serb and Croat	7
Swedish	12
Swiss	2
Syrian	2
Ukranian*	53
Other	7
Not specified.	80
Not specified	0.0

[&]quot;Including "Galician."

Table 24-Deaths of Children under One Year of Age (exclusive of Still-births) Classified According to Birthplace of Parents, 1927-Ontario

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		Other Juited States	
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		Poland*	84
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	pe	Italy	
	Europe	Hungary	
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IER		Сегтапу	
MOTHERS		France	
		Denmark Finland	
3 OF		Belgium	
BIRTHPLACE		Austria	
HPL	sh es-	Other	
IRT	British Posses- sions	Newfoundland	7
В		Other	
	es	Vales	п
	British Isles	Scotland	24
	3ritis	Ireland	
	-	England	22 22 23 218 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Province not specified	2 x
		British Columbia	H : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
		Alberta	
		Saskatchewan	▼ · · · = ∞ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Canada	Manitoba	<u>м</u> :
	Car	Ontario	2.128 2.128 2.128 2.128 3.33 2.21 2.202 2.202 2.202 2.303 3.31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Эәqәп	3.32
		New Brunswick	22 - 119
		Nova Scotia	262-17
		Prince Edward Island	88
		Total fathers	3.171 3.18 3.18 3.18 3.18 3.18 3.18 3.18 3.18 4.76
		BIRTHPLACE OF FATHERS	Canada Prince Edward Island Nova Scotta New Prunswick Outebec. Outario. Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Prowhne not specified British Columbia Prowhne not specified British Isles England Prowhne not pecified British Isles British Isles British Isles British Isles British Isles British Other Nates Other British Isles British Britis

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flucluding Bukovina. *Including Galicia.

‡Including the Ukraine.

Table 25—Deaths of Children (exclusive of Still-births) from Certain Specified Causes in First Year of Life by Months, 1927—Ontario

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	Oct.	M	8 22 8 8 171 2002 171 8 8 478 8 8 478 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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	Sept.	M	265 2 265 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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I	Aug.	M	183 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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	May	M	4 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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	April	¥	272
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	March	M	4 2 . c . c . c . c . c . c . c . c . c .
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	Feb.	M	262 262 273 273 274 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275
		(1	88 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8
	Jan.	M	255 2 8 8 4 4 4 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ler .		<u>(1,</u>	2079 888 888 888 833 333 341 111 111 111 111 111 1
Total under	1 year	M	143 143 143 144 144 144 144 144
Tot	-	Totl	1812 1213 1213 1214 1111
	CAUSES OF DEATH		All Causes. 8. Scarlet fever 9. Whooping-cough. 10. Diphtheria. 11. Influenza. 12. Acute anterior poliomyelitis. 12. Acute anterior poliomyelitis. 13. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system. 13. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system. 13. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system. 13. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system. 13. Tuberculosis, other forms. 13. Syphilis. 14. Purulent infection, septicaemia. 15. Riveles. 16. Diseases of the thymus. 17. Simple meningitis. 18. Non-epidemic cerebrospinal meningen. 19. Diseases of the teart. 19. Diseases of the feart. 19. Bronclists. 10. Bronclespneumonia. 110. Herumonia. 113. Diarriboea and enteritis. 114. Bronclespneumonia. 115. Acute abseess. 15. Acute abseess. 16. Diseaver of the stomach. 16. Diseaver of the stomach. 17. Diseaver of the stomach. 18. Acute abseess. 18. Acute abseess. 19. Acute abseess. 10. Diseaver of the stomach. 10. Diseaver of the stomach. 10. Diseaver of the stomach. 11. Diseaver of the stomach. 11. Diseaver of the stomach. 11. Diseaver of the stomach. 12. Acute abseess. 13. Acute abseess. 14. Purulent in the stind of the heart. 15. Acute abseess. 16. Acute abseess. 17. Acute abseess. 18. Acute abseess. 18. Acute abseess. 19. Acu

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119	124 37 88 88	-
181	155 36 99 10	
300	279 73 187 18	
1618. Injury at birth	175–203. External causes. 204–205. Unspecified causes.	

Table 26—Deaths of Children (exclusive of Still-births) from

		UNI	ΓAL DER EAR		der		lay		reek		eeks
CAUSES OF DEATH.					ay		eek		eeks		eeks
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Causes	4,812	2,733	2,079	598	458	601	422	170	143	111	106
7. Measles 8. Scarlet fever	22 4	13 4	9								
9. Whooping-cough. 10. Diphtheria.	121	63									2
11. Influenza 16. Dysentery 21. Erysipelas	96	63	33			2		2		6	
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis 24. Meningococcus meningitis	1 11	1 9	2								1
29. Tetanus	5	4	1		• • • •						
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	15 10	9	6								
38. Syphilis. 41. Purulent infection, septicaemia.	29 6	18 4	11	1	1	2		1		2 2	
56. Rickets	22 36	11 20	11 16	3		3	4	2	2	2	····i
70. Encephalitis. 71a. Simple meningitis.	7 30	3 17	4 13			4	1	1	3	1	
71B. Non-epidemic, cerebrospinal meningitis. 80. Convulsions. 86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process.	84 30	47 17	37			15	12	3	5	3	1
87-90. Diseases of the ear and of the masterd process. 99. Bronchitis.	29	13	16			1		· · · · i			
100. Broncho-pneumonia	278 203	163 118	115 85			8	3 2	6 2	2	6	8
110-112. Diseases of the stomach	72 492 29	43 279 20	29 213			3 1		3 4 1	3 2	8	6
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction				• • • •				i			::::
159. Malformations. 159a. Congenital hydrocephalus.	439 35	227 20	212 15	44	39	64 6	3	32	26 2	11	17
159B. Congenital malformations of the heart 159C. Other under this title	176 228	104 103	72 125	25 17 32	12 25 17	38 20 70	25 26 39	14 18 30	11 13 23	4 7 10	15 12
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema 161A. Premature birth	414 1,421 300	255 796 181	159 625 119	403 54	310 48	239 107	177	50 7	45 11	31	30
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy. 175-203. External causes.	279 73	155 36	124 37	50 5	41	74 2	61 5	12	11 1	6	3 5
Other specified causes	187 18	99 10	88 8	6	2	4 2	5	10	7	6	8

Certain Specified Causes in First Year of Life, by Ages, 1927-Ontario

	A	GE A	AT D	EAT	`H																	
3 weeks & under 1 month	1 mo & un 2 mo	der	2 mo & ur 3 mo	der	3 mo & un 4 mo	der	& ur		5 mo & ur 6 mo		& ur	ider	7 mc & ui 8 mc	nths ider onths	oz u:	onths nder onths	mor &ur	ider. 0	mon & un 1 mon	ths der 1	&un 11	ths der
Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
100 69	233	154	161	113	127	104	113	89	98	88	103	70	82	66	63	72	60	44	60	38	53	43
4 3 6 1 8 1 1 6 19 26 2	12 12 7 4 2	22 33 66 100 88 11 12 22 12 12 24 24 24 24	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	22 22 23 33 13 25 25 13	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22 11 11 12 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	33 31 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	33	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11 12 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	32 2 4 4	1 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2	1 14 11 11 11 11	3 2 12

Table 27—Total Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) and Deaths in Public
Towns of Ontario of 5,000

					P	ALL DI	EATHS	,						D	EATHS
Cities and Towns		Tota	nl	R	eside	nts	Re			h occ	urred	ident		Tota	ıl
	M	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total
Cities: Belleville Brantford Chatham Fort William Galt Galt Gulph Hamilton Kingston Kitchener London Niagara Falls North Bay Oshawa Ottawa Ottawa Owen Sound Peterborough Port Arthur St. Catharines St. Thomas Sarnia Sault Ste Marie Stratford Toronto Welland Windsor Woodstock Towns: Barrie Brockville Cobourg Collingwood Cornwall Eastview Ford City Hawkesbury Ingersoll Kenora Lindsay Midland Orillia Pembroke Preston Swith's Falls Sudbury Trenton Walkerville Waterloo	1066 1833 1599 1122 91 1144 6955 2211 1448 81 322 7522 85 150 41 112 1164 320 77 104 37 37 38 99 69 55 41 112 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	164	227 347 314 179 180 224 1353 428 296 61058 188 133 238 1536 147 307 222 215 203 194 6263 167 705 167 177 117 117 149 98 93 32 36 96 97 147 147 147 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149	76 1499 1114 1000 74 926 626 62 66 67 118 66 71 117 62 88 99 99 88 289 74 41 17 8 32 34 44 44 135 33 39 35 55 35 88 18 8 42 44 24	893 1433 611 112 61 79 83 601 1152 1125 1448 83 49 686 660 129 87 78 82 28118 49 272 65 33 33 86 25 46 46 46 47 27 28 47 28 47 48 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	165 2922 226 161 153 175 227 246 6 161 167 172 254 172 27 246 180 230 196 185 177 171 137 561 139 4 110 85 78 8 173 433 433 433 433 433 433 433 433 433 4	29 32 2 42 2 100 644 655 166 115 111 13 122 866 8 133 12 2 144 755 114 2 2 4 8 8 11 30 0 2 2 6 6 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	299 200 400 551 644 222 82 83 869 9 8 869 9 1 127 7 200 6144 558 122 660 33 44 255	58 852 822 155 24 466 115 119 388 197 124 220 155 19 600 155 55	1 2 2 3 2 2 1 1 2 2 5 5 1 3 3 6 6 3 3 1 1 3 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 3 3 3 3 11 2 4 10 77 1 1 2 3 3 3 67 1 1 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 7 1 1 1 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	533 1022 900 566 544 3555 399 322 4177 767 777 822 411 444 438 264 49 224 271 11 85 51 18 18 19 26 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	74	1066 1766 1733 922 777 1055 6477 2600 1299 699 699 784 377 1577 900 699 7784 378 378 378 378 378 378 40 93 358 358 358 125 125 125 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127

Institutions, Classified According to Residence of Decedents in Cities and Population and Over, 1927

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M	F	Total	M	F	Total	М	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Tota!	M	r	Total	M	F	Total
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Table 28—Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) by Single Years of Age and by Age Groups—Ontario, 1927

AGES	Male	Female	Total	AGES	Male	Female	Total
All ages	18,305 2,733 332 139 113	16,470 2,079 278 141 114	34,775 4,812 610 280 227	50 years. 51 " 52 " 53 " 54 "	177 111 199 183 158	131 108 153 151 154	308 219 352 334 312
3 "	104	94	198	Total, 50-54 years	828	697	1,52
Total, under 5 years. 5 years	3,421 84 85 85 72	2,706 68 51 62 45	6,127 152 136 147 117	55 years. 56 "	219 193 256 212 229	158 150 191 179 178	371 34. 442 392 403
9 "	63	41	104	Total, 55-59 years	1,109	856	1,96
Total, 5-9 years	389 58 67 53 61	267 48 45 49 51	106 112 102 112	60 years. 61 " 62 " 63 " 64 "	270 185 272 263 305	231 175 230 262 258	50: 360 50: 52: 563
14 "	59	40	99	Total, 60-64 years	1,295	1,156	2,451
Total, 10-14 years 15 years 16 "	298 44 69 43 68	233 51 49 58 64	95 118 101 132	65 years. 66 " 67 " 68 "	339 290 325 384 357	297 260 320 293 321	636 550 645 677 678
19 "	82	88	170	Total, 65-69 years	1,695	1,491	3,186
Total, 15-19 years 20 years 21 " 22 " 23 "	306 83 72 74 79	310 69 63 87 81	152 135 161 160	70 years. 71 "	391 319 395 365 351	318 258 321 274 297	709 577 716 639 648
24 "	74	83	157	Total, 70-74 years	1,821	1,468	3,289
Total, 20-24 years 25 years 26 "	382 68 93 100 86	383 71 100 81 100	765 139 192 181 186	75 years. 76 " 77 " 78 " 79 "	368 359 325 332 314	360 348 305 311 258	728 707 630 643 572
29 "	82	72	154	Total, 75-79 years	1,698	1,582	3,280
Total, 25-29 years	429 80 81 76 86	424 83 73 105 97	853 163 154 181 183	80 years. 81 " 82 " 83 " 84 "	293 233 287 218 237	283 238 287 260 225	576 471 574 478 462
33 "	75	98	173	Total, 80-84 years	1,268	1,293	2,561
Total, 30-34 years 35 years	398 119 101 99 113	456 115 101 114 124	234 202 213 237	85 years. 86 " 87 " 88 "	175 163 151 102 99	210 225 184 146 125	385 388 335 248 224
39 "	116	99	215	Total, 85-89 years	690	890	1,580
Total, 35-39 years 40 years 41 " 42 " 43 "	548 133 108 133 91	553 112 116 129 94	1,101 245 224 262 185	90 years. 91 " 92 " 93 " 94 "	85 67 58 33 45	100 65 60 55 50	185 132 118 88 95
44 "	117	121	238	Total, 90-94 years	288	330	618
Total, 40-44 years 45 years 46 "	582 165 130 149	123	1,154 288 259 272	95 years. 96 " 97 " 98 " 99 "	23 16 11 8 4	35 22 16 11 7	58 38 27 19
48 " 49 " Total, 45-49 years	167 131 742	145 154 674	312 285 1,416	Total, 95-99 years 100 years and over Not stated	62 8 48	91 22 16	153 30 64

Table 29—Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) Classified by Racial Origin of Decedents in Ontario, 1927

RACIAL ORIGIN	Male	Female	Total	RACIAL ORIGIN	Male	Female	Total
All origins	18,305	16,470	34,775	Hungarian	27	13	40
English	6,721	6,039	12,760	Icelandic	1	2	3
Irish	4,004	3,949	7,953	Indian	214	198	412
Scotch	2,887	2,853	5,740	Italian	203	132	335
Welsh	85	61	146	Japanese	2		2
French	1,664	1,388	3,052	Jewish	98	72	170
German	840	741	1,581	Negro	76	53	129
Armenian	9	6	15	Norwegian	21	7	28
Austrian	73	38	111	Polish	172	83	255
Belgian	23	16	39	Rumanian	47	29	76
Bulgarian	6	4	10	Russian	116	69	185
Chinese	34	3	37	Serb and Croat	23	8	31
Czech and Slovak	18	10	28	Swedish	44	33	77
Danish	12	14	26	Swiss	23	16	39
Dutch	281	226	507	Syrian	12	16	28
Finnish	130	76	206	Ukranian*	78	52	130
Greek	30	11	41	Other	18	15	33
Hindu	1		1	Not specified	312	237	549

^{*} Including "Galician."

Table 30—Total Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) and Deaths in Public Institutions, Showing the Number Non-Resident in the Province of Ontario, 1927

	In I	Public I	nstituti	ons and	Elsewl	nere		In	Public I	nstituti	ions	
Province		Total			-residen Provinc			Total			-residen Provinc	
	м.	F.	Total	М.	F.	Tota!	м.	F.	Total	м.	F.	Total
Ontario	18,305	16,470	34,775	215	120	335	5,700	4,494	10,194	136	79	215

Table 31—Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) Classified According to Birthplace of Decedents for the Province of Ontario and for Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1927

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	British Isles	Ireland	595 688	,283	307	689	155	342	29	7.0	27	19	10	4.5	00	18
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Table 31—Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) Classified According to Birthplace of Decedents for the Province of Ontario and for Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1927—Continued

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• Including Galicia.
† Including Bukovina.
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Table 32-Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) Classified According to Birthplace of Parents of Decedents for Ontario, 1927

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• Including Galicia.
† Including Bukovina.
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TABLE 33—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGES—ONTARIO, 1927

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TABLE 33—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGES—ONTARIO, 1927—Continued

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45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum	52. Chronic rheumatism, osteo- arthritis, gout	57. Diabetes mellitus	 59. Diseases of the pituitary gland 60. Diseases of the thyroid gland 60a. Exophthalmic goiter 	60B. Other diseases of the thyroid gland	 63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease) 64. Diseases of the spleen 65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma

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TABLE 33—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGES—ONTARIO, 1927—Continued

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71. Meningitis	74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	75. Paralysis without specified cause	77. Other forms of mental alienation	80. Infantile convulsions (under S years of age)	84. Other diseases of the nervous system
71. Meningitis	age,	spe	ital a	Infantile convulsions (ur. S years of age) Chorea	84. Other diseases of the nervou system
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71. N 71A. 72. T 73. C	74. Cerebral haemorrhage lexy	75. F 75A. 75B.	77. C	80. I 81. C 82. N 83. S	84. C 85. L 86A. 86B.

TABLE 33—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGES—ONTARIO, 1927—Continued

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93. Diseases of the veins (varices, haemorrhoids, phiebitis, etc.)	CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM TOTAL	97. Diseases of the nasal fossae	and their annexa	98A. Laryngismus stridulus	98B. Laryngitis	98b. Other diseases of the larynx.	99A. Bronchitis, acute	99B. Bronchitis, chronic	fined (under 5 years of	99D. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined (5 years or over)	 Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis). 	100A. Broncho-pneumonia	1008. Capillary bronchitis	

TABLE 33—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGES—ONTARIO, 1927—Continued

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	CAUSES OF DEATH	1016. Preumonia, not otherwise defined	CLASS VI.—DISBASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. Total		108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa	tonsils (including adenoid vegetations)

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110. Diseases of the oesophagus 111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum 111A. Ulcer of the stomach 111B. Ulcer of the duodenum 112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) 113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age) 116. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under wars or over) 117. Appendicitis and typhlitis 118. Hernia 119. Other diseases of the intestines. Under yellow atrophy of the liver 120. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver 121. Cirrhosis of the liver 122. Specified as alcoholic 123. Bilary calculi 124. Other diseases of the liver 125. Diseases of the pancreas 126. Peritonitis without specified cause
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TABLE 33—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGES—ONTARIO, 1927—Continued

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154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa	M 3.2	33	∞	::					: :			: -	: : :	:-	::	1		2 3	3 3	: "	2	-4			: 1		154
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155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted)	M 3.3.	34	175	3.		2	3.2	9	==			:	-		~	7	~	2.3	7=	21.2	्रच ⁴					-	155

TABLE 33—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGES—ONTARIO, 1927—Continued

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162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy		CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE Total		164. Senility	CLASS XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES	Total		165-174. Suicides	165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted)	166. Suicide by corrosive sub-	167. Suicide by poisonous gas	168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.	169. Suicide by drowning	170. Suicide by firearms	171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	172. Suicide by jumping from high places	173. Suicide by crushing	175. Poisoning by food	176. Poisoning by venomous animals.

TABLE 33—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGES—ONTARIO, 1927—Continued

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8p. Acroplane and balloon accidents. 8r. Injuries by other vehicles	189. Injuries by animals (poison- ing excepted)	Starvation (deprivation of food or water)	193. Excessive cold	194. Excessive heat	195. Lightning	196. Other aceidental electric shocks	197-199, Homicides	197. Homicide by firearms	198. Homicide by cutting or piercing ing instruments	199. Homicide by other means	201. Fracture (cause not specified)	202. Other external violence (cause specified)	203. External violence (cause not specified)	CLASS XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	Total		204. Sudden death	205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	205A. III-defined	205B. Not specified or unknown	205c. Heart failure
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ABLE 34—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—TORONTO 192

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TABLE 34—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—TORONTO, 1927—Continued

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		CAUSES OF DEATH	41. Purulent infection, septica-	CLASS IL—General Diseases Not included in Class 1.	Total		Total	43. Cancer of the buccal cavity.	44. Cancer of the stomach and liver	45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum	46. Cancer of the female genita organs	48. Cancer of the skin	49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs	50. Benign tumours and tumours	not returned as malignant (tumours of female geni- tal organs excepted)	51. Acute rheumatic fever	52. Chronic rhenmatism, osteo- arthritis, gout	53. Scurvy
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57. Diabetes mellitus	61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands in the thymus. 62. Diseases of the thymus. 63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease)	64. Discases of the spleen	65B. Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease)	66a. Delirium tremens 66a. Acute alcoholism	67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances of A. Chronic lead poisoning 68. Chronic organic poisoning 68c. Other organic poisoning 09. Other general diseases.	 69a. Danetes insipidus 69b. Haemophilia 69c. Purpura haemorrhagica 69b. Others under this title
57. 58. 58. 588. 60. 1 60.1 601.	62. 1 63. 1	64. 65. 1	65B.	66A. 66B. 66C.	67. 67A. 68. 68c. 69.	698. 698. 69c. 69b.

TABLE 34—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—TORONTO, 1927—Continued

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CAUSES OF DEATH		CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SEASE. Total		70. Encephalitis. 70a. Abseess of brain. 70a. Encephalitis. 71. Meningitis. 71a. Simple meningitis. 72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia). 73. Other diseases of the spinal cord. 74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoptexy. 74a. Apoplexy. 74b. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism. 75. Paralysis without specified cause. 75a. Hemiplegia. 75b. Ilemiplegia. 75b. Others under this title. 76b. General paralysis of the insance.

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77. Other forms of mental alienation. 78. Epilepsy. 80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age). 82. Neuralgia and neuritis. 83. Softening of the brain. 84. Other diseases of the nervous system. 85. Diseases of the eye and annexa.	86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIR- CULATORY SYSTEM. Total	87. Pericarditis. 88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute). 88. Acute endocarditis. 88. Acute myocarditis. 89. Angina pectoris. 90. Other disease of the heart. 90. Valvular disease. 90. Fatty degeneration of the heart. 90b. Fatty degeneration of the heart. 90b. Chronic endocarditis. 90b. Chronic myocarditis.
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TABLE 34—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—TORONTO, 1927—Continued

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CAUSES OF DEATH		91. Diseases of the arteries 91a. Aneurysm	93. Diseases of the veins (varices, hacmorrhoids, phlebitis,	94. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphanic)	etc.)	fied cause	CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. TOTAL		97. Diseases of the nasal fossac and their annexa. 98. Diseases of the larynx

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100. Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis). 100a. Broncho-pneumonia	Pler Cor Gar Ast	Oth Ch	moma including occupa- tional diseases of the lungs	CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. Total		108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa	109. Diseases of the phary and profile of the phary and vegetations)	111. Uleer of the stomach and duodenum
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TABLE 34—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—TORONTO, 1927—Continued

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	CAUSES OF DEATH	(cancer excepted) (Cancer excepted) 113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age) 114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over) 117. Appendicitis and typhilitis 118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction	1188. Intestinal obstruction 119. Other diseases of the intestine	liver	specified as alcoholic 123. Biliary calculi 124. Other diseases of the liver 125. Diseases of the pancreas 126. Peritonitis without specified cause

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CLASS VII.—NON-VENEREAL DIS- RASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.	Total		128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age)	129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's disease)	and annexa			134a. Stricture of the urethra 134b. Chricture of the urethra 135. Diseases of the prostate 136. Non-veneral diseases of the	male genital organs			genita organs 142. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).	CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL	Total	143. Accidents of pregnancy. 143b. Ectopic gestation. 143c. Others under this title. 143b. Abortion, self induced. 144. Puerperal haemorrhage. 145. Other accidents of labour. 145c. Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery.

TABLE 34—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—TORONTO, 1927—Continued

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	CAUSES OF DEATH	145b. Uncontrollable vomiting 146. Puerperal septicaemia 147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba	ism, sudden death in puerperium	convulsions	CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.	Total		151. Gangrene	152. Furuncle	153. Acute abscess	154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa	CLASS X,—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	Total		155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted)	156. Diseases of the joints (tuber- culosis and rheumatism excepted)

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CL			159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included) 159a. Congenital hydrocephalus.	159B Congenital malformations of the heart	CLASS XII—DISEASES OF EARLY. INFANCY.			160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	161. Premature birth, injury birth	161A. Premature birth	161B. Injury at birth	162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	163. Lack of care	0			164. Sendity	CLASS XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.			165-174. Suicides

TABLE 34—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—TORONTO, 1927—Continued

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	CAUSES OF DEATH	165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted)	166. Suicide by corrosive sub-	167. Suicide by poisonous gas	168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	169. Suicide by drowning	170. Suicide by firearms	171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	172. Suicide by jumping from high places	173. Suicide by crushing.	177. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted)	179. Accidental burns and scalds (conflagration excepted).	180. Accidental mechanical suffo-	180a. Overlaying	181. Accidental absorption of ir- respirable or poisonous gas.	182. Accidental drowning	183. Accidental traumatism by firearms (wounds of war	excepted)	ments

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185. Accidental truumatism by fall. 187. Accidental traumatism by machines. 188. Accidental traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.) 1884. Railroad accidents. 1885. Automobile accidents	188E. Injuries by other vehicles 188F. Other crushing 189. Injuries by animals (poisoning excepted)	193. Excessive cold	197-199. Homicides	197. Homicide by firearms	198, Homicide by cutting of piercing ing instruments	201. Fracture (cause not specified)	202. Other external violence (cause specified)	CLASS XV,—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	Total		205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined

TABLE 35—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—HAMILTON, 1927

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	CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS—ALL CAUSES. Total		CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMICAND INFECTIOUS DISEASES,	Total		1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	7. Measles	9. Whooping-cough	10. Diphtheria	11p. Influenza, with pneumonia	11F. Influenza, with diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition	11G. Influenza, with other causes	16. Dysentery	22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis.	24. Meningococcus meningitis	25. Other epidemic and endemic diseases

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29. Tetanus	Total	31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	and central nervous system	34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral 35. Tuberculosis of the inits	36. Tuberculosis of other organs 36D. Tuberculosis of the genito-	37. Disseminated tuberculosis 37A. Disseminated tuberculosis	38. Syphilis	41. Furulent infection, septicae- mia	CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.	Total		Total	43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	Ilver	cancer of the Pentoneum, in- testines and rectum	47. Cancer of the breast. 48. Cancer of the skin. 49. Cancer of the skin.	organshers
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TABLE 35-CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE-HAMILTON, 1927-Continued

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70. Encephalitis	72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia). 73. Other diseases of the spinal cord	74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	74A. Apoplexy74B. Cerebral haemorrhage	75. Paralysis without specified cause	75B. Others under this title	78. Epilepsy	80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age)	84. Other diseases of the nervous system	86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	86B. Diseases of the mastoid pro-	CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIR- CULATORY SYSTEM. Total		87-90. Diseases of the heart	87. Pericarditis	ss. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)

TABLE 35-CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE-HAMILTON, 1927-Continued

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99B. Bronchitis, chronic	101A. Pneumonia, lobar 101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined	103. Congestion and haemorrhagic infarct of the lung	107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.	Total		Diseases of the mouth and annexa. Diseases of the pharynx and foneils finchuling adenoid	vegetations)	111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age)	114. Diarrhoca and enteritis (2 years or over)

TABLE 35—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—HAMILTON, 1927—Continued

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133. Diseases of the bladder 134. Diseases of the urethra urin- ary abscess. etc 134b. Other diseases of the urethra 135. Diseases of the prostate 137. Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary 138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess 139. Benign tumours of the urerus 141. Other diseases of the iterus	Genital organs CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.	143. Accidents of pregnancy 143. Abortion 144. Puerperal haemorrhage 146. Puerperal septicaemia 147. Puerperal phitegmasia aba decless puerperal embol-	Jan., Sudden maann m pherperium	CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.	Total		151. Gangrene	154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.	CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION. Total		155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted).	culosis and rheumatism excepted)

TABLE 35-CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE-HAMILTON, 1927-Continued

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IV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES. Total		Suicio	side by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted)	Suicide by corrosive sub-	Suicide by poisonous gas	Suicide by drowning	Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments. Poisoning by food	cr acute accidental p sonings (gas excepted)	dental burns and scalds (conflagration excepted).	idental mechanical suffo- cation	respirable or poisonous gas	lenta	cutting or piercing instru-	idental traumatism by	denta	idental traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.)	Railroad accidents	omo	uries ter cr ssive ssive
CLASS XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES. Total		165-174. Suicides	165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted)	Suic				Othe	179. Accidental burns and scalds (conflagration excepted).	180. Accidental mechanical suffo- cation	Acci	182. Accidental drowning	O E.	Acci	187. Accidental traumatism by machines	Accid	. Str	188c. Automobile accidents	188E. Injuries by other vehicles 188F. Other crushing
CLAS		165-1	165.	166.	167.	169.	171.	177.	179.	180. 180B	181.	182.	6	185.	187.	188.	188A. 188B.	188c	188E 193.

TABLE 35—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—HAMILTON, 1927—Continued

														AC	AGES-YEARS	-YEA	RS											
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex Tota	gardenia .	Un- der 1		2		4	5 o o o	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 20 2 to t	25 3 to t	30 3 to t	35 4 to to 39 4	40 45 to to 44 49	5 50 to 9 54		55 60 to to 59 64	0 65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over	Not stat- ed	
196. Other accidental electric shocks.	M	4		:			:		1.				:		:	:		:		:					:	:		196
197-199. Homicides	ΣĿ	₩.	1 :	: :	: :					1 :	: :			- :	:::	: :	::	: :	: =			: :	: :				: :	197-
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments199. Homicide by other means	MMr	121		::	: :	:::			::	: =	::			T :	::	::		::	::-					:::				198 199
201. Fracture (cause not specified)	'Yr	72.															: : :	: :	• : :		2		. – %	: :-				201
202. Other external violence (cause specified)	M	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	- <u>:</u> :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			<u>:</u>		<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	202
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CLASS XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																												
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TABLE 36—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—OTTAWA, 1927

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	CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS-ALL CAUSES. Total		CLASS I,—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	Total		1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever. 1A. Typhoid fever. 7. Measles. 8. Scarlet fever. 9. Whooping-cough. 10. Diphtheria. 11. Influenza, with phthisis 116. Influenza, with promethitis 117. Influenza, with other respiratory discases 118. Influenza, with other respiratory discases 119. Influenza, with other causes discases 110. Dysentery. 111. Influenza, with other causes 112. Influenza, with other causes 113. Lethargic encephalitis 124. Lethargic encephalitis 125. Lethargic encephalitis 146. Meningococcus meningitis 157. Meningococcus meningitis	

TABLE 36-CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE-OTTAWA, 1927-Continued

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		CAUSES OF DEATH	31-37. Tuberculosis. Total		32. Tuberculosis of the mininges and central nervous system	33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	36B. Tuberculosis of other organs 36B. Tuberculosis of bones (vertebral column excepted).	30E. Inherculosis of organs other than above	acute	38. Syphilis	41. Purulent infection, septicaemia	CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.	Total		43-49. Cancer	43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	44. Cancer of the stomach and liver

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45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum 46. Cancer of the fenale genital organs. Exercised the breast	ant (tumours of female genital organs excepted). 51. Acute rhoumatic fever	52. Chronic rheumatism, ostco- 54. Pellagra. 56. Rickets. 57. Diabetes mellitus. 58. Anacmia, chlorosis.	58A. Pernicious anaemia	58B. Other anaemias and chlorosis. Osis	60A. Exoplithalmic goiter	60B. Other diseases of the thyroid gland	or. Diseases of the parathyron glands	 63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease) 64. Diseases of the spleen 	65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma. 65A. Leukaemia	658. Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's discase)
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TABLE 36—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—OTTAWA, 1927—Continued

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75B. Others under this title	76. General paralysis of the insane 78. Epilepsy	80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age)	83. Softening of the brain	84. 0	86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	86B. Diseases of the mastoid process	CLASS IV,—DISEASES OF THE CIR- CULATORY SYSTEM.			87-90. Diseases of the heart	87. Pericarditis	88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)	88a. Acute endocarditis	88B. Acute myocarditis	89. A	90a. Valvular disease	90D.	90œ.	90F.	91. I	91A. 91B.
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TABLE 36-CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE-OTTAWA, 1927-Continued

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		CAUSES OF DEATH	92. Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral)	haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)	CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	Total		99. Bronchitis	99B. Bronchitis, chronic 99C. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined (under 5 years of	99D. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined (5 years or over)	100. Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis). 101A. Broncho-pneumonia	101. Pueumonia	19/1B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined	103. Congestion and liaemorrhagic infarct of the lung105. Asthma

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107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. Total.		108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa. 109. Diseases of the pharynx and	vegetations)	duodenum	111A. Ulcer of the stomach	111B. Ulcer of the duodenum	excepted	113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age)	114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over)	117. Appendicitis and typhlitis	118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction	118A. Hernia	118B. Intestinal obstruction	119. Other diseases of the intestines.	122. Cirrhosis of the liver	122B. Cirrhosis of the liver, not specified as alcoholic	123. Biliary calculi	124. Other diseases of the liver	126. Peritonitis without specified cause

TABLE 36-CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE-OTTAWA, 1927-Continued

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		CAUSES OF DEATH	CLASS VII.—NON-VENEREAL DIS- EASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.	Total		128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age)	129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's disease)	131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa	132. Calculi of the urinary passages. 133. Diseases of the bladder.	134b. Other diseases of the urethra 135. Diseases of the prostate.	male genital organs	mours of the ovary 138. Salpingths and pelvic abscess 139. Benign tumours of the uterus 141. Other diseases of the female	genital organs	CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.	Total	144. Puerperal haemorrhage 1455. Other accidents of labour 145b. Uncontrollable vomiting

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147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal embolism, sudden death in puerperium	CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.		151. Gangrene	annexa	CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.	Total		155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted)	156. Diseases of the joints (tuber- culosis and rheumatism excepted)	CLASS XI,—MALFORMATIONS. Total		159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)	159g. Congenital malformations of the heart

TABLE 36—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—OTTAWA, 1927—Continued

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	CAUSES OF DEATH	CLASS XII.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.	Total		160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclereina	161. Premature, birth, injury blrth	161A. Premature birth	161B. Injury at birth	162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy		CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE. Total		164. Scnility	CLASS XIV,—EXTERNAL CAUSES.	Total	165-174. Suicides	168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation

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170. Suicide by firearms	sonings (gas excepted)	(conflagration excepted).	182. Accidental drowning	185. Accidental traumatism fall	187. Accidental traumatism by machines	other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.)	Street car accidents	188c. Automobile accidents	188E. Injuries by other vehicles	188F. Other crushing.	ing excepted)	201. Fracture (cause not specified)	specified)	CLASS XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	Total		205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined
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	CAI	DEATHS—ALL CAUSES.	CLASS I.—Epidemic, Endemic And Infectious Diseases. Total	6. Small-pox. 8. Scarlet fever. 10. Diphtheria. 11. Influenza, sole cause. 11a. Influenza, with phthisis 11b. Influenza, with preumonia. 11r. Influenza, with diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition. 11c. Influenza, with diseases and aparturition.	 Lrysipelas Lethargic encephalitis Tuberculosis 	31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system
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33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	41. Purulent infection, septica- emia	II.—General Diseases Included in Class I. Total	:	43. Cancer of the buccal cavity. 44. Cancer of the stomach and liver	Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum	46. Cancer of the female genital organs	49A. Others	49n. Unspecified	tal organs excepted) 51. Acute rheumatic fever 57. Diabetes mellitus	58A. Pernicious anaemia	60A. Exophthalmic goiter	60в. Other diseases of the thyroid gland
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TABLE 37—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—LONDON, 1927—Continued

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		CAUSES OF DEATH	61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands. 63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's Diseases). 64. Diseases of the spleen. 65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma. 66. Alcoholism. 66. Alcoholism. 67. Chronic poisoning by mineral. 67. Chronic poisoning by mineral. 67. Chronic poisoning by mineral. 67. Chronic poisoning by mineral. 67. Chronic lead poisoning. 67. Chronic lead poisoning. 67. Chronic lead poisoning. 67. Chronic lead poisoning. 67. Chronic lead poisoning. 67. Chronic lead poisoning.	CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. Total		70. Encephalitis. 70. Absess of brain 70. Encephalitis. 71. Meningitis. 71. Simple meningitis. 73. Other diseases of the spinal cord. 74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy 74. Apoplexy 74. Apoplexy 748. Cerebral haemorrhage.

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74c. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism. 75. Paralysis without specified cause. 75A. Hemiplegia. 75B. Others under this title	sane 77. Other forms of mental alienation 78. Epilepsy 80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age)	82. Neuralgia and neuritis 84. Other diseases of the nervous system	86. Discases of the ear and of the mastoid process86A. Diseases of the car	THE		87-90. Diseases of the heart	88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)
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74c. Cerebral thrombosis embolism	Oth Epi	. Oth	. Dis	CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF CIRCULA PORY SYSTEM. Total		90. D	88. Endocarditis and myocardit Acute)
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TABLE 37—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—LONDON, 1927—Continued

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CAUSES OF DEATH		118. Arteriosclerosis	(not cerebral)	 Diseases of the veins (variees, laemorrhoids, phlebitis, 	etc.)		Total		98. Diseases of the larynx	 broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis). 	00a. Broncho-pneumonia	01. Pneumonia	01A. Pneumonia, lobar	01B. Not otherwise defined	02. Pleurisy	03. Congestion and haemorrhagic	05. Asthma	07. Other diseases of the respira	excepted)	07c. Others under this title	
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TABLE 37-CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE-LONDON, 1927-Continued

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		CAUSES OF DEATH	CLASS VII.—NON-VENEREAL DIS- EASES OF THE GENITO-URNARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.	Total		128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age)	129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's disease)	131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa	133. Diseases of the bladder	ary abscess, etc	139. Benign tumours of the ovary	141. Other diseases of the temale genital organs	CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.	Total	143. Accidents of pregnancy

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147. Puerperal phlegmasia albal dolens, puerperal embolism, sudden death in puerperum merceral albuminuria and convulsions	CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.	10141	151. Gangrene	CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION. Total		155. Diseases of the bones (mascellar) to copted). 156. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).	CLASS XI.—MALFORMATIONS. Total		159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included) 1594. Congenital hydrocephalus	159B. Congenital malformations of the heart

TABLE 37—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—LONDON, 1927—Continued

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		CAUSES OF DEATH	CLASS XII.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.	Total		160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	161, Premature birth, injury at	161A. Premature birth	1618. Injury at birth	162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy		CLASS XIII,—OLD AGE.	Total		164. Senility	CLASS XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.	Total		165-174. Suicides	165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted)

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MTM	NH	MF	F	Z Z		N	ZZ			1		MF	ZFFZF
168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.	 Accidental burns and scalos (conflagration excepted). Accidental absorption of ir- 	respirable or poisonous gas. 182. Accidental drowning	hrearms (wounds of war excepted)	187, Accidental traumatism by machines	 Accidental traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.) 	188A. Railroad accidents	189. Injuries by animals (poisoning excepted)201. Fracture (cause not specified)	202. Other external violence (cause specified)	Class XV.—Ill-Defined Diseases.	Total		205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CON	JUGA	L CO	NDIT	ION				_
						Single			1	2	Marrie				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24		45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
DEATHS—ALL CAUSES. Total.		34,775						41			5,073			8,118	8
	F M	18,305 16,470		642 486	702 362	757 508	833 894	33	204	1,198 1,573	2,830 2,243	4,109 1,899	3		7
CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.															
Total		4,125	1,171	414	332	145	80	11	75	642	524	280	1	449	1
	M. F	2,130 1,995	639 532	167 247	210 122		38 42	5		301 341	321 203	187 93	1	161 288	1
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	M F	76 33	11	10	14	5 2			2	17	9 5			4	
1a. Typhoid fever	F	76 33	11 11	10 7	14	5 2			2	17	5			4	
5. Malaria	M M F	2 2			1				i	1				1	
7. Measles	M F	53 29	50 26	1 2						1	1				
8. Scarlet fever	M F	44 43	40 34	2	1					1 7	1		1		
9. Whooping-cough	F	91 90	91 89	1											
10. Diphtheria	F	159 138	152 130	3						2 2		1			
11. Influenza	F	484 475	106 73	17 18	18	16	19 23		6	43 51	62	61		157	
11A. Influenza, sole cause	F	36 40 9	17 9	3			· · · · i			3 1 2				17	
11B. Influenza, with phthisis11C. Influenza, with bronchitis.	F M	13 21	2	1 2	1				2	2		3		1	
11D. Influenza, with preumonia	F	16 224	6 6 46	1	13	6	9			23	3	2		25	
11E. Influenza, with other re-	F	186	25	3	3	5	7			30				63	
spiratory diseases 11r. Influenza, with diseases	M F	7 6	····i				····i		1	1 1		3		3	
and accidents of preg- nancy and parturition 11G. Influenza, with other	F	7							2	5					
causes	F M	187 207	37 30	5 9	2 4		8 14		1	14				71	
13. Mumps	F	27	1 14									5		1 2	
21. Erysipelas	F	23 73	10	1	1 3	1				10	17	3		6	
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis	F	59 13	18 5	1 2	3	Î	5			8 2	7	1		18	
23. Lethargic encephalitis	F	8 25	3 2	1 5	1 3	1				2 3		2			
24. Meningococcus meningitis	F	23 20	4 16	4	2				1	4	5 2			3	
25. Other epidemic and endemic	F	12	10								2				
diseases	M F M	6 5 3	6 5 3												
25B. German measles	F M	3 4 3	3 4 3												
25c. Others under this title 29. Tetanus.	F	1 8	1 3	1							2				
30. Mycoses	F M F	10 3 2	5	····i		1				3		1		····i	
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	M F	851 952	90 94		153 104			5 5						54 84	
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	M F	720 796	31 34	105 171					9	174 216		30 20		49	

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-ONTARIO, 1927

	NAT	IVIT	Y							MON	THS						
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed				1	1			1					
25,759	6,433	853	1,443		3,168					2,827					2,689		
13,385 12,374	3,353 3,080	443 410	915 528	209 78	1,629 1,539	1,506 1,425	1,675 1,490	1,662 1,544	1,629 1,438	1,462 1,365	1,409 1,222	1,397 1,195	1,466 1,258	1,521 1,347	1,442		
- 11																	
3,184	580		229	37	427	430	452	420			285	262		286		316	
1,587 1,597	317 263	50 45	150 79	26 11	225 202	223 207	211 241	200 220		159 159	152	146 116		152 134	156 118	164 152	
57 30 57 30	6 3 6 3 2	2	8	3	4 3 4 3	6 5 6 5	1 2 1 2 1	8 3 8 3	9 4 9 4		9 1 9 1	7 4 7 4	2	9 1 9 1	4 2 4 2	11 4 11 4 1	1 1A 5 6
49 28 37 41 89 89	2 1 1 9	3	2		10 2 4 5 8 12 13	9 4 3 5 13 4 18	3 6 7 8 12	6 1 3 1 8 7	4 6 6 3 9	4 5 4 10 17	5 4 3 4 10 6 12	2 3 8 8	8 8 14	5 1 10 6 14	1.5		7 8 9
132 369 374 30 32 7	3 82 75 3 6 2		2 16 8 1 1	1	13 73 72 6 4 2	15 79 64 5 6	12 70 85 5	9 62 76 4 4 2 3	5 68 46 4 5	7 20 27 1	9 11 17 3 1	15 10 7		11 24 21 3 4 1	11 26 21 2 2	13 31 27 3 2 1	11 11A 11B
14 13 172 152	5 2 33 25	1 1 7 2	10 6		1 2 32 26	3 2 40 22	8 4 38 37	3 3 27 40	5 1 35	1	1 1 8	 2 2	 8 2	6 2	1 2 12 5	15	11c 11p
3 4	3	1			4 4	1		1	····i					1			11E
5	2				1	1		1				1	1	1	1		11F
143 157	36 39	3 10	4	1	28 34	30 32	18 39	25 25			7 5	7 4		13 12	11 10	12 12 1	11G 13
1 2 23 18 48 49 12 2 15 17 8	3 4 18 9 1	2	5 1 5 3 3		1 1 10 9 4 3 4 1	3 2 9 6		12 10 10	3 4 3 3	5 2 1 1 4	2 3 5 4 3 1 3 3	3 1 2 1 1 1 1 2	6	1 7 6 2 3 3 2 3 1 1	7 2	3 10 7 1 1 3	16 21 22 23 24
6 5 3 4 3 1 7 9 3 1			1 1		1	1 1	1	3 2 2 1 1 1 1	2	1 1 2	1 1 1 1	1 2	1 1 2	i 1 1 2			25 26A 25B 25C 29 30
572 718	149 146	18 22	95 58	17	73 76	70 90	81 102	67 98	73 87	85 77	70 74	75 70	63 66	61 73	70 67	63 72	31-37
471 595	133				63 61	65 76	66	56 82		65 62	63	64 52	53 58	52 61	59 61	56 62	

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

		1					CO	NJUG	AL C	ONDI	TION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				:	Marrie	d			
0.0000			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
32. Tuberculosis of the men- inges and central ner- yous system	M	48	36	4	3					4	1				
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	F M F	53 27 45		6	4 5	2	1 2			2 10	6				
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	M	8	1		2	2				3					
35. Tuberculosis of the joints	F M F	10 5 4	2	1 1	1	2					2	2		2	
36. Tuberculosis of other organs	M	20 20	6		1 3				_i	5		2		3 4	
36A. Tuberculosis of the skin and sub-cutaneous cellular tissue	M F	1 2	1									i			
36B. Tuberculosis of the bones (vertebral column excepted)	M	2	1								1				
36c. Tuberculosis of the lym- phatic system (mesen- teric, and retroperi- toneal glands excepted)	F M F	3 3	2									·····i		1	•••••
36D. Tuberculosis of the genito- urinary system	М	10			1					5	3			1	
36E. Tuberculosis of organs other than above	F M	8	2	1							2			1	
37. Disseminated tuberculosis	F M F	3 23 24	8 9	7	3	2			1	1 2 2	1 1 4				• • • • •
37A. Disseminated tuberculosis, acute	M F	15	5	3	3	1				2	1				
37B. Disseminated tuberculosis, chronic or unstated	М	18	8	4		1									
38. Syphilis	F M F	90 28	1 19 11	2	6	9	2			1 15 6	32 2	4		3	
40. Gonococcus infection	M F	4 2	2	1				1		i					
41. Purulent infection, septicae- mia	M F	98 60	12	6 5	8	4 2	2		1 2	15 12	24 13			13 13	
CLASS 1I.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS 1.															
Total	м	2,243	152	72	71	150	113	1	11	133	561	630	1	392	1
	F	2,688	114	34	49	151	136		10	248	731	400		814	i
43-49. Cancer	F	1,458	15	7 7	32 29	107	90 98		3	72 152	393 514	462 247	1	294 551	
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	M F	120 21	i		2 2	6	3			5	37			30	
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver	M F	608 507			10 5	46 28	45 35			12 22	170 130	0.0		117 195	
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.	M	262 264			7 5	16 19	16 19			17 21	81 69	78		47 95	
46. Cancer of the female genital organs	F	348	1	2	6	19	14			62	122	33		89 .	
48. Cancer of the skin	F M	307 43			8	26	11 6			29	123	38 16		72 . 14 .	
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs	F M	422	15	7	13	22	14.			38	99	127	1	16 . 86 .	
49A. Others	F M F	240 420 236	15	5 7 5	3 13 3	15 22 15	4 4		3	15 36 15	63 99 63	37 127 35	i	79 . 86 . 78 .	

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							M	ONT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other	ed													
39 47	3	1	2		8	3	8 9	5 8	6		2 2	5		3	2 2	1	32
19 34		1	2	3	1 4	5	3	4 4	5	5 5	6	1 4	1	1 4	2	3	
7 5 4	1	1	i		1			i	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	····i	34 35
3 16 16			····i		2 1	1 2 3	2 2	2 2	2 1	2	· · · · · · i	3	2	2 3	1 2	1 1 2	36
1, 2						1			· · · · · i					1			36A
1	1					1			1								36в
4							i	1				1	1				
2 3						1		· · · · · i				1				1 1	36c
8 5	2		i		1		2 1	2			· · · · · i	2 1	····i	2		····i	36D
4 2 16	1				1 4	i	5		<u>1</u>			1 2		1 1 2	1		36E 37
18	6 4 1	2		1	2	2	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	37A
14	3	1			1	2	2	1	i	1 2	3	3	1	2	ī	2	37в
4 56 20	1 15 4	1 6 4	12	i	1 7 1	2 2	7 3	9 2	1 8 4	2 4 2	8	7 3	12	5	1 5 2	1 16 3	38
3	·····i			1		1			î	1							40
69 49	24 8	2	2 2	1	12	7 6	6 5	6	67	6	5	13	8	8 4	12	5 6	41
3,460	1,100	110	231	30	412	394	421	432	453	424	390	386	392	407	409	411	
1,524 1,936	522 578	38 72	137 94	22 8	189 223	184 210	205 216	198 234	209 244	174 250	182 208	174 212	178 214	187 220	180 229	183 228	
944 1,182	386 433	25 38	95 60	8	116 136	110 131	129 129	120 148	124 151	120 149	130 142	116 144	125 129	129	124	163	43-49
88 14	26 6	3	3	· · · · i	8	12	9	13	10	13	3	6 2	12	9	12	7	43
378 339	162 138	15 8	50 19	3	44 43	45 46	54 38	45 43	53 44	44 36	62 32	51 40	57 34	54 47	55 46	44 58	
167 187	75 60	3	15	2	27 22	21 22	27 11	20 22	24 22	29 29	18 26	21 24	18 28	16 15	24 19	24	45
227 3 221	91	11	18	1	27	24	30	32	30	27	26 2 32	24	29	33	39 1 26	26	17
36 19	6 11		2	í	2	3	2 4	4	4	1 2	5	1 2	5	6 2	3 4	2	18
272 175 270 172	117 53 117 52	4 4 4	27 8 27 8	2	33 12 33 12	29 13 28 13	37 22 37 22	38 24 37 24	33 19 33 19	33 21 33 21	34 20 34 19	37 27 37 25	32 15 32 15	44 22 44 22	29 21 29 21	43 24 43 23	19

TABLE 38-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CON	NJUG	AL CO	ONDI	TION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sor	Total	i			Single			1	1	\1arrie	d			
CAUSES OF BEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
49B. Unspecified	M F	2 4							_i	2		2		····i	
49B. Unspecified 50. Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant (tumours of female genitalorgans excepted) 51. Acute rheumatic fever 52. Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis, gout 53. Scurvy 54. Pellagra 56. Rickets 57. Diabetes mellitus 58. Anaemia, chlorosis 58A. Pernicious anaemia 59. Diseases of the pituitary gland 60. Diseases of the pituitary gland 60. Other diseases of the thyroid gland 61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands 62. Diseases of the parathyroid glands 63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease) 64. Diseases of the spleen 65. Leukaemia. lymphadenoma (55B. Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease) 66. Alcoholism 66. Alcoholism 67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances 67B. Others under this title 67C. Chronic lead poisoning 67B. Others under this title 68C. Chronic organic poisoning 68A. Chronic morphlnism		224 311 790 700 100 233 11 116 144 190 251 1174 229 179 15 30 31 12 22 118 66 77 72 24 22 118 33 33 76 77 24 25 118 25 118 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	33	2 2 1 1 16 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 2 1 1 3 3 2 2	33 i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		2 2 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 7 7 111 9 133 6 6 111 3 3 8 5 5 2 5 1 13 3 1 6 6 6 11 1 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	55 88 66 99		ed	1 1 3 3 100 7 7 8 8 6 13 3 100 9 4 17 7 66 5 56 6 4 2 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
68B. Chronic cocainism, etc 68c. Other organic poisoning 69. Other general diseases 69A. Diabetes insipidus 69B. Haemophilia 69C. Purpura haemorrhagica	M F M F M F M	1 4 1 37 35 2 15 8 12	19 18 13 5 4	2 2 2	1 2 1 1	i 				1 4	5 6 1	1 4 2 1 1		1 1 3 2	
69D. Others under this title	F M F	18 10 7	9 2 4	1	1				<u></u>		3	2		1 1	

	NA?	rivit	Y							MON	THS						1
		For	eign	Not													
Can- ada	Brit- ish	USA	Other	stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
2 3	1					1		1			1	2				1	
17 24 62 56	3 6 13 11	1 1 2	3		4 7 6 6	4 3 4 2	1 3 9 8	2 2 7 7		7	1 12	4	3 5	1 3 4 4	² ⁷ 2		50 51
5 16 1	4 5		1 2		3	4 4		1 1	····i	i		1 1 1		1 2	2 2	3	52 53
1 2 14 13 140	41	1 1 3	6	i	1 1 20	2	3	4 1 21	2	2	1 11	1 19	10	1 1 14	1	1 2 1	54
177 129 158 115 134	45 33 42 32 36	14 2 5 2 5	15 7 3 7 3	3 1 3 1	21 18 21 17 17	22 22 13 16 11 15	21 21 22 23 21 19	18 9 25 9 21	17 26 18	22	13	18 12 11	27	26 11 14 9 10	22 13 17 11	24 18 11 15 9	58 58A
14 24	1 6				1 4	2	1 4	4	1 1	····i		1 3	2 3	2 4	2 3	3 2	58в
1 2					1		1								····i		59
43 201 26 102	10 27 6 14	9 6	6 6 5 3		3 19 2 11	7 23 6 12	7 14 4 8	7 23 1 14	7 27 4 11	7 30 4 16	2	21 3 13	4 19 3 7	15 2 7	6 17 3 10	3 14 3 6	60 60a
17 99	4 13	3	1 3		1 8	1 11	3 6	6	3 16	3 14		1 8	1 12	8	3 7	8	6 0 в
6 7 24 21	1				1 1 2 1	3 4	1 1 2	 4 1	1 1 4	 1 2	3	 1 1	1 3	1 3 1 1	 1 1 3	3	61 62
7 10 4	2		1		1	1	1 2	i	3	i	3	1 i	1 2	1	₁	 i	63 64
1 41 32 29 23	1 9 3 3 1	1 3	5 3 2 1	2 i	2 2 2 2	1 4 1 2 1	4	5 5 4	1 2 3	7 3 4 1	3 4 1	5 3 5 2	1 6 3 3 1	8 2 5 2	5 4 3 2	7 4 6 3	65 65a
12 9 46	6 2 9	3	3 2 11		9	5	5	4 1 6	2 1 11	3 2	2 3 11	 1 2	3 2 5	. 7	2 2 2	1 1 11	65в 66
5 1 28 3 17	1 1 5	2	2 5	1 1 4	2 1 5	1 1 3	1 3	5 1 1	5	i i	6	i	4 i	2 4 1 3	1 1 1 1	1 9	66а 66в 66с
2 4 3 1	5 2 3			1	1 1			2 1	2 1		1	2 2		1 1 1	 1 i		67 67а 67в
4 3 1 4 2 1 1 3	1		1 1			1	2		3 2		1 i			1			68 68a 68b
30 29	6 2 1	·····i	3	i	 2 2	₅	3 3	5 2	1 5 2 1	4 3	5	 2 2	5 4	4 6	2	 2 3	68c 69
1 14 7 10	2		i	i	 i	2 2 1	1 2 1	1 1 1	1	3 1 2	1	i	3 2 2	2 1 2	1	 2 1	69а 69в 69с
14 6 7	4	1	2		2 1	1	2	3	1 4	2 i	2	2	2	1 4	1	1	69D

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CO	NJUG	AL CC	NDII	CION				
CANCES OF DEATH	C	Total				Single					farrie	d			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	TOLAI	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25–44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.															
Total		2,745	350		96		173	4	10			614	1		1
	F F	1,365	191 159	45 24	49 47	77 50	71 102	3	7	62 76	217	413 201	····i	233 512	1
70. Encephalitis	F M F M F M	29 30 10 5 19 25 70 59	4 9 2 1 2 8 49 36 49 36		2 2 2 1 5	3 1 2	1 2 2		1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 5 1 1 2 4 6 3 6 3	4 9 1 3 9 4 4 4 4 4	5 2 1 1 4 1 2 2 2 2		2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 5	
ataxia)	F M	20 7				1				1	5 3	9		1 2	
cord	M F	107 91	3 5		3 3		5 10		1 1	10 6		40 13			
 74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	F M F M F	632 697 303 316 307 341	3	4 2 1 3	4 6 1 1 3 4	14 12	43 59 20 28 22 26	1 1 2	1	18 22 5 5 10 13		133 133 63 121		357 77 157 63	1 i
74c. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism	M F	22 40	1	_i		1 1	1 5			3 4	3 3	6 5		7 20	
 75. Paralysis without specified cause 75a. Hemiplegia 75B. Others under this title 76. General paralysis of the in- 	F M F M F	129 128 93 87 36 41	2 1		1 1 1	6 3 5 3 1 1	10 11 7 6 3 5		1	1 4 1 3	5	46 16 17		38 65 27 42 11	
sane	M F	49 19		1 1	6		3			7 3	13	6		8 2	
77. Other forms of mental alienation	M F M F	27 54 82 70	14	2 14 9	5 7 19 15	5 6			1	2 6 8	6 17 12 6	6		9	
5 years or over) 80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age,	F	57 44 1	57		1					2					
82. Neuralgia and neuritis	F M	7 6	4	1		1			1		2	1		3	
83. Softening of the brain	F M F	11 13 11				1 1	1 2				1 2	3 7 2		3 3 4	
84. Other diseases of the ner- vous system	M	7.5	17		4	5	2			8	21	9		5	
85. Diseases of the eye and annexa	M	95				6	6		1	15		6		16	
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process86A. Diseases of the ear	F M	5 66 47 36	41 37	8 3	1	1	1			5 1 3	6	1	1	3 3 1	
86B. Diseases of the mastoid	F	30	23	2		1				1 2	3			2	
,	F	18					1							1	

		NA	TIVIT	Y						1	MONT	HS						
-	Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not		Feb	Mar	100	Mars	June	July	A	S - +	0-4	New	D	
	ada	ish	USA	Other	stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
							o.											
_	2,064	495	66	95	25	233	224	242	251	211	253	217	214	196	233	220	251	
	1,037 1,027	230 265		51 44	16 9	126 107	111 113	117 125	115 136	108 103	122 131	107 110	105 109	102 94	114 119	117 103	121 130	
-	21	5	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	4	2	3	2	5	4	3	1	70
	26 7 5	3 2	i			3 2 1	1	5	1	2 2	4 i		<u>1</u>	3	1 2	2 1		70a
	14 21 64	3 3 3		1 1 3	1	1 2 5	3 4	5	4 1 5	2 2 5	2 3 9	3	1 6	2 2 5	2 1 6	3 1 11	1 1 4	70в 71
	49 64	8		1 3	1	4 5	5 4 5	5 5 5	5 7 5 7	2 2 5 5 5 5	9.	5 7 5 7	6 6	5 5	5 6	1 11		71A
	49 16	8	2			1		1	1	3	2	3	6	3	2	3		72
	83	22	1	1		6	8	11	1 9	11	8	8	5	7	13	8	13	73
	67 462	122	17	2 26	5	62	65	8 58	10 49	8 47	8 47	57	9 43	7 46	4 50	8 7 51	8 57	74
	493 222 235 225 231	151 56 60 61	20 10 10 6	28 13 10 12 17	5 5 2 1 3	53 24 27 36	62 27 22 35	60 30 27 27	68 26 33 21	49 22 22 25	64 28 35 17	49 31 22 24	47 21 21 22	46 18 21 25	70 25 34 23	56 23 20 25	73 28 32 27	74A 74B
		81	9	17	3	23	38	31	31	23	26	25	24	21	33	30	36 2	74C
	15 27 82	10 33	3	7	1 4	3 14	6	2 7	10	12	13	5	2 16	8	8	6	5	75
	94 60	29 25 22	3 2 2 1	1 4	1 2 1 2	11 8 7	5 2	15 5 10	21 7	8	12 11	6 3 3	9 12	11 6	7 7	14	11 12	75A
	61 22 33	8 7	1 1	3	2	6	1	10 2 5	14 3 7	5 4 3	2 8	2	9	9 2 2	5 1 2	10 4 4	9 5 2	75в
	34 13	7 3	2	4 2	2	6 5	1	5	4 2	1	8 2	4	2	3	7 2	4	4	76
	19 35	3 14	1 3	2 2	2	3 4	1	2 5	1 5	3	4 2	4 8	2	3	2 4	3	2	77
	60 57	14 17 12	1	4		4	7	11	5	6	9 10	8 11	12	6	4	6	4 12	78
	3			2					1				1	1	2			79
	57 43 1			i		6 3	5	3 2	5	4	1	1 2 1	4	3 5	7	5 3	3	80 81
	7 4 8 10	2				2	2	2		2	1	1		· · · · i	1	i		82
	10	2 2 2 5	· · · · i		1			1 1	· · · · i	1 1	1		2 2 2	2	2 2	4	2 2	83
	64 79	7 10	1 2	2 3	1 1	8	8 11	5 6	4 5	6,	8 11	6	8 13	6	6 8	3	7 7	84
	1 4				_i	1							1 1					85
	59 40 33	6 3	2 1	1		5 3 2 2	3 3 1	7 10 4 5	14	8 4 4 2	6 5 3	5 7 3	3 3 2 2	6	5 2 2 2	2 5	2	86 86a
	24	1	2	1		3	2	3	5 2	4	3	2	1	2	3	2		86₽
_	16	2				1		5	2			3	1			2		

TABLE 38-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

	1	1					CON	HUG	AL CC	NDIT	TON				
						C:1-						1			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un-		1	Single		Δ			1arried		\	Wid-	Not
			der 15	15-24	25-44	45-65	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	owed	stat- ed
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.															
Total		8,161	93	79	93	284	643	1	17		1,259			3,042	2
	M F	4,313 3,848	54 39	45 34	51 42	165 119	315 328	1	13	139 175	751 508	1,631 703		1,155 1,887	2
87-90. Diseases of the heart	M F	2,784 2,511	50 39	45 32	44 38	126 78	188 197	1	13	116 144	534 360	975 455		700 1,155	1
87. Pericarditis	M F	22 10	2	3 2	1	2	1		· · · · i	3 2	3 2	5 2		2	
88. Endocarditis and myocard- itis (acute)	M	85	16		6	1	1		1	23	14	9		6	
88A. Acute endocarditis	F M F	91 46 47	13 12		5 2 3	2	2		3 1 3	26 13 13	15 8 7	4 2 3		15	
88B. Acute myocarditis	M	39 44	4 6	1	4 2	1 1	1 2			10	6 8			5	
89. Angina pectoris	M F	432 201			2	17 9	20 19			12	137			80 85	
90. Other diseases of the heart.	M F	2,245 2,209	32 25	24	32	106 67	166 176		3 9	78 113	310	398		1,055 102	
90A. Valvular disease 90B. Fatty degeneration of the	F M	463 459	4	14	11	30 15	32 41		1 1	25 38	74 76	163 86		178	
heart	M F	13 10			1	2				1	3 4	4 2		2	
90D. Chronic endocarditis	M F	319 333	14 16	11	8	10	25 20		8			50		75 124	
90E. Chronic myocarditis	F M	1,071 1,059	1	3 3 3	5	52 32 12	76 90 33		1	21 30 12		182		331 585 102	1
90F. Others under this title91. Diseases of the arteries	F M	379 348 1,452	4	1	8	14	24 123			11 16	41	78		167 444	
91A. Aneurysm	F	1,286		1	4	37	128		1	22	136	240		718	
91B. Arteriosclerosis	F M	1,393			2	31	122			1 12		627		436	
91c. Other diseases of the	F	1,265		1	4	36	127			21	135	1		709	1
arteries	F	7					1					3		3	
(not cerebral)	F M	44 28		·····i	2	3	2		,	5	14 6			8	
 Diseases of the veins (varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.) 	M F	23 21			2	2	1 2			1 4		2 2		3 6	
94. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)		6	2				1			3					
95. Haemorrhage without specified cause	M	3				1				1	1				
96. Other diseases of circulatory	F	1												1	
system	M	1										1			
CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.															
Total		2,966	90	81	79	80	158		1 8	199	363	416		673	
	M F	1,60- 1,362		1 49										243 430	
97. Diseases of the nasal fossae				-		-				_	-		-		
and their annexa 98. Diseases of the larynx	F M	4	1	i 1			1			1		2			
98A. Laryngismus stridulus	F	17	7 1	1						2	i				
98B. Laryngitis	F	1.2	2 8		i		····i				i i			· · · · i	
	1 F		7	±1						• 2	, 1	• • • • • •	*		

	NAT	TIVIT	Y					-	-	N	MONT:	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed	Jan.	100.	wiai.	Tipi.	May	June	July	Trug.	Зерт.	000.	1,00	Dec	
5,506	2,045	245	304	61	764	631	692	738	735	680	582	625	594	715	642	763	
2,885 2,621	1,071	136	183	38	372 392	326 305	361 331	391 347	402 333	343 337	306 276	343 282	332 262	405 310	335	397 366	
1,902	644	93	119	26 16	247 268	205 203	239	263 220	252 203	206 207	203	232 206	211	264 192	225	237 247	-
17 10	4		1		2		2 4	1	4	4	2			3			87
59 56 34 29 25 27 293 149 1,533 1,512 331 333	16	64 22 33 44 11 177 270 613 10	3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 18 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 1 1 0 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 3 22 155 24	10 7 3 5 7 2 38 16 197 244 344 48	4 6 2 3 2 3 28 16 173 181 20 42	4 6 4 4 2 30 18 203 194 45 44	6 10 4 5 2 5 40 17 216 193 41 32	9 6 5 3 4 4 20 195 176 39 45	6 11 6 6 5 38 13 1588 183 32 37	6 4 1 2 5 2 32 13 163 164 30 29	8 8 6 4 2 4 33 14 191 183 43	13 7 5 4 8 3 36 17 162 137 48 22	8 9 5 2 3 3 7 40 166 213 166 51 33	7 8 4 4 3 4 31	4 9 1 5 3 4 42 24 189 214	
9 8 221 244 705 688 267 239 945 860 28 11 906 843	3 2 73 68 264 296 81 81 399 343 16 2 383 340	13 10 37 29 6 12 43 39 2 41 39	10 9 54 42 18 11 55 37 1 1 53 36	2 2 11 4 7 5 10 7	2 26 46 102 106 35 42 117 2 117 2 114 114	3 1 27 35 92 82 31 21 119 102 3 2 116 98	2 30 36 103 83 25 29 117 107 2 3 114 104	36 29 92 102 46 30 121 119 5	22 22 100 84 32 25 142 125 4 1 138 122	31 26 63 83 32 37 132 122 1 1 129 121	1 23 28 86 80 24 26 97 91 3 1 94 90	3 1 26 26 83 80 36 32 106 74 4 	1 17 24 67 62 29 29 116 98 3 1 113	37 18 93 94 29 21 130 114 5	23 22 89 89 30 21 101 101 5 3 95	21 101 114 30 35 154 116	90f 91 91A
11 6	·····i		1		1 2	2	1	i	2	2		4		2	1	1	91c
21 18	17 6	2	5	1	4 7	1	····i	6	7 2	3	4 3	1	3 2	7 2	6	2	92
11 15	10 5	· · · · i	2		1	1	4	1 4	1 2	1 5	2	2	2	3 2	1 2	4 2	93
4	1 1		1		1		1		i			2		1	1		94
1 1			1	1	2					1						····i	95
1															1		96
										0							
1,219	522 276	35	95	13	367 195	350	200	365 193	279	199	138	115	132	186	105	263	
1,056	246	26	30	4	172	161	150	172	134	84	61	46	52	87	117	126	
6 4 17 17 2 1 12 7	1	1			1 3	1 2 2 2	4 2	2 2 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2	1 2	1 3	2 1 1	07 08 08a 08b

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CO	NJUG	AL C	ONDI	NOI				
						Single			1		Marrie	d			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der				65	Age	-			65	Age	Wid- owed	Not stat-
			15	15-24	25-44	45-64	and over	not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	and over	not stat- ed		ed
98c. Croup	M F	3 7	3 7												
98D. Other diseases of the	F	2	2												
99. Bronchitis	F	63 71	20 18		1 1	1	5 9			3	5 4	14		15 30	
99A. Bronchitis, acute	F	17 21	12 10							1.	2	1 2		3 7	
99в. Bronchitis, chronic	F	25 28			1 1	· · · · i	3 4			2	5 2	7 5		5 14	
99c. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined, under 5 years of age	M	6	6												
99D. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined, 5 years or over	M	15					2					6		7	
100. Broncho-pneumonia (in- cluding capillary bron-	F	14					5							9	••••
chitis)		434 409	247 189	2 3	11	9	20 21		1	6 9	27 23	52 30		59 118	
101A. Broncho-pneumonia		430 404	244 188	2 3	11	9	20 21		1	5	27 23	52 28		59 116	
100B. Capillary bronchitis		4 5	3							1		2		2	
101. Pneumonia	M	880 724	209 158	36 24	34	30 14	26 49		2 3	84 64	160 91	168 78		131 234	
101a. Pneumonia, lobar	M	482 344	65 46	26 9	22 5	22 7	15 22		1 3	60 42	114 58	89		68 114	
101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined		398 380	144 112	10 15	12	8 7	11 27		1	24 22	46 33	79		63 120	
102. Pleurisy	M F	69 39	9 11	6 2	5 2	3	3	1.		7 7	16	11]		8 8	
103. Congestion and haemorr- hagic infarct of the lung	M	42	4	1	1	1	4				1	13		17	
104. Gangrene of the lung	F M	54 1				2	12			1	· · · · i	10		28	
105. Asthma	F M	36 36	3		3	2				3	8	12		5	
106. Pulmonary emphysema	F M	25				2	1			1	6			1	
107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	F	1								8	14			6	
107A. Chronic interstitial pneu-	F M	51 17	5 4	3	1 2	5	1 2		1	1				4	
monia including occu- pational diseases of the														i	
lungs	М	9					1			1	4	2		1	
tinum	F M	1 42	5	3	· · · · i	5			1		10	4		5	
	F	16	4	2	2				1	1		1			
CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.															
Total		2,661	1,024	106	78	102	71	1	18	232	392	266	1	369	1
	M F	1,448 1,213	556 468	61 45	51 27	59 43	41 30	1	6 12	117 115	229 163	179 87	1	146 223	
108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa	M F	25 18	1 6	· · · · · i		4	1			4 5	6 2	4		5	
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations)	M	76	41	7	6					5	10	2	1	4	
109A. Adenoid vegetations	F	76 1	42			1			1	9	6			6 .	
109B. Pharynx and tonsils	M F	76 75	41 42	8	1	i	2		····i	5	10 6 2	2		5	
110. Diseases of the oesophagus	F M	3									3				
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	M F	151	1	1 2	9 2	11	4 5		1	25 5	52 15	27 11		20 . 11 .	

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							N	IONT	HS					
***		For	eign	Not													
Can- ada	Brit- ish	USA	Other	stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
3 7						1	1 1	····i					2		2	1	98c
2 45 53 15 15 14 22	16 14 1 4 10 5	1 2 2 1	1 1 1	1	1 5 8 1 3	4 4 2 2	7	9 11 5 7 3 4	8 1 1	2	3 1	4 2 1	3	4 6 1 2 2	1	10 1 4 3 4	98d 99 99a 99b
6				····i	1	1 1	1 1		····i	2	i	2		1	····i	·····i	99 c
10 9	5 5				3 4	1 1	1 2	1	5 2	1			1 1	1 3	1	· · · · · i	99D
359 322 356 319 3 3 660 566 347 255	55 71 55 69 2 153 122 94 72	5 8 5 8 25 14 17 5	13 7 12 7 1 39 20 21 11	2 1 2 1 3 2 3 3	61 48 61 48 107 102 58 45	58 48 57 48 1 98 91 58 42	50 59 50 115 75 74	58 45 57 45 1 109 99 62 49	40 35 38 2 85 71 44	18 27 1 62 41 31	16 21 16 38 26 12	18 17 2	15 24 15 32 26 18	34 25 33 1 57 43 27	31 27 31 56 65 38	37 28 36 1 87 63	100 100A 100B 101 101A
313 311 46 31	59 50 20 8	8		1	49 57 10 3	40 49 9 5	41 42 4	47 50 6 5	41 37 4	31 18 10 5	26 15 4		14 14	17	18 34		101в 102
28 37 1 1 25 14 1	12 15 6 10	1 1	4	1	3 4 2 2 2	10 6 2 2 2	1 3	3 4	8		5	3 3 2	1		3	4 9 2 3	10 5 104 105 106
31 11	12 5	i	6	2	6 2	5	6	1 1	2 2	7	5 5	3	7	3 1	3 2	3	107
3	4		1	1	1		2		1	3			1		1		107A
28 11	1 8 4	i	5	i	5 2	5	4	1	1 1 1	4	5 5	3 1	6	3	2 2	3	107B 107C
2,099	388	68	93	13	220	166	202	214	205	164	192	244	335	330	206	183	
1,122 977	222 166	33 35	60	11 2	112 108	87 79	112 90	121 93	118 87	94 70	110	128 116	172 163	165 165	125 81	104 79	
22 16	3 2			*	1 2	1	4	2 3	2 2		2	3 1	5 3	2 2	1 2	2 2	108
62 67	7 4 1	2	6 3	1	11 10	11 7	9	7 8	6 14	3	3 5	3 5	6 6 1	4	6 3	3	109 109A
62 67 1 3	7 3 1	2	6 3 1	1	11 10 1	11 7	8	7 8	6 14 1	3	3 5	3 5 1	6 5	4 1 1	6 3	6	109B 110
95 49	41	4 2	9 2	2	13 10	10 8	13 4	14	12 2	10 2	19	10 9	8 5	15 12	15	12	111

TABLE 38-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CO	VJUG.	AL CO	ONDII	NOI				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				I	Marrie	d			
CAUSEO OL ZIII.			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
111a. Ulcer of the stomach 111b. Ulcer of the duodenum	M F M F	89 42 62 18	1	2 1	5 2 4	6	4 4		1	10 2 15 3	33 11 19 4	17 9 10 2		14 6 6 5	
112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	M F	121 98	56 36		3 1	4 3	7 7	1		5 3		13 11		8 25	
(under 2 years of age) 114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over)	M F M	325 248 73	325 248 34		1	4	4			2	6	12		7	
116. Diseases due to other intestinal parasites 116E. Other parasites specified.	F	90. 1	43				1,			3	4			25	
117. Appendicitis and typhlitis118. Hernia, intestinal obstruc-		238 170 195	56 50 29	28		6	12		5					12 14 39	
118A. Hernia	M F M F	195 149 81 33 114	29 21 5 1 24	1 1	2	8 5 1	6 7		1 2 1 1	14 22 5 3	32 25 11 7 21	47 17 22 5 25		39 45 23 15 16	
118B. Intestinal obstruction 119. Other diseases of the intestines	F M	114 116 37 29	20 20 6	1	2	7	6 4 1		i 	19	18 5			30	
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	F M F	3 4		1					·····i		1	1		10	
122. Cirrhosis of the liver 122a. Specified as alcoholic	M F M F	82 43 5	i		4	7 2 1	4			2 3 1 2	24 15 1	23 6 1	1	18 16 1	
122B. Not specified as alcoholic	M F M	77 41 17	i		4	6 2 1	4			1 1 2	23 15 6	22 6 7		17 16 1	
124. Other diseases of the liver.	F M F	55 66 115	2 3		2	1 2 5	4 2 2		i	8 4 16	16 17	5 14 17		18 21 45	
125. Diseases of the pancreas126. Peritonitis without speci-	M F	7 9			1	2 1	1			1 2	3	1		1 1	
fied cause	M F	29 45	5 17	3	3		3		i	3 9	5 8	6		3 5	
CLASS VII.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.															
Total	M	1,369	-62 29	19	33	65	95 95	4	3 3	54	230	495		716 342 374	
128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10	F	1,054	33		24	35	56		1	129	228	151		374	
years of age)	M F M	57 43 866	13 8 9	13	20		61	3	1	7 9 36	182	289		209	
131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa	F M	763 71	10	12	10	28 5	54 3		2	53 6	160 12	26		300 11	
132. Calculi of the urinary passages	F M F	84 17 6	15	2	1	1	2			3 2	16 3 1	5		30 5 3	
133. Diseases of the bladder134. Diseases of the urethra,	M F	61 16			1	····i	2		1		6 2	32 1		19 11	
urinary abscess, etc 134A. Stricture of the urethra 134B. Other diseases of the		11 1 7			1	1	2			i	3	2		1	
urethra		4			1	1	1			_i				1	

	NAT	IVIT	Y							λ	IONT	HS					
Can- ada	Brit- ish	Fore	eign Other	Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
56 34 39 15	21 4 20 3	4 2	7 2 2	1	6 5 7 5	7 3 3 5	5 2 8 2	8	7 2 5	5 1 5 1	14 3 5	6 8 4 1	2	9 12 6	2	9 2 3 1	111A 111B
100 86	11 9	3 1	5 2	2	14 12	11 12	16 8	10 9	7 14	7 4	6	10 9	7 7	8		12 4	112
320 242	1	2 4	1	1 1	8	10 9	10 11	16 7	15 7	11 4	15 8	36 28		75 72		10 7	113
59 70	9	2 4	2 3	1	2 6	4	3 3	5 9	2 4	5 4	6	7 10	12 17	15 18		4 4	114
1 1 176 130	42 25	 6 10	13	 i i	22 22	12	19	22 18	25 20	18 17	16 15	27	14	1 1 21 10	10		116 116E 117
126 100 48 22 78 78	52 41 22 10 30 31	5 3 5	10 5 5 1 5 4	2 i	21 16 8 5 13	15 17 7 2 8 15	20 13 7 2 13	16 10 6 2 10 8	20 5 6 2 14 3	. 20 12 10 1 10 11	19 12 9 10 12	11 13 5 5 6 8	8 2 8	12	11 7 2	13 4 5	118A 118B
24 21	11 7	1	1		3 1	2	3 2	6 1	6 1	2 5	1 2	2 5	1 3	3 2		3 3	119
2 3 51 29 3 1 48 28 13 37	12 3 11	8 1 8 1	4	1 i	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 3	1 1 3 4 3 4 2 3 3 3 3	5 3 5 3 1 6 7	10 6 10 6 1 8 7	11 3 11 3 1 10 3 1 4	5 1 4 2 6			2 1 3 2 2 2 6	5 6 1 5 5 2 2 2	5 2 5 5	5 1 8 4	123
82 5	15 23 1	3	5 7 1		8 9		13	7 6 1	6	6 9	14	11 1	10	13	6	15 1	
6 22 35			1 2		2 2 3	2 5	2 2	4 8	3 5	1 1 3	3	2 4	2 4	2 6	2	4 3	126
1,714		73	103		197	189	242	227	226	181				214		199	
957 757	309 205	36 37	55 48		114 83	108 81	137 105	124 103	123 103	99 82				125 89		122 77	
45 35 617	179	24	37			65	72	75	6 2 81	5 4 64	68	68	65		65	91	129
558 50	19		36		3 2	7	7	80 5	9	53	2	6	6		8	59 7 9	131
56 10 3 37 12	4 3 20	12	2		3 1 4 2	2	2	101	3	10	1 8	2	1	2	2 2 13		132
4 1 3	2	1	2		5	i		2	1 · · · · i	1 1 1					1		134 134A
1	11	l:::::	11	1	3	1::::				···· _i	l:::::	l : : : :	l	l:::::	1		134в

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

							CO:	NJUG.	AL CO	ONDI	NOI				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				2	Marrie	d			
CROSES OF BEATT			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
135. Diseases of the prostate 136. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs 137. Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary. 138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess	M	282 4 44 26	2	2	3	11 2	24		1	17	16	1 3		94	
139. Benign tumours of the uterus	F F F	28 2 38 3			3	1				17	12 2 12	1 2		7	
Class VIII.—The Puerperal State.	F	403	1	7	5				78	305	1			6	
143. Accidents of pregnancy. 143A. Abortion. 143B. Ectopic gestation. 143C. Others under this title. 143D. Abortion, self induced. 144. Puerperal haemorrhage. 145. Other accidents of labour. 145A. Caesarean section. 145B. Difficult labour. 145C. Other surgical operations	オカカカナカナ	30 8 13 7 2 49 38 12 4			1 2 1				5 2 1 3 5 1	24 6 13 4 1 44 31 11 4				1	
& instru. delivery	7 7	12 10 143		5					1 3 35	10 6 99	1			1 3	
in puerperium 148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions 149. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)	F	106	1	2	1				27	74				1	•••••
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE. Total		215	39	2	4	7	1.3		2	9	23	30	1	76	
	M F	116 99	25 14	2	2 2	4 3	5 8			5 4	14	24	1	34 42	
151. Gangrene	M F M F M F	52 43 14 8 28 15	1 2 12 3 13 8	1	2 1	2	4 8		i i	2 1 1 2 2	2 2 3 3 7 1 2 3	14 9 5 1 2 1	1	27 23 2 3 5	
CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION Total		91	27	3	4	4	6			3	13	9		22	
	M F	45 46	14 13	2	2 2	3	3 3			3	9	6		3 19	
155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted)	M F	34 36	12 10	1	1 2	3	2 3			1	7 2	6		1 17	

	NAT	TIVIT	 У							N	IONT	HS				-	<u> </u>
		1			_												
Can-	Brit- ish		Other	Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
190	78	7	6	1	27	26		25	19	22	14	15	26	27	21	20	135
4 27	13		4		1 2	2		5	6	6	4	2	6	1 4	3	1	136 137
19	6				2	1	,	3	2	1		2		2			138
21	4	1	2		2	6	4	4	2	2	3	1		1	2	1	139
1	1				1									1			140
23	8	3	4		4	7	3	3	4	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	141
1	1	1					1		2								142
276	98	8	21		32	37	33	37	33	29	43	32	24	26	33	44	
19	7 3		4		5 3	2		1 1		1	6	2	3		7 2	2	143 143A
10 4	2 2		1		2	i				1	3 2	2	2		3 2	1	143в 143с
1 33 27	13		3 3		6 3			2 5	4 2	1 3	4 3	5 3	1 2 4	7 2	4 4		143D 144 145
7	5				1	3		2	1	1	1		2	1	1		145A 145B
8	2		2		2	1		2	1	1		1 2	1 1		2	1 2	145C 145D
86	43	4			8	14	13	15	19	11	17	10	4	10			146
27	5	1			3	4	2	2	2	4	5	1		3	3	4	147
83	20	3			6	9	13	12	6	9	6	10	11	4	8	12	148
1	2		1		1						2	1					149
152	46	5	12		19	18	22	16	17	17	19	12	20	22	15	18	
81	26 20	2 3			12	11	14	9 7	5	10	12	7	9	10	7	10	
33	15		3		<u>7</u>	$-\frac{7}{5}$	5	4	12 2 7	7	5		6	12	<u>8</u>	8 5	151
28 10 6	11 4 2		3		5 2 2 1	1 1	3	1		2 2 2	1	· 4	4 2	6 2 1		6	152
21 11	3 3	1	3		3 3	2 4 2	3	2 2	2 1 1	1	6	3		3 2	1	i	153
17 26	4		1 2		2	1 2	3	2 5	2 2	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	154
	4	1					1		2	2	3	1	7	3	4		
68	11	3	8	1	7	6	8	12	9	6	8	3	8	8	11	5	
33 35	4 7	1 2	6	1	2 5	2	4	6	6	. 4		1	5 3	2 6	5	4 1	
		2	2			4	4	6	3	2	4	2			6		
27 27	2 6	1 1	3 2	1	1 4	2 4	4 2	5 5	3 2	3 2	3 4	1 2	4 2	I 4	3	4	155

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

							CON	JUGA	L CO	TIDI	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sov	Total				Single				1	Marrie	d			
CAUSES OF BEATH	SEX	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-65	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
156. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted) 157. Amputations	M F F	11 6 1	2 2 1		1		1			2	2 2	1		2 1 1	
CLASS XI.—MALFORMATIONS. Total	M F	473 243 230	471 241 230	2											
159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)	F M F M	243 230 25 19 110 76 108	241 230 24 19 109 76 108	1											
CLASS XII.—DISEASES OF .EARLY INFANCY. Total	F M	1,391	2,420 1,391												
Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema 161. Premature birth, injury at	F M F	255 159	255 159												
birth	M F M F M F	977 744 796 625 181 119	977 744 796 625 181 119												
early infancy	M F M F	155 124 4 2	155 124 4 2												
CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE. Total	M	677					80				3	151	2	441	<u></u>
164. Senility	F M	370					45 35				3	106	1	162	
CLASS XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.	F	370					45					45	1	279	
Total		2,315	447	250	192		93	17	22	361	302	190	2	332	1
165-174. Suicides	M F M	1,625 690 231		210 40 10	174 18 40	91 15 	50 43 13	16 1 1	13 2	269 92 49	243 59 ————		2	142 190 20	1
165. Suicide by solid or liquid	F	87		5	10	6	1		2	31	21			10	
poisons (corrosive sub- stances excepted)	M F	28 8			5 1	1 1	1		1	7 2	9 2	2		2 2	

	NAT	IVIT	Y							λ	10NT	HS					
Can- ada	Brit- ish		eign Other	Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
6 4 1 3	2 1	i	3		1		i	1 1	3	1	1		1	1 2	2 2		156 157 158
469 242 227	2	1	1 i		32 19 13	49 23 26	45 23 22	42 24 18	20 21	20 21	39 21 18	32 17 15	45 24 21	36 20 16	28 14 14	43 18 25	
242 227 24 19	2	1	1		19 13 3 2	23 26 4 2	23 22 2	24 18 2 1	20 21 4 4	20 21 2 2	21 18 3	17 15 1	24 21 2	20 16 1	14 2 2 9	25 1 4	159 159a 159b
75 108 133	i		i		6 7 5	12 8 12	6 14 14	7	10 7 7		4 9 14	4 9 11	12 18	10 15		12 6 9	159c
2,415	1	1	1	2	222	219	226	207	224	199	198	177	207	173	188	180	
1,389 1,026	1	i	1	1 1	119 103	125 94	146 80		117 107	120 79		99 78	119 88	93 80		101 79	
254 157 976 743 795 624 181	1	1	1	1 1	22 23 82 66 68 55 14	86 66 66 60	97 50 72 46 25	93 54 84 48	79 78 65 72 14	93 57 77 49 16	76 67 57 56 19	71 57 60 44 11	85 64 68 51 17	62 69 51 48	80 59 67 43 13	73 67 61 53	161 161A 161B
155 124 4 2					15 14								8	8	10		162 163
399	217	11	7 34	1 10	65	62	60	80	61	58	52	49	50	55	37	48	
173 226																	
173 226			7 18	3	39 26	24	28 32	40		34	19		19 31		17 20		164
1,549	389	90	6 212	2 69	158	3 140	159	147	174	250	292	2 235	231	168	188	173	
1,052	2 266 123									175	208						
136	40		8 30						19		22	16				15	165- 174
17	7 5	7	2		2	3	6	4	1 2		1 2		4	1	3	1 1	165

TABLE 38-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CON	II.C.A	L CO		103				
				1				J C G.A	1	NDI1				1	
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un-			Sing	gle	1		1	Marrie	ed			Not
			der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	stat- ed
166. Suicide by corrosive sub- stances	M F	15 26		2 4		1 1	1			5 12		1		i	
167. Suicide by poisonous gas168. Suicide by hanging or	F M	20 8			3					4	5 3	1		1 1	
strangulation	F M	57 14 32		5	13	1 4	4		1	9 5 4	14 5 5	3		6 2 4	
170. Suicide by firearms	F M F	24 43		1 3	11	3	1	1	1	5 9	7	2		3	
171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	M F	29			4	3	2			7 2	8	2		3	
172. Suicide by jumping from high places	MF	3								1	2				
173. Suicide by crushing 174. Other suicides	F M F	1 4 1								1 3 1				i	
175. Poisoning by food	M F	3 6	2 3	1							2			····i	
176. Poisoning by venomous animals	M M	1 19	5	,	1	1					3	1			
178. Conflagration	F M	10 15	111	i						4	2	2		2	
179. Accidental burns and scalds (conflagration excepted)	F M	14	25	2	2	1	1			2	5			3	
180. Accidental mechanical suffocation	F M	62 14	33 12	5					1	11		4		4	
180a. Overlaying	F M F	15 2 3	15 2 3												
180s. Asphyxia	M F	12 12	10 12	i						1					
181. Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	М	30	2 2	2	4	4.	1			2 3	6 2	3		5	1
182. Accidental drowning	F M F	18 269 44	87 25	77 8	1 40 1	3 5	1	7	2 4	26 4	13	3	i	7	
183. Accidental traumatism by firearms (wounds of war excepted)	MF	37	11	10	2	1	1			7	4			1	
184. Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	М	8	1	3						3	1				
185. Accidental traumatism by fall	F M	149	11	14	14	5	10			17	20	34		24	
186. Accidental traumatism in mines and quarries	F M	117		4	2					7	13	22		54 1	
1866. Other mines	M	11		4						6				····i	
machines	M	44	1	3	2	3		1		19	9	6			
slides, etc.)	M F M	532 142 145	87 40 3	67 15 20	56 2 21	31 2 12	11 5 3	2	4	101 26 46	98 13 26			35 26 10	
188B. Street car accidents	F M	15 20	5	1	1	2			1	1 2	2 5	3 5		1 2	
188c. Automobile accidents	F M F	267 120	67 35	33	28	12	5 5		2 3	36 22	42	24		3 18 22	
188p. Aeroplane and balloon accidents	М	3	1							2					
188E. Injuries by other vehicles 188F. Other crushing	F M	30 1 67	6	1 2	5	1	2	1	1 1	3	6 1 19				
zoo Other crushing	F	0/1								1				1	

	NAT	TIVIT	Y	_						M	ONTH	HS					
Com	D=i4	For	eign	Not													
Can- ada	Brit- ish	USA	Other	stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
9 14 11 5	3 6 3 3	2 2	2 3 3	1 1 1	i 1 1	1 3	1 3 1	1 3 2 1	3	1 4	3 2 2	3	1 3 2 1	2 4 1 2	2	4 2 2 1	166 167
41 10 11 16 29	5 3 13 2 4	1 3	9 1 6 4 5	2 1 2	 5 1	1 2 1	10 2 3 1 2	6 1 4 3	4 4 4	7 4 4 1 1	7 2 3	5 4 3	5 6 4	3 2 4 3 4	4 4 4 1 3	1 1 1 3	168 169 170
16 2	9		3			5	4	3	1		1	2	1		3		171
1 1 2 1 3 5	1		1	1	1	i	1		2	1 1 1 1 1	1	2		i			172 173 174 175
1 14 6 13 13	3 3 1 1	1 1	1 i		3 1 6 7	1	4	2	1	3 2 1	2 1 1 4	3 2	1 1 1	23	1 1		176 177 178
30 52	8 8	1	2 2	1	4 11	4 9	4 5	3 6	3	4 5	3 7	4	4 3	2 5	6 2	2	179
13 15 2 3 11 12			1		1 1 1 1		1 1 1		1 4 1 4	3 1 1 3		1 i	3 2 3 2	2	3 1 3 1	2 1	180A 180B
19 9 187 36	7 9 41 2	2 14 6	15	12	2 1 2 1	3 1 2	1 3 14 2	2 1 11 2	4 3 27 2	3 1 39 4	60 12	1 3 59 11	27 4	1 16	4 4 5 2	- 1	181 182
29 2	1	5	2		2	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	3	1		183
4	2		2			····i		1				3			1		184
89 76 5	33 32 2	5	21 4 6		9 9 2	13 13	13	6	5 7	10	19 11	15 11 1	16 9	13 8	19 7 3	9	185
22	15		6	1	5	2	4	8	3	5	4	1 2	1	1	8		186B 186C 187
345 106 82 13 9 4 186 87	79 20 24 1 9 1 38	24 7 3 19 7	67 9 27 1 2	9	23 7 4 1 2 2 8 4	24 7 6 1 2	34 8 10 1 3 11 7	28 5 9 1 15 4	40 6 14 1 1 1	58 23 21 4 3	60 18 6 2 1 1 41 15	57 11 12 1 2 	65 24 13 1 1 1 23	45 14 15 1 2	45 6 20 2 16 4	13 15 1 3	188 188A 188B 188C
1 25 1 42 1	5	1 1	15	6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 6 1	i 9	4	1 1 1	3 5	3 8	2 5	3	2	9	3	188D 188E 188F

TABLE 38-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CON	JUGA	L CO.	NDIT	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sav	Total				Single				2	Iarrie	d			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sea	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25–44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
1 89. Injuries by animals (poisoning excepted)	M F	35 4	4 3	3	1	3	1			2	11	7		3	
192. Starvation (deprivation of food or water)	MF	1				1									
193. Excessive cold	M F	8	·····i	2		1	2				2	i		····i	
194. Excessive heat	M F M	10 3 5	3	1	1	2	1					2	1	2	
196. Other accidental electric shocks.	F M	21	2	1 2	2					10	2			3	
197-199. Homicides	M	19	8	1 2	1					4	4			1	
197. Homicide by firearms	М	6			1					5	3				
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	F	4	1	1	1					3					
199. Homicide by other means	F M F	5 9 8	4 6 4	1	1					2	i			····i	
201. Fracture (cause not specified)	M	65					8				1	21		35	
202. Other external violence (cause specified)	F M	127 51	11	5	5	5	23	4	1	14	4	17		87	
203. External violence (cause not specified)	F M	16 3	13							1	1			1	
Class XV.—Ill-Defined Diseases.															
Total		169	35	3	4	9	10	1	1	4	26	33	1	41	1
	M F	106	21 14	1	2 2	8	6	····i	1	3	17 9	23 10	i	22 19	1
204. Sudden death	M F	9 6				1	i			····i	3 2	4		2	1
205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	M	97 57	21 14	2	2 2	7	6	i	1	3	14 7	19 10	i	22 17	
205A. Ill-defined	M F	10 4	6								2				
205B. Not specified or unknown	M F	23 16	14 10		· · · · · i	2	1	· · · · i			1	1 2	i	2	
205c. Heart failure	M F M	63. 37 1	1	i	1	3	5		1	3	11	18		20 17	

	NIA (T		17							λ:	ONT	10					
	NATIVITY Foreign									14.	ONT	.13					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed													
29	2	1	3		2	2	1	2	1	6	6	2	7	3	2	1	189
5	······ ż	· · · · · i	i	1	i	 1				1	i	i		 i	2	2	192 193
3 7 3 3 1	1	i 2		1						i	6 3 3 1	2	i				194 195
17	2	1	1			2	2	3	4	4	2	2			2		196
8 9	1 2	2	5 2	5 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 4	3	1 1	1	1 1	2	4	1 2	3	
4	i	····i	2 2		i	1 2			1	1		1	1	1	····i		197
1 3 3	1	i	3	1	<u>i</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i	2 3	 2 1		1		i 1	12	1 1		198 199
45 83	15 29	2 5	3 7	3	6 18	 8 11	3 12	8 14	6 11	1 4 9	3 14	6 8	7	1 5	5 9	3 8 8	201
26 16	5	1	12		6	· · · · i	· · · · · i	1 2	7 1	6	10	3 2		3 2	0 2	4 2	202
2			1			1				1	1						203
129	25	4	4	7	13	16		18	16	8	12	21	21	9		10	
84 45	11 14	4	3	3	7 6	9 7	6 5	12 6	12	3 5	7 5	15 6	15 6	5	10	6	
6 5	·····i	1		2		2	·····i	2 2			····i	2	1	1			20 4
78 40 9	11 13	3	3	2 3 1	7 6 1	7 6 1	6 4	10	11 4 4	3 5	7 4 1	13 6 2	14 6 2 2 3	3 4	10	4 1	205 205A
4 20 12 48 24	1 1 10 12	3	1 2 1	3	1 2 4 4 1	1 1 5 5	2 2 4 2	4 6 4	2 5 4	2 4 1 1	3 2 4 1	3 3 8 3	3 1 9 3	1 1 2 3	9 4		205B 205C 205D
1					1												2030

TABLE 39-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

		1													
							CON	JUGA	L COI	DITI	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				N	farrie	d			Not
			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	etat- ed
DEATHS-ALL CAUSES Total.		6,263	1,336	182	214	291	252	1	43	630	1,094	818		1,400	2
	M F	3,207 3,056	752 584	88 94	128 86		94 158	·····i	6 37	284 346	650 444	560 258		477 923	2
Class I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.															
Total		670	261	53	56		8		7	103	86	24		49	
	F M	338 332	128 133	22 31	33 23	13 10	6		6	55 48	50 36	16 8		18 31	
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	M	3	1		1					1					
1A. Typhoid fever	F M	3	1 2		· · · · i					1					
5. Malaria	F M M	1							·····i	1					
7. Measles	M F	5 5	5 4	· · · · i											
8. Scarlet fever	M F	10 10	8	····i						1					
9. Whooping-cough	F M	14	14												
10. Diphtheria	F	58 56 49	55 54 9	1		4			1	5	15	8			
11a. Influenza, sole cause	F	61	10	4	3	5	4			7	6	8		14	
11B. Influenza, with phthisis	F	1		1	i										
11C. Influenza, with bronchitis.	M F	1 3	· · · · · i								1	· · · · · i		i	
11p. Influenza, with pneumonia	M F	21 23	4		2	1	3			2 4	5 1	5		5	
11E. Influenza, with other respiratory diseases 11G. Influenza, with other causes	M M	1 24	4							3	9	4		1	
13. Mumps 16. Dysentery 21. Erysipelas	F F M	33 1 1 24	5 1 1	3	2	4	1			3 1 3	5	2		8	
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis 23. Lethargic encephalitis	F F M	20 1	7 1 1	3		i i				3	3			6	
24. Meningococcus meningitis	F M	10 4	1 2	2 1	2				1	2	1				
25. Other epidemic and endemic diseases	F M F	2	5 2 4												• • • • •
25a. Chicken-pox	F	3 2	3 2												
25c. Others under this title 29. Tetanus	F M F	2	1 1 1									i			
30. Mycoses	F	1								i					
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	M F	130 113	22 16	13 21	28 14	5 3	2 2		····· <u>·</u> 5	32 25	17 17			8 10	
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	M F	87 82	1 3	7 14	24 11	3 3	2		4	28 21	13 16	2		7 9	
32. Tuberculosis of the mininges and central nervous system	M	17	13	1	1					1	1				
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	F M F	13 6 5	8	22	2				1	2	2	1		·····i	
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	M	4	1			1				2					
35. Tuberculosis of the joints	F	1 1		· · · · i											
36. Tuberculosis of other organs	F M F	5 5	2 2	1	· · · · · · · i					i	i			i	
	-														

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-TORONTO, 1927.

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							М	ONTH	IS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed													
3,787	1,910	174	342	50	577	528	630	579	541	494	443	391	495	526	530	529	
1,882 1,905	1,000 910	79 95	209 133	37 13	290 287	251 277	319 311	298 281	286 255	260 234		185 206		291 235		262 267	
464	140	16	45	5	73	65	71	65	68	50	48	37	49	43	50	51	
218 246	79 61	8 8	29 16	4 1	40 33	29 36	32 39	28 37	42 26	23 27	30 18			24 19		25 26	
2			1		1			1			1						í
2 2 2	1		· · · · · i		i			· · · · · i	1		····i		1			1	1 A
	1				1		i										5 6
5					2			i	1	2	1						7
5 8	1	i			2 2	i	1		3	1				1	1		8
9 5	1					3	1		2					2		1	9
13 54	1 4				1 8		1 3	6		2	5	2 2	5	7	4	2 4	10
54 30	1 15		4	1	6					4 2				2 2 5	3 2	5 2	11
40	15	4	2		7	6		12		4		1	3	5	3	2	11A
		1											1		· · · · · i		11в
1	1	1				1			1								
14	5		2		4	2	5	2 2	6				·····i	1			11D
17	5		1		2	4	5	4	1		2		1	1	1	2	
	1				1												11E
14 21	8 9		2		4 5	2 2	3 6	2 6	7 3	4	1	1	1	2 4	2		11G
1	1												1				13 16
13 14	9 5		2		2 5	5	3 4	5 2	1 2	2	2				2		21
1 4			3		· · · · i				1					1			22 23
5 3	2		3		2 2 1			1		2		1		î		2	24
5			1		1	· · · · i	1	· · · · i					2				24
2								1	1		;						25
3								1		1 1	1		1 1				25A
2								1 1	1								25B 25C
1			1								1		1	· · · · · i			29
			î									1					30
73 76	35 29		14 6		9 7	10 10		7 15	12 6	13				8		11 9	31-37
47 54	24				7 4	9							5 10	6 5		7 7	31
						9											32
12	2		2 2		1 2		3 3	3		3		2 2		1			
1 3				2					1	i	3	2	2	····i			33
4									1	1					1	1	34
1 3												1	1			_i	35
3	2				1	1			2			i			1		36
2			1					1			1		1				

TABLE 39—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

				-			CON	JUGA	L CO	NDIT	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sov	Total				Single			-	1	Marrie	d			
CAUSES OF DEATH	SCA	Totar	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	
36B. Tuberculosis of bones (vertebral column excepted)	M F	1 2			i						1 1				
phatic system (mesenteric, and retroperitoreal glands excepted) 36p. Tuberculosis of the genitourinary system 36E. Tuberculosis of organs other than above 37. Disseminated tuberculosis.	M F M M F	1 1 3 10 6	 2 4 3	1 3 2	i	i				1				1	
37A. Disseminated tuberculosis, acute37B. Disseminated tuberculosis, chronic or unstated	M F M	5 5 5	3 3	i	1 1	1									
38. Syphilis	F M F M F	1 23 9 1 2 13	4 4 1 2	1 i	1	2				6 2	2	2		1 2 1	
CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.	F		1			. 1				3					
Total	M F	1,055 463 592	36 24	9 11	15 14	92 44 48	14 29		1 1	51 70	30,3 140 163	86		67 177	
43-49. Cancer	M F	307 403	3	3 6	9	24 31	14 24			26 48	107 121	66		55 126	
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	MF	20				1	1 1			1	10	2		5	
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver	M F	120			3	16	5			5 5	43 20	26		22 37	
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.	M	65			3	2	3			6	24 18	16		11 20	
46. Cancer of the female genital organs	F F M F M F	100 1 82 3			4	3	6 3			24	33 1 39	8		29 13 1	
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs	M F M	98 62 98	3 1 3	3 5 3	3		4 2 4			14 5 14	11 29	21 8 21		16 23 16	
50. Benign tumours and tu- mours not returned as malignant (tumours of female genital organs excepted)	F M F	62 4 4	1		2	1 1	2			5	11	1		23	
51. Acute rheumatic fever	M F	13 10	6 4	3 1	1					2 1	1	1		3	
52. Chronic rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, gout 53 Scurvy 56. Rickets 57. Diabetes mellitus	M F M F M F	1 1 3 3 37 48	1 3 3 2			3 3				3 3	13	10		1 6 18	
58. Anaemia, chlorosis	M F	21 34	5			2 4	4			1 3	1 9 1	8 4 8		10 4	
58a. Pernicious anaemia 58b. Other anaemias and chlorosis	M F M F	19 30 2 4	2			2 4	3			1	9	4		9	

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							М	ONTH	IS				1	
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed	J												
2	1							····i					····i				36в
	1											1					36c
3			1		1				1		1				1		36D 36E
5 5	5				· · · · · i	1				4			1	1	1	1	37
4 4	1 1						1			2 1	····i			····i	1	1 1	37A
1	4				<u>i</u>					2							37в
11 6 1	5 2	3	4		1	2	1 1 1	1	2 2	1	2	1	5 1	3	2	1	38 40
1	8					1	1	1	2	1	1				2		41
10	2	i	i		2 1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2				2	
552	391	32	72	8	86	71	112	82	96	91	71	75	93	93		87	
214 338	186 205	12 20	45 27	6 2	43 43	29 42	47 65	40 42	40 56	38 53		23 52	41 52	41 52	48 50	39 48	
120 218	140 153	9 11	36 19	2 2	26 32	17 31	33 36	23 29	27 42	26 34		15 36	26 32	28 36		28 37	43-49
10 2	8 1			i		1 2	5	1 1	1		1		3	1	1	3 1	43
40 41	60 40	5 1	15 5		8 11	9 8	9 8	7 4	10 6	16 9		8 9	13 7	6 8		4 11	44
29 39	29 21	1 4	6 2		5 5	1 4	11 5	4 1	7 8	7 5		4 5	2 8	8 5		5 8	45
48 1	42	2	7	1	5	8	9	10	12	7	10	5	8	6	14	6	46 47
49 1	28 2	4	1		9	5	9	8	9	8	3	8	4	7	5 1	7	48
39	41	1	15	2	10	6	7	11	8	3	6	3	8	13	7	16	49
37 39 37	21 41 21	····i	15 4	2	10 2	4 6 4	5 7 5	5 11 5	7 8 7	5 3 5	5 6 5	8 3 8	5 8 5	13	3 7 3	$\frac{4}{16}$	49A
			1		2	7		J									
3	1				2	1						1					50
3 11 7	1 2 3				 1 1	i	1 1 1	1 2 1	2	1 1 1	1 1	i	·····i	1 2 1	3		51
	1 1														1		52
1 3 3							2 2					i	·····i				53 56
14 24 13	20 15	1 4	2 5		5 2	4 3	6	5 1	1 3 2	2 4	1 3	5 3	i 8	4 4	1 5	5	57
13 18 11	15 8 15	····i			2 3 6 3	2 2 1	1 3 1	2.5	2 2 2 2 2	2	1 2	2	3 2 3	4 2 1 1	2 4 2 3	1 2 1	58 58A
16	13	i			4	2	3	2 5	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	
2	2				2	1							····i		i		58в

TABLE 39-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CO	NJUG	AL C	ONDI	LION				
CAUCES OF DEATH	C	Λ σο				Single	·				Marr	ried			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Age	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25–44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
60. Diseases of the thyroid	F M	15 62	1 2	2	1 4				i	3 13	9 16	3		13	
60a. Exophthalmic goiter 60b. Other diseases of the thyroid gland	F M	10 26 5	1	1	1 2	4			i	8	5 5			4	
61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands	F	36	1	1	2	4				5	11	3		9	
62. Diseases of the thymus63. Diseases of the adrenals	F M	8	9 8												••••
(Addison's disease) 64. Diseases of the spleen 65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma	F F M	2 3 1 17	2	2		1 1				1 1 9	2	1		1 1	
65A. Leukaemia	F M F	10 10 7	4 1 4	1 2 1		i i				1 4 1	2 1 1			2 1	
65B. Lymphadenoma (Hodg- kin's disease)	M F M	7 3	1						i	5	1 1 3			2	
66A. Delirium tremens	F M M	23 1 1 19		1		10 1			1	3	3				
66c. Chronic alcoholism 67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances 67. Chronic lead poisoning 68. Chronic organic poisoning 68. Other organic poisoning 69. Other general diseases	F M M M M M	1 3 1 1 1 1 8	3	1	1	1 1				2	2				
69A. Diabetes insipidus	F	3 1	1								1			1	
69в. Haemophilia	M F	1 1	1											i	
69c. Purpura haemorrhagica 69d. Others under this title	M F M	5 1 2	1		i					1	;				
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.															
Total		442	69	10	17	24			3	30	69			113	
	F I	218 224	37	8 2	11	18	4 2		3	18	35	0.7		82	
70a. Abscess of brain	M F M F M F	5 6 2 1 3 5	1 2 1 2 9		1	1				2 1 1 1 1	2			1	
71A. Simple meningitis	F M F	5 11 5	1 9 1		1		i		1	4		1			
72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia)	$_{\mathrm{F}}^{\mathrm{M}}$	3				1						2			
73. Other diseases of the spinal cord	M F	27 19	1			5	1 2		····i	2	5 5	7 3		5 7	
74. Cerebral haemorrhage.apoplexy	M F	86 106	1	2	1 3	6	4 9			6 5	16 16	16		18 55	
74A. Apoplexy	F M	23 25 57		1		1 1 5	4 4			5	4 4 11	5 .		4.4	
74c. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism	F M F	69			2		2	- 1		1 2	12	10		3	

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_		NA?	TIVIT	Y							M	ONT	HS					
C	Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	
-	ada	ish	USA	Other	stat- ed												Dec.	
	9	3		3			2 4	6	3 4		1 9	2 3		1 7	2 5	2 5		60
	44 6 19	14 1 6		3			2		1	5 1 2	1 6	2	5	1 2	5 2 2	5	3 1 1	60A
	25.	8	2	i		2	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	5	3	2 3	2	60в
	1 9 8						i 1	1		1	1	1 1	1	2	1 1	· · · · · i	2	61 62
	2	2	 i				i	1		1					1		· · · · ·	63 64
	11 7 8	3 1 1		3 2 1		2		4	4 1 2		2	1	1	3	1	2 2 2 2		65 65A
	6 3 1	2		2		1		4	2	1				2	1			65в
	13	3	2	1	4 i	3	1	1		2	2	6		2	1	1		66 66a
	10 1 3		2	1	3	3		1		2	1	2		2 1		1		66в 66с
	1 1 1							i		1								67 67 A 68
	1 5 2	3				1		1 1 2	i	1	1		i	2	1			68 c 69
	1										1							69 а 69в
	3 1 1 1	2				1		1 1	1	· · · · · · i				2	1			69c 69b
	274	124				20	24			26								
	135	136 65 71	9		2	23	11,	21 19	19	20 16	31	17	20	10	27	17	45 19	
	139	3				15 2 2	20		25		17	16	14	10	1	26	26	70
	1 2	2				1	····i		2						1			70A
	5 10 4	· · · · · · · i		1		2 2	1	2			3	2 1 2		1	1		i	70в 71
	10	· · · · · i				2	· · · · i	2	····i		3	1 2		1 1			1	71A
	2											1					1	72
	17	9	1			3	2 2	4	1 3	5	1	1	3	1 2	6	3 2	1	73
	48 60 14	31 36 6 7	4 3 2	3 6 1	i	10	6 8 1	7 8 1	6 11 1	7 9 2 3 5	5 9 3	10 6 4		3	10	5 12 2 1	17	74A
	16 31 35	23 26	1 2	1 2 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6 2 4 8 2	1 2 5 6	3 6 5	1 2 3 8	5 4	3 2 2 6	5 3	8 6	1 3 1	3 5 7	2 9	12	74B
	3	2 3	1	:::::					2	2	····;	1 2		····i	1	1 2	1 2	74c

TABLE 39-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CON	JUGA	L CO	VD1T	ION			***	
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sev	Total				Single				N	1arrie	d			Not
CAUSES OF DEATH			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	stat-
75. Paralysis without specified cause	M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F	20 22 166 177 45 10 4 4 20 8 8 6 6 2 1 1 2 2 1 14 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 5 1 20 16 11	3 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1			2 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1			1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
86B. Diseases of the mastoid process	M F	11 5	9	_	1										
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.															
Total		1,600				-								-	
	F M	820 780							3						1
87-90. Diseases of the heart	M F	494 450					18		1 3						1
87. Pericarditis	M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F	222 15 14 8 8 8 98 370 74 77 1 1 1 49 63 207 186	77 36 61 11 22 55 11	3 2 3 9 12 5 5 5	11 12 2 3 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	44 47 177 128 138 177 128 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 13	5 15 28 27 7 1 1 2 10 17 2		1 2	5 4 22 3 3 28 21 144 5 5	1 2 2 2 2 3 9 9 9 9 103 57 18 10 10 1 1 1 3 1 2 2 6 6 0 2 8 8 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	344 100 822 51 114 13 116 69 499 223 8		1 77 33 1 14 14 27 98 175 12 29 1 1 	1
91. Diseases of the arteries 91a. Aneurysm 91b. Arteriosclerosis 91c. Other diseases of the arteries 92. Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral)	F M F M F F F	305 317 16 4 289 311	1		1 1 2 2	2 772 111	21 29 1			10 11 2 1 8 10	6 60 344 7 1 5 3 33	9 107 42 3 2 104 39		98 188 1 1 97 187	

	NA	TIVIT	v		1					Mor	NTHS						1
		1	eign					1]			1			1	
Can- ada	Brit-		l	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
aua	1511	USA	Other	ed													
	10	1		1		1	1	1	4	1		4		2	3	3	75
8 9 7 6	13			····i	1	1 1	3	1 3	3	2		4	2	1 1 1	4 2 4	3 2	
1 3	3						2		1	2				i	i i	1	
3 2			1	1	2 2			2 1				1	2	1 1		1	76
6	1							1	1 1	2				1	2 1 1		77 78
5	3						1	1		2	2		1	1	1	1	
1 1	i i				i					i	• • • • •	1:	1				82
10 14		1	1		1	1 5	2		2 2		1	2 4		2 2	1 3		84
1:	1				1				1			1					85
23	1 3	1			2	1 2	3 4	6 2	1 2	3	2 3	1	2	3 2			86
13 13	1 3				1	1 2	3	4	· · · · i	· · · · i	1 2		2	1 2	2	i	86A
10		1			1		· · · · i	2 1	1 1	3	1			2	1		86в
797	643	5.5	92	13	161	136	150	143	139	133	110	90	108	143	144	143	
392 405	339 304	28 27	52 40	9	67 94	71 65	77 73	75 68	69 70	73 60	55 55	50 40	59 49	82 61	71 73	71 72	
250 233	186 176	18 16	34 21	6	42 56	38	50 45	46 37	40 40	40 28	39 28	32 24	34 30	48 28	42 45	43 51	87-90
15	5	2	1		3			1	1 4	1	1	3	5	3	1		87 88
9 11 6	10 3 5	2	i	1	1 1	1	1 1	1	2 4	2 1 2	2	3	2 1 2	3	5 1 .	1	38A
4 3 51	2 5 35	2	6	2	2	7	5	10	1 8	11	9	2 4	4	2 7	3 9	128	88в 39
35 180 189	19 146 147	12	27 17	4 3	6 29 49	30 33	3 44 41	3 35 33	10 27 28	28 23	3 29 23	25 20	6 22 22	38 21	31 35	31 9 42	
39 44	26 30	2 2	7	:::::	3 9	9	10	7	6	4	117	6	6	8	10	9	00A
1 1 26	17	1	4	1	2 15	5	1 .	3 7	2 6	7	4	4	2 5	7	4	49	0в 0р
34 92 87	21 89 76	3 8 5	3 15 12	3	21 19	8 19 11	6 24 18	7 20 23 5 2	16 12	3 12 12 5	1 13 11	12 10	12	3 21 14	5 18 18	19 21	
135 135	14 20 144	1 4 10	1 1 1 4	1 2	3 6 24 35	2 5 32	18 5 6 24	5 2 28 28	2 4 26	30	1 4 16	6 2 17	2 2 23	31	1 2 27	10 27 9	0F 1
168	121	11	17 .			27 1 2	27	28 2 26	27	31	26	16	19	32	28	21 4 9	
129 164	136	11	13	2	24 34	31 25	24 25	27	25 27	29 31	14 26	16	19	28 32	26 28	21	1B
5 3	6 3		2 .		1 .	1		1 .	2	2	1		1	2	2	19	
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TABLE 39—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CON	NJUG.	AL CO	ONDIT	TION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				N	Marrie	1			
CACSES OF DEATH			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over		Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
93. Diseases of the veins (varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)	M F	5 4	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·····i			1	2 1	1		1 2	
94. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)	М	2	. 1							1				;	
95. Haemorrhage without specified cause	F M	1									1				
Class V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.															
Total		530	153	14			25			38		68		114	
	F F	310 220	98 55	6 8			5 20			23 15				42 72	
97. Diseases of the nasal fossae and their annexa98. Diseases of the larynx	M M	1 5	4		i										
98B. Laryngitis	F M F	5 5	2 4 1		1					1			,		
98c. Croup	F M F	1 9 8	1 3 3 3		1						2	1		2 3	
99A. Bronchitis, acute	M F	3	3 3												
99B. Bronchitis, chronic	M F	4 3			1						2			. 1	
99D. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined (5 years or over)	M F	2										i		1	
100. Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis)	M F	97			2	2 3	3			1	9	9		15 25	
100A. Broncho-pneumonia	M		54		2	2 3	3			1	9	9			
100B. Capillary bronchitis 101. Pneumonia	M M F	1	1 34	5	7 2	7 7 2	12				14	14		15	
101A. Pneumonia, lobar	M F	119		1						- c				10 24	
101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined	M F	48	8	4	3	1	1 4			3	3 6	8			
102. Pleurisy	F M	13	2 2	2						2	2	Î		1	
hagic infarct of the lung 104. Gangrene of the lung	F M	5		1			i				1	1 2		2 2	
106. Pulmonary emphysema	F M	2			2	2					2	1		2	
107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)		7 7				. 1				. 1	1	1		3	
107A. Chronic interstitial pneu- monia (including occu- pational diseases of the															
lungs)	M M F					1								2	
Class VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System.															
Total		551	-		-					-	-	-		-	
	F M									2 40				37	
108. Diseases of the mouth and	M F	1 3									2				

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—TORONTO, 1927.—Continued

	NA	TIVI	 ГУ							N	IONT	HS					
		Fo	reign	1	-]				
Can- ada	Brit-	-	1	Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Othe														
		3		1			2	2	1			1	1				93
	1			1			1		1					1			94
	-			. 1						1							95
													•				
20	-	-	-	-	I	65 38	36	35	51 29	39	20	19	30	38	39	42 26	
13			7			27	28	34	22	17	9		8	13	19	16	
	1 5 3				 1 1	· · · · · · i	i			i	1			i	1		97 98
	5				1	1	1				1			1	1		98в 98с
	6 3 5 2		i			1 1 1	1	3	2					2	2 2 1	1	99 9 9 A
1	2 2 1 1		1					1 1	i					1	1 2	1	99в
1	1 1							1	1					· · · · i			99D
74 50	21	1 4			13 10	15 8 15	8	13 5 13	117	9	1 3	6	5 3	5	3 8	8	100
73 50 1 103	21	1 4	1 2		13	8	11		117	7	3	5 4 1	5 3	5	8	6	100а
67 74 39	40	5 2 5	9 4 7 1	1 i	21 7 17 5	20 15 17 8	24 13 22 9	14 24 10 13	12 14 8 6	10 7 7 6	6 5 3 3	4 2 2 2	9 5 4 2	17 4 10 2	11 8 9 3	16 8 10 7	101 101A
29 28 6 7	15	2	3		4 2	3 7 2	2	1 1 1 4	4 8 1	3	3 2	2 2	5 3 3 .	7 2	2 5 2	1	01в 02
1	2		1			1	2	1	2	2	1				1 .	1	03
3 1 2			3				2	1		1	1		1 2	2	1		04 05
î									i							1	06
2	4	· · · · · i				i.		1					2			1	07
, 1 1				<u>i</u>			2			1 .	i	i	2				07a 07c
		1				1		1									
376		16	25	4	59	29	41	48	48	26	40	43	70	63	42	42	
190		7 9	16	4	32	14	21 20	19	26 22	15	21 19	27 16	37	26	25	21	
2	2]:					: : :		2	i	· · · i	10)8

							CON	JUGA	AL CC	NDIT	CION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sev	Total				Single				М	arried				
Cheddo of BEATH		rotar	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations)	MF	35 35	23 28	2	4					2 3	2	1		1	
109A. Adenoid vegetations 109B. Pharynx and tonsils	F M F	35 35 34	23 28	2	4					2 3	2	ii		1 1	
110. Diseases of the oesophagus	M	2									2				
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	M	47			3	3			1	10		7		4	
111A. Ulcer of the stomach:	F M F	13 16 4		1	ı	2				1		1		1 1	
111B. Ulcer of the duodenum	M	31 9			2	î			1	9 2		6		3 4	
112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	M F	11	2 3	1	1	3	2			2	2	1			
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age)	M F	47 43	47 43								· · · · · ·				
114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over)	M F	12 13	7 4	1						1 3	1	1		1 2	
117. Appendicitis and typhlitis	M F	59 46	12 12		4 5				1 2	12		6		4 3	
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruc-	MF	31 29	3 2		2	3 2	1			6 5		6 3	1	5	
118A. Hernia	M F	15 7				3			1	1	2	5		10	
118B. Intestinal obstruction	M F	16 22	3 2		2	2	1		1	5 5	3	1 2		1 5	
119. Other diseases of the intestines	M F	8	1			1				1 1	3	2 2		i	
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver	M F	1		1											
122. Cirrhosis of the liver	M F	18 4				3				1	8 2	4		1	
122A. Specified as alcoholic 122B. Not specified as alcoholic	F M F	18 18 3			· · · · · i	3				1	8	4		2	
123. Biliary calculi	M	4 16			· · · · · i	1	· · · · · i			3	1 3	2 2		6	
124. Other diseases of the liver	M F	17 22	. 1			· · · · · i	· · · · i			2	6			5 7	
125. Diseases of the pancreas126. Peritonitis without speci-	F M	2. 2								1	1				
fied cause	M F	11	1 6	····i	1 1				i	1	1 2				
CLASS VII.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO- URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.															
Total		386	26	9	15	24	18		1	41	74	70		108	
	M F	211 175	13 13	3 6	9 6		9 9			12 29	39 35	60 10		48 60	
128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age)	M	15	6	1	1	1	1		1	2	2				
129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's Disease)	F M	7 115	3	2	6	11	1			8	30	25		29	
131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa	F M	106 11	3			6				10	20	8 2		49	
132. Calculi of the urinary passages	F	25	9	1	3	1	1				5	3		4	
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	F	1											1	i	1

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-TORONTO, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							λ	IONT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Tune	Inty	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed	Jun	100		11011	l lady	Jane	July	******	осрг.	000		200.	
27 34 27 34 1	3 1 1 3		4	1	7 7 7 1	5 4  5 4	5 5 5	4 5 4 5	2 4 2 4	3	i 1	2 2 2 1	1	· · · · · · i	2 12 1	2 1	109A 109B
25 10 9 3 16 7	19 2 6 13 2		3 1 1 1 2		5 5 5 3	2 3	5	1 3	2 1 2 1	1	3	3	2 1 1 1	9 1 4 1 5	4	1 2	111 111 _A 111 _B
6 5 46 42	3 2	1	2	1	2 1 2		2	3	1 2	1 2 	1	2 5 5	1 1 15 13	2 14 10	1 1 7 7	i	112
9 9 33 31	3 3 18 11	1 3 4	4	 1	 8 10	4 1	1 1 3 5	 2 4 5	3 9 6	1 3 2	1 3 5	9	4 3 5 1	3 2 4 4	2 2 2 2	2 5 3	11 <b>4</b> 117
12 17 8 5 4 12	14 11 3 2 11	2	3 1 2 1		2 3 1 1 3	1 3 1 1	2 2 1 1 1 1	5 2 4 1 2	4 1 1 1 3	1 2 1 2	3 5 2 1 5	2	3 4 1 2 4	1 1	1 3	5 2 2	118 118A 118B
4 3	4 2 1					1	2 1		2	2	1		i				119
9 3 1 9 2 2 7 11 11 2	6 1 2 5 6 6 6	2	3	i i	1 1 2	1 1 1	1 1 1 2 2	3 1 3 1 1 2 1 1	2	1 1 1 1 1 1	3	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 2 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 2 2	3	122 122A 122B 123 124 125
10	1				1 1	i	1	1	2					2		i	126
207	133	13	30	3	29	41	38	35	32	31	33	29	26	32	31	29	
115 92	74 59	3	16 14	3	18	21 20	18	19 16	19	18	21	12	11 15	22	18	14	_
13 5 58 54	2 2 2 41 34 4	3 8	11 10 2	2	4 8 7	1 11 9	2 5 14	13 11	1 1 1 1 7	2 9 8 1	2 11 5	2 9 12	2 1 6 8	2 14 3	1 9 8		
16	1 1				i	1	1 1 1	2	2 2	1	4	1	4	2	1	1	.32

								CON	JUGA	T CO	NDIT	CION				
	CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				]	Marrie	d			
				Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
133.	Diseases of the bladder	M F	8 3			_i						2	5		1	
	Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc Stricture of the urethra	M M	7 4			1		2				1 1	1 1		1	
	Other diseases of the urethra	M M	3 50				1 2	1 5				3	24		1 16	
136.	Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs	М	2	1			1									
	Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary Salpingitis and pelvic abs-	F	12		1	1					4	5			1	
	Cess	F F	7			1					3	1			2	
	Non-puerperal uterine haemorrhage Other diseases of the	F	1									1				
	female genital organs. Non-puerperal diseases of	F	7								6	1				
	the breast (cancer excepted)	F	2									1	1			
CLAS	SS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.															
	Total	F	94		4	1		••••		18	71					
143B 143C 143D 144. 145. 145A 145B	Accidents of pregnancy. Ectopic gestation. Others under this title. Abortion, self induced. Puerperal haemorrhage. Other accidents of labour. Caesarean section. Difficult labour Other surgical operations and instrumental deliv-	+++++++	7; 2 4 1 4 10 7; 1			1				3 2 1 1	3 2 1 4 9 6					
146.	ery Uncontrollable vomiting. Puerperal septicaemia Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal em-	F F	1 1 43		3					8	1 1 32					
148.	bolism, sudden death in puerperium Puerperal albuminuria and	F	6							1	5					
149.	convulsions	F F	22							5	16					
CLAS SKI	S IX.—DISEASES OF THE N AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.															
	Total		31	4		1	2	1			3	7				• • • • •
		M F	15 16	3			1	1			1 2	3 4	2		r 1	
151.	Gangrene	M F	4				1						2		1 1	
	Furuncle	M F	2	i							î	i				
	Acute abscess Other diseases of the skin	M F	5								i	1			1	
	and annexa	M F	6				1					2 2			3	

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-TORONTO, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	IVIT	Y							Ν	IONT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	Fore	eign	Not stat	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed													
5	3 2				i					2	4		1		2		133
2	3 2		1 1		3 1	1 1			1 1	1 1					1		134 134
1 28	1 20		···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 2	7	9	5.	4	4	4	2		7	1 4	2	1341 135
2 5	5		2		1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	2	1	136 137
4	•••••								1				1		2		138
4	2		1		1	2	1	1			1	1		1			139 140
2	3	1	1			3	1				1	1		1			1
1		1					1		1								142
55	34	2	3		5	9	9	11	5	6	11	8	9	4	8	9	
4 1 2 1 1 4 3	2 2 3 6 4		1 1		1	1 1	1 1 1	2 2 2		1 1	2 1 1 1	1	1	1	2 2 2 1	1 1	143 143 143 143 144 145 145
25	1 1 15		2		1	6	5	3	4	4	4	5	·····i	3	1 1	5	145 145 146
6 15	6				1	1	2	1	1		2	1	6		3		147 148
13	2										1	1					1
19	10 5 5		2 1 1		2 2 2	1 1	2 2		2				1	1 3		3 2 1	_
2 3 1 2 5	2 1 1 2				 1 1	1	1	1			1		1	1 1		1	152
1 3	2 2		1 1				1		1	1		1	i	1	2	1	154

							CON	JUGA	AL CO	NDIT	`ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Con	Total				Single				7	Marrie	d			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Iotai	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.															
Total		20	8		2						2			5	
	F M	11	4		1	1					. 1	1		4	
155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted)	M F	6 11	3 4	_i		1					1 1	1		4	
156. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).	M	3	1		1									1	
CLASS XI.—MALFORMATIONS.											,				
Total		92	92												
i	F	49 43	49 43												
159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)	M	49	49												
159A. Congenital hydrocephalus	F M F	43 6 4	43 6 4												
159B. Congenital malformations of the heart	M F	19 12	19 12												
159c. Others under this title	M F	24 27	24 27												
Class XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy.															
Total		374	374												
	F M	228 146	228 146												
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	M F	27 8	27 8												
161. Premature birth, injury at birth	M	178	178												
161a. Premature birth	F M F	117 143 96	117 143 96												
161B. Injury at birth	M F	35 21	35 21												
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	M F	22 21	22 21												
163. Lack of care	М	1	1												
Total		43					4				1	8		30	
	M	15 28					2 2				1	4		8 22	
164. Senility	M	15					2 2				1	4		8 22	
Class XIV.—External Causes.															
Total		367	70	25	26	23	19	1	1	61	53	37		50	
	M F	227 140	44 26		19 7	18 5	10	·····i	i	33 28	42 11	23 14		21 29	1
165-174. Suicides	M F	54 29		3 2	5 5	7	5	···· i		17 12	13	1		3 3	

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-TORONTO, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							N	10NT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Ian	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Luna	Luly	Ang	Sant	004	Nov.	Des	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed	Jan.	res.	.wai.	zipi.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	NOV.	Dec.	
14	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	
5 9	2 1	1	1	1	1	<u>i</u>	1	1	1	2	1	i	1		2	1	
3	1	i	1	1		·····i	1 1	1	1 1	2	1	1	1 1		1 1	1	155
2	1				1			1							1		156
91			1		8	12	8	7	6	11	10	6	6	8	2	8	
49 42			i		5 3	6	4	4 3	4 2	7	7		4	5	1	2 6	
										-			-	-			
49 42 6 4			1		5 3 1	6 6 2 1		3	4 2 1 1	7 4 1	3				1	6	159 159a
19 12 24 26					2 1 2 2	3 2 1 3	2 1 2 1	1 4 2	2 1 1	3	4	2	3	2	····i	1 4 1	159в 159с
											-			-			
374					24	33	55	37	27	29	31	22	37	18	33	28	
228 146					12 12	16 17	37 18	31	15 12	19 10						19	
27					2	1 3	3	5	2 2	2			3	2	2		160
178 117 143 96 35					9 10 8 8	15 12 11 9 4	13 24 13	5 22 5	10 7 7 6 3	13	13 5 10	11 8 9	15 10 12	5 6	17 6	13 6	161 161A 161B
21 22 21					1 1	3			1	2	3	1	3	1	1 2	2 2 1	162
1																1	163
22					I							1		l		3	
15				1	3 4	1	3	6	1	1	2	1	2		3		
15	12		1	1	3		3	6		1 1		1	2	1		3	164
197	115	12	35	8	28	30	33	26	27	38	31	23	39	24	30	38	
114 83	73 42	6	8		14 14					26 12			23 16	12		24 14	
17 14	23		11		3		7 2	3 2	5	7 2	3 5	3 2	3	3		5	165- 174

							CO	NJUG	AL C	ONDI	LION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sev	Total				Single					Marrie	đ			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted)	M	6			2					1	2			1	
166. Suicide by corrosive substances	F M	5		1						3	1				
167. Suicide by poisonous gas	F M F	14 15		2	2 2 3		1			3	2 4 2			1 1	
168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	M	5				1	1			1	2				
169. Suicide by drowning	F M F	9		1	i		3	· · · · · · i		2	1			i	
170. Suicide by firearms	M F	6		1		1				2	1	1			
171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	M F	5				1				3	1				
172. Suicide by jumping from high places	М	2								1 1	1				
173. Suicide by crushing 174. Other suicides 177. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas except-	F F M	1								1 1					
ed)	F M F	2 4	3							2				· · · · · i	
179. Accidental burns and scalds (conflagration excepted)	М	9	6								2			1	
180. Accidental mechanical suf- focation	F M M	3 1 2	6 3 1 2.							3					
ous gas	M F M	15 4 0		 1 1	4	3		1		1 2 1	•	3		2	
183. Accidental traumatism by	F M	1	2	1											
firearms	7(1	2	1							1					
185. Accidental traumatism by fall	M	32 39	1	1	4	1 3	3			3 2	8	7 8		4	
187. Accidental traumatism by machines	М	1				1									
hicles, railways, land- slides, etc.)	M F	80 31	21 13	9 4	5 1	5 1	1			8 4	1.5 2	9		7 3	
188A. Railroad accidents 188B. Street car accidents	M M	9 7 2			i	i i				i	1 2	2		1 1	
188c. Automobile accidents	M F	58 29	21	4	4	4	1			3	10	7 2		4 2	
188E. Injuries by other vehicles 188F. Other crushing 189. Injuries by animals (poi-	M M	2 4		1						· · · · i	2			1	
soning excepted)	M M	1				1					1				
193. Excessive cold	F M	1 1 2								1	1			1	
197-199. Homicides	M F	3	1 2	· · · · i						i	1			1	
197. Homicide by firearms 198. Homicide by cutting or	M F	1 2		i						i	1				
piercing instruments	F	1	1							]					

#### NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-TORONTO, 1927.-Continued

	NA	TIVIT	Y		1					MC	NTH	S					<u> </u>
	}	For	eign		-												
Can- ada	Brit- ish	-	1	Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other	1													
	5	1 1			1	1		ł.			1	1		i	1		165
2 6 9	1 6 3	1	1 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1	3	1 2 1		2	4	2	i 1	1	3	13		166
4	3										2	1				1	
i	1 7			1 1		1			2		1	i	i	;		1	160
2						2				1		1		1		1	170
1	3				- 1	2				1					1		171
1 1			1:			i i				1							
			1														
1 4 4					2 2				1					2			177 178
6	3					İ			2				1				179
3	2								1 1				1		- 1	1	180
1 2													1				180a 180B
8	3	2		2			· · · · · · i	2 i		2			4	i	2		181
	1										1	4					182
}						1					1						183
12	12	1	6	1	3	3	5		2	3	2	1			7		184 185
20	15	2			3	6			2		4	1			3		187
50	21	2	7										4.0				
23	6 2 6	2	2		3	2	6 3 1	3	8 1 3	8	3	3 1	9	7	2	5 2	188 188a
1 39 22	1 11 5	2	6 2		2 2	3 2	4 3	4	5	7	4	3	10	5	5	8	188в 188с
1 3	1				1						3		1	1	2		188E 188F
1					1												189
1			1								1	1					192 193
1	1							1				1			1 .		196
2 .		1	- 21			2	1				-					1	197-
1		1	i			2	1										197
						1			/ .							! !	70

	_														
							CO	NJUG.	AL CO	NDII	NOI				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	7.7			Single				М	arried				
			Un- der 15	15-24	25–44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
199. Homicide by other means	M F	2	1											1	
201. Fracture (cause not specified)	M F	13					4					3		1 6	
202. Other external violence (cause specified)	M F	3 2		2							1				
Class XV.—Ill-Defined Diseases.															
Total		8									2	1		5	
	M F	4									1 1	1		2 3	
205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined 205c. Heart failure	F	4									1 1 1	1 i		2 3 2 3	

#### NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-TORONTO, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							MON	THS						
Can- ada	Brit- ish		eign Other	Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1 1 8	3 4 2			1	1 4		1 2	3	1	1	1	1	2		1	1	201
4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2					3						2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2				205 205c

								CON	JUGAI	L CO	NDITI	ON			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				N	Married	1			
CICEDS OF BEATT		2000	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
DEATHS-ALL CAUSES Total.		1,353	285	41	29	54	50	2	10	132	261	191		298	
	M F	695 658	173 112				18 32		8	52 80	143 118	132 59		100	
CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.															
Total		124	37	15	7	7	2		1	13	21	6		1.5	
	M F	69 55	21 16	8 7	2 5	5 2	1		1	6 7	15 6	5 1		6 9	
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	M F	2				1									
1a. Typhoid fever	F M	1				1					1				
7. Measles	M M F	2	2												
9. Whooping-cough	M F	1	1 3												
10. Diphtheria	F	14	1 3			· · · · · i					4	3		3	
11D. Influenza, with pneumonia	F M	9	1 3							2	2 3	3		3	
11r. Influenza, with diseases and accidents of preg- nancy and parturition	F F	3 ₁								1	2				
11G. Influenza, with other causes	M F	5				1					1			3	
16. Dysentery	F	2 5	2		· · · · · i					i	1	1			
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis	F M F	1	1												
24. Meningococcus meningitis	M F	4	4									]			
25. Other epidemic and endemic diseases	MI MI MI	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1												
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	M F	18 25	3 4	7 5	4	2 1	- 1		i	2 5				1 4	
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	M	13		6 3	4	2	1			2 3				1 4	
32. Tuberculosis of the men- inges and central ner- vous system	M	3	2	1											
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum.	F M F	1 2									1				
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	F F F	1 1 1	1							1 1					
urinary system	F M	1	í												
acute38. Syphilis	M	5								1	4				
41. Purulent infection, septica- emia	F M F	11 6	1 1	1 1	1	1 1				1	4	1 .		1 .	

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—HAMILTON, 1927.

								1												
		NA	TIV	IT	Y									IONT	HS					
	Can-	Brit-		or	eign	s	Not tat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	ada	ish	US	SA	Other		ed													
_	814			36	74	-	5	131	119	137	127	110	-	112	99	86	114	87	104	
	428 386	193	5	21 15	47 27		4	66 65	57 62	70 67	64 63	58 52		61 51	55 44	52 34	55 59	48 39	52 52	
	77	39	9	1	7			16	12	14	13	9	10	9	9	10	7	6	9	
-	45 32	20		1	3 4			11 5	8 4	8	7 6	6 3	5 5	4 5	4 5	4 6	4 3	4 2	4	_
	2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 3 3 1 1 6 6 2 2 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 7 5 2		1	1			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2	i i			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1A 7 8 9 110 111 II II II II II II II II II II II II
_	14 13	3 10			1 2			4 4	1 1	2	2 2	2	2	1 3	1 3	4	1 2		2 3	1-
	10 10	3 6			2			3 3	1 .	. 2	1 2		2	1 3	1 2	2	1 1		2 3	1
	3 2							· · · · i	1	· · · · i	1	1								2
	1				- 1				- 1	- }		1	1				1		3	3
		1		. .				[ .	.						1				3	4
		1		١.						[	.								1 3	6
	1				- 1			- 1					- 1				- 1		3	7
	1 2 1	2			1					1	1 1	i				2 .			3	7 A 8
	6	5		. .											2	1	1	1	4	
				-					1 2	1	-		2	-	1		.	-	-	_

							CON	JLC'	rr co	NDIT	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total			5	Single				N	1arrie	1			
CAUGES OF DESTIN		10001	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.															
Total		216	9	2	-4	10	12			17	69	41		52	
	M F	87 129	3 6	1 1	2 2		4 8			6	27 42	23 18		15 37	
43-49. Cancer	M F	58 91	2		2	4 4	3 5			2 7	20 32	15 12		12 29	
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	М	3									2			1	
44. Cancer of the stomach and	F	3					1				2				
45. Cancer of the peritoneum,	F	20 39				3	3 1			2	12	8 7		14	
intestines and rectum.	M F	15 10			1	3	3			1	6 3	3 2		1 2	
46. Cancer of the female genital organs	F	12				1				2		;		3	
47. Cancer of the breast 48. Cancer of the skin 49. Cancer of other or unspeci-	F	10								1	4			1	
fied organs	M F	20 16			1					1 2	9 5	4 2		5 5	
49A. Others	M F	20 16	2		1					1 2	9 5	4 2		5 5	
50. Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant (tumours of female genital organs excepted)	М	1									1				
51. Acute rheumatic fever	F M	3				1				2					
57. Diabetes mellitus	F M F	3 14 11	1		1	1					3	6 3		3	
58. Anaemia, chlorosis	M F	1 7					1 2			1	2	· · · · i			
58A. Pernicious anaemia	M F	1 7					1 2			1	2	· · · · · i		· · · · i	
60. Diseases of the thyroid gland	М	2		1							1	;			
60A. Exophthalmic goiter	F M F	9 2 4		1						1	3 1 2				
60s. Other diseases of the thyroid gland 61. Diseases of the parathyroid	F	5								1	1	1		2	
glands	F M	1	1							· · · · · i					
<ul><li>64. Diseases of the spleen</li><li>65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma</li></ul>	M M F	3								1	1	i			
65A. Leukaemia	M F	1 2	····i		· · · · · i							1			
65B. Lymphadenoma (Hodg- kin's disease)	М	2								1	1				
66. Alcoholism	F F M	1 2 2 3	1							1 1	1 1 1	1			
69B. Haemophilia	F M M F	1 1 2 1	1 1								1	1			
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.															
Total		112	13	1	5		6	1		5		24		30	
	M F	52 60	4 9		4 1	3 2	2 4			5	16 6	18		27	
. Encephalitis	M F	2 2	1		1					1				l:::::	

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-HAMILTON, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Z.							У	IONT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Ian.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Iune	Intv	Aug.	Sent.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed					I.V.	June	Jan		Сри			200.	
114 50	85	3	7	1	13	14 7	19	15	24	30	18	22	12		7	19	
64	56	3	6		12	7	11	8	20	19	10	11	6			10	
29 39	24 44	2	4 6	1	1 6	7 3	5 8	6 4	1 17	5 15	7 9	7 7	4 4		6 4	4 5	43-49
2	1 2					1				2	<u>i</u>						43
9	. 8		3			2 2	2	2			5	4	1	2	1		44
16 8	20	1	2	1	3	2 2	2	2 2	9	6	3	3		4	2	1	45
6	3		1					2	1	2	2		1	1		1	
4	6 1				1	1	2		2 2	3	2	1		1	1	1	46 47 48
10	10					2	2	2	1	2	1		2	2	3		49
10 5	10 8	11	2		22	2	3 2 3	2	2 1 2	2	1 1	2		3 2 3	3	3 2	49A
1 2 11 7 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 3 4 4 5 5	11	1		1 3	1,	1 1 1 2	1 1	1 2 1 2 1 2	3 1	1 1 1	3 3 3 1	2 1	1 2		3	50 51 57 58 58A
2						1	2			2						2	60a
5						1	1		1	1							60в
1 1 1 1 3 1 2	1		1		1	1	1	1		1				1	i 1	1	62 64 65 65A
1 1 1 3	1 1 1		1		1 1		i	1		i :i		1		1 1 1			65B 66 66C 69
1 2 1							1			1		1					69в 69с
74	28	3	6	. 1	10	9	14	8	4	13	12	9	8	6	10	9	
31 43	15 13	2	3	1	5 5	1 8	5 9	4 4	4	4	8	3 6	6 2	2	6 4	4 5	
2							1		1		4						70

							СО	NJUC	GAL C	ONDI	TION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Cov	Total				Single					Marrie	d			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
70a. Abscess of brain	M F M	2 2 2 2	1 1 1		1					i					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
71A. Simple meningitis	F M F	6. 2	5		1					1					
72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor	M M	2	5							1	1	1			
ataxia)	M	4					1				1				
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	F M	5 30			2	2		1		1	111	13		1	
74A. Apoplexy	F M F	34 11					3			2	7	4		19	
74B. Cerebral haemorrhage	M F	8 19 26			1 2		2	· · · · i			4 2	9			
75. Paralysis without specified cause	M	1										1			
75A. Hemiplegia	F M	4									1			3	
75B. Others under this title	F F	3												2	
77. Other forms of mental alienation	F M	5:					1					2		2	
78. Epilepsy	F	2												1	
5 years of age)	F	1 1	1									1			
84. Other diseases of the ner- vous system	М	4	1			1	1				1				
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	F M	1 4	1	1							1			1	
86A. Diseases of the ear	F M	2	1								1				
86B. Diseases of the mastoid process	M F	2 1	· · · · i	1											
Class IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.															
Total		286	6	5	1	10			1	20	57				· · · · ·
	F .	134 152	3	2 3		7 3			1	13	30			30 68	
87-90. Diseases of the heart	M F	99 101	3			5 3			1	11	21 21			38	
87. Pericarditis	M F	2		i		1					1				
88. Endocarditis and myocard- itis (acute)	м	6		1					1	3	1				
88A. Acute endocarditis	F M	5	2	1			- 1		····i	2	2	- 1			
88B. Acute myocarditis	M F	1 5	2							1 3	1	· · · · · i			
89. Angina pectoris	MF	11					1			]	6	2		3 .	
90. Other diseases of the heart	M F	80 89	3	1		4 3	4 7			3 8	13 19	34		18 37	
90a. Valvular disease	M F	20 22	2	1			1			5	2 6	8 2		5 .	
90D. Chronic endocarditis	F	10				3				2 1 1	3 3 7			12	
90E. Chronic myocarditis 90F. Others under this title	M F M	43 45				1				2	10	7		21	
91. Diseases of the arteries	F	33				2	2				6	4		3 .	
91a. Aneurysm	F M	49 .				i				1	9	5		29	
91B. Arteriosclerosis	_F	28 49		]			5	:::::		····i	9	15	:::::	7 .	

# NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-HAMILTON, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							1	MONT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Mav	Tune	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed													
2 1 2 6			ii			1	1 2		1						1	1	70а 70в 71
6					i	1	2			2					1		
2 4	2	1			1			1		1		1			1	2	
16 22 6 6 10 16	10 10 2 1 8 9	i	2 2		1 4 2	6 1	2	3	3	3 4 2 1 1 3	3 2 2	2 2 1 1 2	2 2 2 1 2	2 i	3 1 3 3	2	74 74A 74B
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 2 1 2						2 1 1	1					1	I			75 75A 75B
4 1 1	1 1						1 1 			1		1 1		1			77 78 80 81
3 1	1							1					1	1			84
1 2		1			] 		1	2					1	1			86A
1							1										
135	124	14	12	1	31	25	20	26	23	29	20	19	13	33	24	23	
58 77	57 67	5	10	i	18	16	10	17	13	11	13	13	8 5	16	18	15	
43 51	44 47	7	5 2		15 8	11	6 8	11	7 8	13	12	11	6	9 8	14	8	87-90
1 1							1				1						87
2 5 2	3 3 2	1	· · · · i		2	3		1 1 1		2 1 2		1 1 1		i	1	· · · · · i	88 88a
3	1 1 2				i	1 2		· · · · · · i		1		1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		88B
2 7 1 33	4 1 36	 6	5		1	2	6 7	6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	 8 5	10	4 3	7	1 1 3		89 90
44 11 15	43 8 7	1	1		8 3 2	4 7	3 2	10 4 4	7 8 2 3	12	1	1	3	7 2 1	12	1	90a
3 7 18	5 6 20	3	2		1 6	2 3	2 3	1	1 5	1 1 5 7	2 1 4 3	2 1 6	2 3	2 6	1 2 2 6	2	90d 90e
20 1 2 14	24 3 6 13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 3 4		4 3 1 2	3 1 1 1 3	3	2 4 2	i		3 1 1 1			7	2		90F 91
25 2 10 25	20 1 12 20	2 3	4	i i	2 4	3 5 1 2 5	4 2	2 6	6	2 5	1 2	2 2 2 1 2		9 1 5 9	1 1 1 4	6	

							CO	NJUG	AL CO	ONDI	LION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sov	Total				Single	e				Marrie	d			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
91c. Other diseases of the arteries	M F M F	2 1 1 1			1					1				1	
CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.															
Total	M	96	39	5	2		3 1°		1	5	25	- 11	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	16	
98. Diseases of the larynx	F	1		4	<u>1</u>		2			3	5	5		17	
98B. Laryngitis	M M F F	1 1 3 2					1 1				1	1 1		1 1	
99D. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined (5 years or over)	M F	1 1												1 1	
100. Broncho-pneumonia (in- cluding capillary bron- chitis)	M F	30 12	20 5		1 1					1	3	1		5	
100A. Broncho-pneumonia 100B. Capillary bronchitis	F M	29 12 1	20 5	i	1 1						3	i		5	
101. Pneumonia	F M	54 28 29	18 4 4	1 3 1	11		1			4 3 3	14 4 11	6 1 3		9 12 6	
101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined	F M	19 25	14	2			1			1	3	3		10	
102. Pleurisy	F M F	9 4 1	2 1	1							1 2	1 1		2 1	
103. Congestion and haemorr- hagic infarct of the lung	F	1 2									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	F M	4							1		3				
107c. Others under this title	M	4							1		3				
CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.															
Total		103	38	5	2	7	1			- 13 7	23				• • • • •
	F F	56 47	26 12	3 2	1	5				6	11	3		8	
<ul> <li>108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.</li> <li>109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including</li> </ul>	М	1												1	
adenoid vegetations) 109B. Pharynx and tonsils	M F M	2 2 2 2	1 1	1	i						1				
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	F M M	5 3 2			1					2 1	2 1 1	1 1			

#### NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—HAMILTON, 1927.—Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							Ŋ	IONT	HS					
Can- ada	Brit- ish		Other	Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	
2		1			1							1		1			91 <b>c</b> 92
1					1								1				93 94 95
10,3	29	4 3	4		18	15	23	16	16	13	9	5	6	6	8	7 3	
32 1 1 1 2 2	11	1	2		1 1	6	6	8	3		3			1 1 1		1 1	98 98B 99
25 11 25	1 1 2 1 2	 1 1	2		1 1 5 1 5	5 2 4	7 2 7 2	1	4	2 1 2	1 1 1	2 1 2	1	3	1		99D 100 100A
37 16 15 11	13 9 11 6	2 1 2 1	1 2 2 1 1		3 5 1 3	2 1 4 4 2 3	9 4 8 3	8 6 6 3 3	9 3 4 2	1 4 3 1 2	1 4 1 2 1	2	3	1	5	2 2 2	100B 101 101A
22 5 3 1 1 2	3 1		1		1	1	î 1	3	1	1	1		1		2		102 103 105
3 3	1 1									1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1			107 107c
67	28	4	4		10	7	8	7	3	6	9	9	13	15	7	9	
35 32	15		2		6	5	2	3	2 1	3 3	5	3 6	6	8 7	5 2	5 4	100
2 2 2 2 2					1 i	1		i				1	1				108 109 109в
	3				1 1	1					1 1					1	111 111A 111B

112. Other diseases of he stomach (cancer excepted).								CON	NJUG	AL CO	NDIT	NOI				_
112. Other diseases of he stomach (cancer excepted).	CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Singl	e				Marri	ed			
Stomach (cancer excepted)				der	15-24	25-44	45-64	and	not stat-	15-24	25-44	45-64	and	not stat-		Not stat- ed
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (	stomach (cancer ex-			2		1		1				1				
114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over)   Years		М	_													
117. Appendicitis and typhilitis   F   10	114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over)	М														
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction	117. Appendicitis and typhlitis.	M	10		1						4					
118. Hernia		М	3	1			1						1			
118. Intestinal obstruction   M	118a. Hernia	M	2	1				5				4	i			
119. Other diseases of the intestines tines tines tines tines.	118B. Intestinal obstruction	M	1				1								2	
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver   F   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1		М	2									1				
122B. Not specified as alcoholic   M   2	the liver	F	1				1									
123. Biliary calculi		F	2									1			1	
125. Diseases of the pancreas   126. Peritonitis without specified cause.	123. Biliary calculi	F	2.3				1 1				1	1 1			î î	
126. Peritonitis without specified cause		F	3									1			2	
CLASS VII.—Non-Veneral Diseases of the Genito-Urinary abscess, etc.  110 1 1 2 8 3 13 22 23 37  M 62 1 1 2 5 1 5 10 17 21 5 10 17 21 6 16  128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age)	126. Peritonitis without speci-	М	1													
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.		r														
M 62 1 1 2 5 1 5 10 17 21  128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age)	DISEASES OF THE GENITO- URINARY SYSTEM AND															
Table   F   F   F   F   F   F   F   F   F	Total		110	1	1	2	8	3			13	22	23		37	
unspecified, under 10 years of age)				· · · · · i	-	_										
Years of age)	128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10															
131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa	years of age)		2			1							12		12	
132. Calculi of the urinary passages.   F	131. Other diseases of the kid-	F		1				2					6		14	
sages       M       3       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       1       2       2       2       1       2       2       2       1       2       2       2       1       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2 <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			4								1	1				
urinary abscess, etc. M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	sages		3 5									1 1	2		2	
urethra	urinary abscess, etc	М	1			1										
135. Diseases of the prostate. M 10 2 1 1 5	urethra			F			2	· · · · · i			i		· · · · · i		5	
137. Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary. 138. Salpingitis and pelvic abs-	tumours of the ovary	F	1									1				
cess F 1 1	cess		1								1					
uterus     F     1       141. Other diseases of the female genital organs     F     4       1     3	uterus		1				1				3	1				
CLASS VIII.—The Puerperal State.	CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL															
Total F 33		F	33							7	25				1	
143. Accidents of pregnancy F 2 2 2 143A. Abortion 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			2								2					

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-HAMILTON, 1927.-Continued

	D7.4.0	DIVIO	v	-	I						IONT	не					1
	NAT	rivit	Y	1		1	1	1	1	1	IONT	113	1	1	1	1	
Can-	Brit-	For	reign	Not stat-	Tan.	Feb.	Mar	Anr.	May	Tune	Inte	Aug.	Sent.	Oct	Nov.	Dec	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed													
2		2			2					1						2	112
19								1			2		6	5			113
1															2		114
4	6				1 1		2	1	 1 1	1 1	1 2			2		1	117
2	1		· · · · i					1									118
7 1 2	5 1		1		1 i		1	1		2			1			2	118A
1 5	3					· · · · · · i				· · · · · i		3			1	2	118в
	1				1					1							119
1												1					120
2	· · · · · i				i	· · · · · i									1		122
2 1 2	1				1	i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1 1	1 2		1		1			1			i		1				124
			1														1
2	1 2					i					1	1		i		1	126
58	41	4	7		11	11	12	17	6	6	7	5	7	15	5	8	
33 25	25 16	4	3		3 8	6 5	6 6	8 9	4 2	5	3	4	5 2	8 7	2 3	7 1	
	1		1		1									,			120
26	10		1			4	3	5	2	4	3		3	6	2	- 1	129
21	11	3	2			4	6	7	2		3	ī		4	2	1	121
1	3					1				1				1 2			131
2	2					1		1				2	· · · · i				132 133
			1		1												134
4	6						3	····i	····i	· · · · i	1	2					134в 135
1								1									137
1																	
1																	
1	1	1	1										2	1			141
12					4	1	5	3	3	.5	4	1	1	1	2	3	
	1		1 1		1										1		143 143a

							CO	NJUG	AL CO	ONDIT	TION				
OAMODO OF PRAMI						Single				]	Marrie	d			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
144. Puerperal haemorrhage 146. Puerperal septicaemia 147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal em- bolism, sudden death	F	17							4	12				1	
in puerperium  148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	F	9							3	6					
CLASS 1X.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.															
Total	3.1	. 7	2			1					1			3	••••
	F H	4	1			1					1			2	
151. Gangrene	М F	1 2												1 1	
153. Acute abscess	M F	2 1				1					1				
154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa	F	1												1	
CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.															
Total			2								2				••••
	F	3 1	1								2				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
<ul> <li>155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted)</li></ul>	М	2	1		· · · • •						1				
rheumatism excepted).	M F	1	1								1				
CLASS XI.—MALFORMATIONS.															
Total	M	10	10												
	F	12	12												
159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)	M F M	10 12 2	10 12 2												
159B. Congenital malformations of the heart	F	1	1												
159c. Others under this title	M F		8 7												
Class XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy.															
Total	м														
160. Congenital debility, icterus	F	35	35												
and sclerema  161. Premature birth, injury at	M F	12 6	12 6												
birth	M F M F	36 26 28 19	36 26 28 19												

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-HAMILTON, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							N	IONT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed													
1 4	10		3		1 1		3	2	3	1	3	1	·····i			2	144 146
5						1	2	1		1 2				1	1	1	147
5 1 4								1			1						
2 1 1	· · · · · i							1					1		1		
1													1				154
3						1											
														1			
i	1																
22					1	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	2			1	
10					i			3 1	1 1	1 1		1				1	
10 12 2 1					i	11	4	1		1 1			2			1	159 159a
4 8 7					1	2		3	1	1	1						159B 159C
88					9	13	7	9	10	5	7	7	6	1	4	10	
53 35				1	7 2					3 2				i	3	6 4	
12		1					1	1	1		1		1		2	1	
36 26 28 19				1	5		1	3 2 3 1	3	2	3 2	3 2 3 2	4	1	1 1	3 3 1	161A

TABLE 40—C						OK 1			AL C		FION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				]	Marrie	d			
enoses of Berry	Dear		Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
161B. Injury at birth	M F	8 7	8 7												
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	M F	5	5 3												
CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE.															
Total		5									1	3	····	1	
	F M	4									1	1		1	
164. Senility	M F	4 1									1	2		1	
CLASS XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.			4.0							4.0	4)				
Total	M	66	19	5	5	6 4	3	1		$\frac{18}{16}$	13 8	7		5	
165-174. Suicides	F M	34 11	7	1	1	2	2			2	<u>5</u>	1		12	
165. Suicide by solid or liquid	F	2								2					
poisons (corrosive sub- stances excepted) 166. Suicide by corrosive sub- stances	M	1		1						1					
167. Suicide by poisonous gas 168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	F M M	1 1			1						2	i			
169. Suicide by drowning 170. Suicide by firearms	F M M	1 2 2				1				1	i				
<ul> <li>171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments</li> <li>175. Poisoning by food</li> <li>177. Other acute accidental</li> </ul>	M F	1 1									1				
poisonings (gas excepted)	F	1									1				
ed)	F M	2 4	3								i				
focation	F	1 1	1												
ous gas	M F M	1 2 4	2			2						i		i	
cutting or piercing in- struments	М	1		1											
fall	F M	6	2									2		2	
machines	M	6								5		1			
etc.)	M F M M	24 9 4 2	6 1 1 1	2 2	2	1	i	1		1	3	2		2 4 1	
188c. Automobile accidents	F M F	1 15 8	4	2 2	2	i				4	····i			1 1 3	
188E. Injuries by other vehicles 188F. Other crushing 193. Excessive cold	M M M	1 2 1									2	i			

#### NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-HAMILTON, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	IVIT	Y.							Ν	1ONT	HS					
Can- ada	Brit- ish		eign	Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	
		USA	Other				<u> </u>										
8					1 2	2	2								1	2 2	161в
5					1	1											162
1	2		2		1	2					2						
1	1 1		2		1	1 1					2						
1	1		2		1	1											164
	1					1											
55	27	3	13	2	5	6	11	7	10	8	12	10	6	10	9	6	
38 17	12			2		4			6 4	5 3	6 6			5 5	7 2	5	
5	2		3		2	1	1	1 -		1		1	2		1 1		165- 174
																	-
1																1	ł
1		1												i	1		ı
i			2				1	1 1									
	1					1							1				169 170
	1							1	· · · · · i								171 175
1																	
2 3	1				1	1	1		1		1						179
1																	180 180в
1	2					1	2										181
4							2 2			· · · · i				1			182
	1															1	184
2 3	3				10000		1			1 1	1	1		· · · · · i	₁		185
	4		2		1		1	1	1						1	1	187
15	4	1	3	1	1	2		1	4	2	4	4	1	3	1	1	188
3 2	5	1		1			2			1	3	· · · · · i	2	1			18 <b>\$</b> A
1 1 10		1	2		 i			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>1</u>	11	1	2	· · · · · i		188в 1 <b>8</b> 8с
2	5	1					2			1	<u>2</u>	1	2				188g 188g
1		l	1		1	l	l : : : : :								1		193

							CON	JUGA	L CO	NDIT	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single					darrie	d			
			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over		15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
194. Excessive heat	М	1					1								
shocks	M	4	1		1					1	1				
197-199. Homicides	M F	3	1	1						1	· · · · · i				
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments 199. Homicide by other means	M M F	1 2	i	· · · · i											
201. Fracture (cause not specified)	M F	2 7					1					1		6	
<ul><li>202. Other external violence (cause specified)</li><li>203. External violence (cause</li></ul>	М	3			1										
not specified)	M		1					• • • • •							
CLASS XV.—ILIDEFINED DISEASES.															
Total		1												1	
	F	1												1	
205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined 205c. Heart faffure	F	1 1												1	

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-HAMILTON, 1927.—Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							7.	IONT	HS			-		
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not													
ada	ish	USA	Other	stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1											,	1					194
3			1			1					1				2		196
1			1	1			1	1				·····i		1			197~ 199
1			1	i			<u>i</u>	1						1			198 199
1 4	1 2		1						2	i	1	1		2		1	201
2			1		1			1								1	202
			1								1						203
	1					1											
	1					1											
	1 1					1 1											205 205c

							CON	IJŪĠĀ	AL CO	NDIT	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				1	Marrie	1			
			Un- der 15	15-24	25–44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
DEATHS-ALL CAUSES. Total.		1,536	403	65	59	56	78		13	119	235	185		323	
	M F	752 784	201 202	33	36		32 46		11	42 77	139 96	127 58		114 209	
CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.															
Total		215	82	27	14	7	4		5	31	18	7		20	
	M F	100 115	41 41	9	7 7	2 5	2 2		1 4	16 15	117	5 2		6 14	
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	M FM FM FM F M F FM F M M F M M M M M M	55 44 22 11 11 17 77 19 13 19 14 33 58 8	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 7 7 9 1 3 3 7 7 9 9 6 6 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 2 2 1 1	2 2 2	1 2 2	2		1	1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			44 66	
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	M F	34 62	2 9	6 17	5 7	1 3	2		1 3	13 8	4 6	2 2		5	
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	M F	30 54	4	5 15	5 6	1 3	2		1 3	12	4 6	2 2		5	
inges and central nervous system  33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum  36. Tuberculosis of other organs 36s. Tuberculosis of the bones	M M F F	3 2 1 1 2	2 1 1	1	1					1					
(vertebral column excepted)	F F F F M F	1 3 2 1 5 5	3 2 1 2 4		1						1	i		1 1	
emia	F	3								2				i	

#### NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-OTTAWA, 1927.

	NAT	IVIT	Y							M	IONT	HS					
Can-	Brit- ish	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	1511	USA	Other	ed											đ		
1,271	180	26		12	145	140	136	137	132	101				-			_
615 656	88 92	14 12	26 21	9	69 76	71 69	64 72	71 66	61 71	52 49	59 64			57 61	59 70	53 52	
																	١
$-\frac{190}{89}$	14	3	7		10	$-\frac{27}{14}$	28	20 10	10	12				i	14	13	
101	9	1	4		11	13	19	10	10	7	8	9	9	5	6	8	_
5.						1		,	1					,		1	
4						2	1	i									I A
4						2	1	î									7
1						i											Ľ
1									1								8
7								1			2	3	1 2				9
13						2	3		1	1		î	3		i	i	10
18	1				2	2 6	3	2	· · · · · i			11	1	1 1	3	1	11
18	1				3	4	6	1	3					1		1	11
4							3	1									11
3 5						2	3								2	1	11
8					1	1	1	1	3							1	
1	;				1				;								11
5	1				2	3	2	1						1			11
4	1									:	1 2						16 21
2	i				;		2	i									23
			1		i										1		24
																	-
28 54	3 3	1 1	2 4		5 7	3 4	1 9	3 6	6 5	2 5	2 5	1 5				1 4	31
24 46	3	1	2 4		4 6	3 3	1 7	2 6	5 5	2 4	2 5	4	4 3	3 2		1 4	31
40		1	4			1	,			4	,	4		2		4	
2		· • · · · ·			1			1				1					32
1									1								33
1 2							1 1										36
1							1										26
1					1			1									
3						i				i			····i				
2								1					1				ì
1			1	ì	1	1	1	1	l.		1		1				ž.
4		····i						2			i		1	i		1 1	135
4						l .		1	1						1		
5 1	2					1				2			1 2				
	- 4															1	
			-							-							1-

							COI	NJUG.	AL CO	ONDIT	LION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				M	arried				
CAUSES OF BEATH		Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.															
Total	М	221 98	13	5	11 8	16	10	•••••		15	30	38 24		53	
	F	123	8	2	3	13	8			11	30	14	·	34	
43-49. Cancer	M F	65 75			3	11	6			8	19 19	17	. ,	14 19	
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	M F	8			1		1			·····i	3	3		1	
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver	M	- 29 25			2	2 2	1 4			1	6	6		11 11	
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.	M	10			1						5	4			
46. Cancer of the female genital organs	F	11			1	3				2	4	1		1 4	
47. Cancer of the breast 48. Cancer of the skin	F M	10 1			1	3	2			1	1	1		1	
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs	F M	1 17		1	3	1				2	5	3		2	
49A. Others	F M F	11 17		····i	3	1 2				3 2 3		3 3		1 2	
50. Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant (tumours of female genital organs excepted)	M	1										1			
51. Acute rheumatic fever	F M F	1 6 2	2	····i		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1		· · · · · i		1	
52. Chronic rheumatism, osteo- arthritis, gout	F M F M	1 1 2 7	2	i							1 2 2	2 3			
58. Anaemia, chlorosis	F M F	13 5 12									4 2	1 2		8	
58A. Pernicious anaemia	M F	5 9									2	1 2		5	
58B. Other anaemias and chlorosis	F M	3									1	1		3	
60A. Exophthalmic goiter	F M F	6 1 3		1							5 1 3				
60B. Other diseases of the thy- roid gland	M	1										1			
61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands	F M	1	1								2				
<ul><li>62. Diseases of the thymus</li><li>63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease)</li></ul>	F M M	2 1	2 1								1				
<ul><li>64. Diseases of the spleen</li><li>65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma</li></ul>	F M	2 1 2								1	i	· · · · · · i			
65A. Leukaemia	F M F	3		1 						<u>1</u>	ii				
65 . Lymphadenoma (Hodg- kin's disease)	M	1										1			
66. Alcoholis m. 66. Chronic poisoning by min-	F M M M	1 3 1 2			2 1 1						i 1	• • • • •			
eral substances 67A. Chronic lead poisoning 69. Other general diseases	M M M F	1 1 2 3	1 3								1 1			i	

# NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-OTTAWA, 1927.-Continued

	N	TA1	TIVIT	Y		1					7	IONT	HS					]
			For	eign	Not													
Car	n- Br a is		USA	Other	stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1	165	43	5	8		20	15	15	20	19	13	22	18	14	22	24	19	
	69 96	21 22	3 2	5 3		11 9	9	7 8	8 12	9 10	8 5	7 15	9	8 6	11 11	8	3 16	
	43 59	16 14		4 2		7 3	3 5	5 7	5 7	7 6	6 2	7 10	9 7	5 4	5 3	5 11	10	43-49
	6 2	2				1		1			2	2				2 1		43
	20 19	6	1	2		2	.:	3	1 4	5 3	3	4 2	1 2	3 2	2	1 4	1 4	44
	8	2		1		1 1		1	2		1	1 3	2 2		i	1 2	2	45
	12	1		1		· · · · · i	1 2	1	2	2 1	2	2	 2 1	2		1	2	46 47
	1	7	1	1					1 2	1			5	2	3	1		48 49
	7 8 7	7	i	1 1 1		1 3 1	2	2	2	i		2	5	2	3	3 1 3		
		1	i				2								1			50.
	4	2					2	2						1	1			5 P
	1 2 5								····i		1						1	52 54 56
	5 10 5 7		1	1		1	2		1 2	1 1 1	1	i		i	1 3 1	1 1	3	57
	5	3				2			1	2 1 2	1 1 1	1		i	1 1 1	2 1 1		58A
	1	2				1							1			1	- 1	58в
	2 5 1 	1							i	i	1	1	i				1	50 50a
	1						1		1	1			1					60 _B
	1														1		6	i E
	1		}												1	1	ļ	12
	2		1											i .	1		6	4
	2			1		1			1 '								6	5 5A
. (8)			1														6	5в
	3					1	1								1 .			6A.
		1 .				1 .											6	
	2					i			i					::::		···; :	6	7.a. 9

TABLE 41—C							CO	NJUG.	AL CO	ONDI					
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sov	Total				Single				2	larrie	1			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
69B. Haemophilia	F M M F	1 1 1 2	1 1 2											1	
Class III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.															
Total		94	15		2	4	5			5	18			28	
	M F	38 56	7 8		1		3			3 2		9 6	1	4 24	
70. Encephalitis	М	1			1						;				
70a. Abscess of brain	F M F M	1 1 1			1						1				
71A. Simple meningitis	F M F	5 1 5	1 3											2	
<ul><li>72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia)</li><li>73. Other diseases of the spinal cord</li></ul>	M	1								1	1 2				
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	F	13	1			1	1			1	4	4		3	
74A. Apoplexy	F	22 5				1					5 2	4		12	
75B. Cerebral haemorrhage	F M	5 7					· · · · i				1 2 3	3 3		3	
74c. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism	F M	15				1				1				8	
75. Paralysis without specified cause	F M	6	1			1	1 3				2	2 2	1	1 1 5	
75A. Hemiplegia	F M F	14 4 9				1 1	1			i	· · · · · i	2		4	
75B. Others under this title	M F	2 5	1				2					· · · · · i		1	
76. General paralysis of the insane	F N F	1 1 2									· · · · · i			1	
80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age)	M F	2 3	2 3												
82. Neuralgia and neuritis	M F	1										1		1	
83. Softening of the brain 84. Other diseases of the nervous system	M M F	1 4 2	1								2	1			
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	M	3	2							1					
86B. Diseases of the mastoid process	F M F	3 1	2							1					
Class IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.															
Total	M	335			9	·	29		1	7	38	75 55		129	
87-90. Diseases of the heart	F	161	1	1	3	4			i	10		36		85	
	F	116		1	3		11		1	9		17		57	
87. Pericarditis	M   F	1 1	l	1	1	l:::::	l:::::		i	l:::::					

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-OTTAWA, 1927.-Continued

	NA.	rivit	Y		MONTHS													
-		For	reign	Not														
Can- ada	Brit- ish	USA	Other	stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1 1 1 2								i						2			69в 69с 69р	
76	12	1	5		7	8	8	7	4	12	6	13	12	6	6	5		
31 45			1 4		5 2	3 5		3 4	3	6		6 7	3 9	4		3 2		
1 1 1						i			1								70 70а 70в	
1 3 1 3	1		1 1		i	i					1	1 i		1 1 1			71 71A	
1 3 4	1				1		1			2			1				72 73	
11 14 5	2 4				2	1 1	1 3	1	1 i	2 4 1	1 1	1 3 1	1 2 1	1	4	1	74 74A	
.3 5 11	2	i	2		2		1	1 1 2		2	1 1	3	1 i		2 1	1 1	74B	
4	1 2		i					1		1 1	1	2	1		1		74c 75	
13 2 8 2 5	1 2 1						2	1	1	1	1	1 1 1 1	4 1 3	1	1 	1	75A 75B	
1 1 2												1 i		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			76 78	
2 3					i i	1 1						1	2				80 82	
3 2			1		1 1				1	1 1		1					83 84	
3 1							1	1									86	
3						1	i	1									86в	
242	69	6	12	6	29	30	32	30	34	17	31	26	28	24	25	29		
127 115	35 34	3	5 7	4 2	11 18	16 14	17 15	19 11	16 18	6	18 13	15 11	14 14	11	13 12	18 11		
95 82		2 2	3 6	4	9 13	11	12 14	13 5	7 16	4 6	15	12	12	9	11 10	15 5	87-90	
1			:::::					]							1	s	87	

							CON	JUGA	L CO	NDIT	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				1	Marrie	d			
G.100330 Q. 22			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)	M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F	44 77 3 44 11 3 15 12 1100 96 4 12 21 1100 68 88 177 6 43 42 42 11 43 41 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 6 6 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 8 9 9 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 5 7 7 7 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 5 5 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 2 1 2 5 5 5 9 9 6 6 9 6 6 9	1 2 1 21 11 7 1 19 3		1 4 4 30 52 2 3 3 100 27 1 1 100 26 1	
CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.															
Total	M F	57 60	20 17	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$			3 8			27	9 7	5 2		8 13	
99. Bronchitis	M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F	2 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 3 1 1 6 3 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 4 4 5 5 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	133122	1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 1 1	i	2 1 1 1 2 4 4 2 2 4 4			25 5 11 3 1 2 2	2 2 2 6 4 4 4 3 3 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1	1		2 2 2 2 2 2 5 100 3 3 4 4 2 2 6 6	
<ul><li>107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)</li><li>107c. Others under this title</li></ul>	F M F M F	1 2 1 2	1 1 1	1											

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-OTTAWA, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							M	ONT	HS				
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Аня	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed	Jan.	1.65.	mar.		ay	June	July	l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l	Sept.			
3 6 6 2 2 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 1 0 7 5 4 6 6 1 6 6 4 4 4 4 8 8 1 5 5 3 1 3 3 0	244 33 199 15 11	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 4	1 2	1 8 13 2 5 9 1 1 2 2 5	3 1 8 9 1 1 1 6 7 2	11 11 14 111 9 12 22 28 66 11	133 33 44	1 1 2 5	2 4 4 4 2 2 3 2 2 1 2 5 5	11 11 12 12 8 11 12 12 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1 1 1 1 2 1 9 7 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 6 5 5	11 11 11 11 22 24 55 41 12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 6 6 3 3 1 1 2 4	1 7 7 1 2 3 6 1 1 2	3 90D 1 10 90E
31 30 1	9 8	1	2	2	5	5 4	5	6 5	9 2	5	2 3 1		2 4	2 4		3 91B 5 92
99	13	1 1	3 2	1	19	14	9	15	8 3 5	7 4 3	2	8 5 3	7 3 4	11	13	4
1 4 1 1 1			1		1 1 1	1	3	4		1 1	2		1	0		99 1 99A 1 99B 99C 99D
13 14 13 14 24 28 19 16	1	1	1	i i	4 1 4 1 4 5 3 1	2 3 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2	- 1	3 2 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 1 3 2 2 1	1 1 2 1 1 1 1	1 2 7 2 6	2 1 2 1 5 4 4 2 1 1 2	100100A101A101B
12 3 3 3	1 2	• • • • •				1	1		1				i		1	102 103 105
2 1 2 1					i .		1	- 4].							::::: :	107 107c

							CON	JUGA	L CO	NDIT	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				Ν	/arried	i			
CACCAS OF BEATT			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
Class VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System.															
Total		143	64	2	4	4	4			11	27	5		22	
	M F	72 71	29 35	1 1	2 2	3	3			3 8	16 11	2 3		13 9	
108. Diseases of the mouth and															
annexa  109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including	M	2									1			1	
adenoid vegetations)  109B. Pharynx and tonsils	F	1 1	1 1												
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	M	6					1				4	;		1	
111A. Ulcer of the stomach	F M	5					1				3			i	
111B. Ulcer of the duodenum 112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer ex-	F M	i									1				
cepted)	M F	7	3		· · · · · i	1				1	4 2			1	
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age).	M	22 22													
114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over)	M F	1 3	1 3												
117. Appendicitis and typhlitis	M F	13 10		1 1	2	1				1 2	5 3			····i	
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruc- tion	MF	11 10	3 2			_i	2			1 2	2 4	_i		3	
118A. Hernia	M F	5 2	1			····i	1			1	····i			2	
118B. Intestinal obstruction	M F	6 8					1			2	3	····i		1	
119. Other diseases of the intestines	MF	1 3								i		1		i	
122. Cirrhosis of the liver	F	6 4				1						1		3	
122B. Not specified as alcoholic	F	6 4				1						1 1		3	
123. Biliary calculi	M F	1 4	:::::				····i			····i				1 2	
124. Other diseases of the liver	M F	2 2								····i				1	
126. Peritonitis without speci- fied cause	F	5	2							1	1			1	
Class VII.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Urinary System and Annexa.															
Total		120	5	5	7	6	- 8			10	29	23		27	
	F M	60		3	3					8				10	
128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age)	١	3				1						1			· · · · •
129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's Disease)			5	2	2		4			1 1				7 14	
131. Other diseases of the kid- neys and annexa			5 1		1					1 1				1 1	
132. Calculi of the urinary passages	M			1				1			_i	1			
134. Diseases of the bladder 134. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc 134B. Other diseases of the urethra,	F	1								1					

# NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-OTTAWA, 1927.-Continued

3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		NAT	IVIT	Y							N	ONT	HS					
127 7 4 3 3 2 16 9 13 15 0 9 9 13 16 18 11 6 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6			Fore	eign		Ian.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
65	ada	ish	USA	Other	l od				-									
65																		
62         5         3         1         11         4         7         10         3         5         6         6         9         6         3         1           2 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>-</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>l</th></t<>											-							l
1		5							10	3	5							
1	2													1			1	10
1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1	1 1																	10 10
4         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1	5				1	1	1	1							1			11
1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1	1 4					· · · · · i	ii					1	1		i			11
0	1							i				1						11
22		1		1			1 2		1		2	1					1	11
1	22											2	5	1	1		1	11
12				1			2										1	11
8     1     1     2     1     1     2     1     1     2     1     1     2     1     1     2     1     1     2     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1     1 <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	2		1			1						1						
8       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       2       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1		1				2										1		
4       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1				. 1		_i		2	1 1		1				· · · · i	2		11
6 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1	4			. 1				1				1		2	····i			11
34       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1	6	2				i						2				1 2		11
105 9 2 3 1 4 11 13 7 18 12 4 12 11 8 13 7 4 4 5 5 7 4 4 5 7 2 1 3 1 3 3 3 4 2 1 2 1 2 6 4 4 8 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6	1								1		_i		_i					11
105 9 2 3 1 4 11 13 7 18 12 4 12 11 8 13 7 4 8 5 5 7 4 4 8 6 3 6 3 6 3 3 3 4 2 12 6 4 8 6 3 6 3 4 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4	1								2		1						12
105 9 2 3 1 4 11 13 7 18 12 4 12 11 8 13 7 48 7 1 3 1 1 8 9 5 6 6 6 4 5 5 7 4 5 7 2 1 3 3 3 4 2 12 6 4 8 6 3 6 3 6 3 3 3 3 4 2 12 6 4 8 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 3 3 3 4 2 12 6 4 8 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6	4	1		i						2		i	2		1			
105 9 2 3 1 4 11 13 7 18 12 4 12 11 8 13 7 4 5 5 7 4 5 7 2 1 3 3 3 4 2 12 6 4 8 6 3 6 3 3 3 3 4 2 12 6 4 8 6 5 1 3 1 2 4 1 8 7 7 7 7 3 3 5 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1																	12
4       1         1       1       1       1        1       1       1        1       1       1        1       1       1        1       1       1        1       1       1        1       1         1       1         1	2												1			1		
105 9 2 3 1 4 11 13 7 18 12 4 12 11 8 13 7 4 8 5 7 1 3 1 1 8 9 5 6 6 6 4 5 5 7 4 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3	2												1					1
48     7     1     3     1     1     8     9     5     6     6      4     5     5     7     4     3       3      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1 <t< td=""><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>-</td></t<>	4					-											1	-
48     7     1     3     1     1     8     9     5     6     6      4     5     5     7     4     3       3      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>																		
48     7     1     3     1     1     8     9     5     6     6      4     5     5     7     4     3       3      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1 <t< th=""><th>105</th><th>g</th><th></th><th>2 :</th><th>3</th><th>1 4</th><th>1 11</th><th>1 13</th><th></th><th>7 18</th><th>3 12</th><th>2 4</th><th>12</th><th>2 11</th><th>8</th><th>13</th><th>7</th><th></th></t<>	105	g		2 :	3	1 4	1 11	1 13		7 18	3 12	2 4	12	2 11	8	13	7	
3			7	1 .	3					5			4		5	7		
2 26 5 1 3 1 7 7 7 3 5 2 2 1 5 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	57					-				12			1		3		3	-
26 5 1 3 1 7 7 7 3 5 2 2 1 5 2 2 1 4 1 8 2 3 7 5 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									1									12
4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				1	3	1				3	5 2	2		2 1		2	2	112
	40		2							1	3	2 3	3		3	4	2	
1 1 1 13	3			i												1	1	
1 1 1 13									i	i								13
	1										. 1							13

## TABLE 41—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							cos	NJUGA	AL CO	NDIT	NOI		-		
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Sing	le			]	Marrie	d			
			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
<ul> <li>135. Diseases of the prostate</li> <li>136. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs</li> <li>137. Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary.</li> <li>138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess</li> <li>139. Benign tumours of the uterus</li> <li>141. Other diseases of the female genital organs</li> </ul>	M M F F	13 1 5 1 1			1	1				3	1	6 1		2	
Class VIII.—The Puerperal State.															
Total	F	20							5	14				1	
<ul> <li>144. Puerperal haemorrhage</li> <li>145. Other accidents of labour.</li> <li>145. Uncontrollable vomiting.</li> <li>146. Puerperal septicaemia</li> <li>147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens. puerperal em-</li> </ul>	F	2 2 2 7							2	2 2 2 5					
bolism, sudden death in puerperium	F	7							2	4				1	
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.															
Total		9	5				1					1		2	
	M F	6 3	3 2				1					1		1 1	
151. Gangrene	M F M F	2 1 4 2)	3 2				1					1		1 1	
CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.															
Total		5	2				1				2				
	F F	1					1				1			1	
<ul> <li>155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted)</li> <li>156. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and</li> </ul>	M F	4	2								2			1	• • • • •
rheumatism excepted).	М	1					1								
CLASS XI.—MALFORMATIONS.															
Total	M	23	23												
159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).	F M F	9 14	9 14												
159a. Congenital hydrocephalus 159a. Congenital malformations of the heart	M M F	1 1 3 7	1 3												
159c. Others under this title	M F	11	11				- 1								• • • • •

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-OTTAWA, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							N	IONT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not	Ian.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Iune	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	stat- ed	Juni												
12	1						2		1	3		2	3		1	1	135
1						1											1
5						1				2	1	1	1				1
1									1								1
4					1			1									l
19	1				1			1	3	2		5		4	2	2	
2 2					1 1				1 1								144 145
2	1								· · · · i			1		3	2	1	145D
2										1				1			147
7								1	1	1		4					148
<del>8</del> 5	1				1 1		1	3 2			2		1			1	
3	· · · · ·							1			1		1				
1						<b></b>					1 1						151 153
4 2					1		1	2					_i				154
4	1		1			1	1	,			1				2	1	
4			1			1	i				1				2	1	
4	i					1					1				1	1	155
			1												1		156
				_													
23					1	3	2	1	1	1		2	3	$\frac{2}{1}$	<u>3</u>	2	
14						3	1	i	1	i		2	2	1	2	2	
9 1 <b>4</b> 1					1	3	1 1	i	i	1		2	3 2 1	1 1	1 2	2	159 159A 159B
1 3 7 11					i 	3	i	i	1	i		1 i	1 2 1	1 1	1 2	i 1	159C

# TABLE 41—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CO	NJUG.	AL CO	OND1	TION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single					Marrie	·d			
			Un- der 15	15-2-	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
Class XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy.															
Total		138	138												
	M F	74 64	74 64	:											
160. Congenital debility, icterus															
and sclerema	M F	13 11	13 11												
161. Premature birth, injury at birth	М	57	57												
161A. Premature birth	F M F	51 41 43	51 41 43												
161B. Injury at birth	M F	16	16												
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	M	4	4												
	F	2	2												
Class XIII.—Old Age.															
Total		19										7		12	
	M F	10 9										5 2		5 7	
164. Senility	M	10										5		5	
	F	9										2		7	
Class XIV.—External Causes.															
Total		70	16	13	5	4	3		2	7	8	5		7	
	M	47 23	8	10	4	-4	2		1	5 2		2 3		4 3	
165-174. Suicides	M	7		2	1	2					1			1	
	F	1			1										
168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	М	2				1								1	
169. Suicide by drowning 170. Suicide by firearms	F M M	1 2 3		1	1	1									
177. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted)	F	1								1					
178. Conflagration	M F	2	2	· · · · · i											
179. Accidental burns and scalds (conflagration	м	1	1												
excepted)	F M	3	1	1 2						1					
185. Accidental traumatism by	F	1							1						
fall	M F	12 1			1					3	3	1		1	
<ul> <li>187. Accidental traumatism by machines</li></ul>	М	1		1											
etc.)	M F	19 7	3	1	2	2	· · · · i				2	;		2	
<ul><li>188B. Street car accidents</li><li>188C. Automobile accidents</li></ul>	M F M	2 1 12	3	3		2								1	
188E. Injuries by other vehicles	F	5	3	1		2	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2				
188F. Other crushing	F M	1									i				

# NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-OTTAWA, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	IVIT	Y							7	10NT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not	T	E-b	Man	100	Mari	Lunc	T.,1,,	Aug	Sont	Oct	Nov.	Doc	
ada	ish	USA	Other	stat- ed	Jan.	reb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	NOV.	Dec.	
138					12	19	11	10	9	10	13	9			11	9	
74 64					5 7	7 12	7	4 6	6 3	8 2	5 8	5		3	5 6	3	
13 11						1 2		2	1 1	1 1	2		3 2	2	2	i	160
57 51					4 6	4 9	6 3	2 6	5 2	7	5 6	4 4		5 3		2	161
41 43					4 6	8	2	2 5	4	1 3		3 3 1	4	2 2 3	6	5 2	161A 161B
16						1	1	1			1	1	2	1			
4 2					i	1	1										102
4.2	_				,			1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	
13	3	1			2				2			1	1	3	1	1	
6	3				1 2		1	1			1	1		3	1	1	164
7	2				1		1	1	2		1		2		1		
57	4	2	5	2	11	3	2	5	5	5	10	1	12	5	7	4	
39 18	2 2	1 1			7 4	2	1	4	2 3		9	i	9 3		3	3	
5	1			1		l .		1		2			1	····i	1		165- 174
2																	168
1 2 1				· · · · · · i				1		2							169 170
																	177 178
2					2												
1 2	_i				1 1			· · · · · i				·····i					
2		· · · · i								i	2						182
10			1	1	1	1		1	1		3				2	1	
1					1												187
16 7	1	1	1			1	1	2	1 2	1	2		5 2	2	1 1		188
2							1								1		188B
10 5 1		1				· · · · · · · · i	i	2	1				5 2	1			188E
1 3	1	l	_i						1					····i	:::::	3	188F

#### TABLE 41-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CON	VJUG.	AL CO	ONDIT	TION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				2	Marrie	d			
0.100.10			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
189. Injuries by animals (poisoning excepted) 201. Fracture (cause not specified)	M F F M F	4	2 i	1						1		2		2	
CLASS XV.—ILIDEFINED DISEASES.  Total	M. F.	6 2 4	1 i	1 1			2 2								
<ul> <li>205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined</li> <li>205A. Ill-defined</li> <li>205B. Not specified or unknown</li> <li>205C. Heart failure</li> </ul>	M F F M F	2 4 1 2 3	1 1	1			2					1 1 1			

# NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-OTTAWA, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	IVIT	Y							N	IONTI	HS					
Can- ada	Brit- ish		Other	Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1 2 2 1 1					1	i			1		1		i	1	1		
5 2 3 2 3 1 2 2 2	1,							2 2 2			2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1		1 i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		205 205A 205B 205c

## TABLE 42—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							COL	NJUG	AL CC	NDIT	ION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				N	1arried	l			NT-4
CACCES OF BEHAVIOR			Un- der 15	15-24	25–44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	14-25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
DEATHS-ALL CAUSES. Total		1,058	155	27	34	44	80		9	74	180	169	2	284	
	M F	524 534	80 75	15 12	22 12	26 18	41 39		2 7	31 43	82 98	122 47	1	102 182	
Class I.—Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.															
Total		130	28	10	7	7	4		1	22	26	12		13	
	F M	66	9 19	6	7	5 2	2		i	10 12		8 4		6	
6. Small-pox	M M M F	1 1 4	1 3 6	i										1	
11. Influenza	M F	21 32	7		i	2	i		· · · · i	1 8	6 7	5 4		2 2	
IIA. Influenza, sole cause	F M	3 3 2	2	i								····i			
11B. Influenza, with phthisis 11D. Influenza, with pneumonia		10 15				2	i				4 5	1 1		1	
11F. Influenza, with diseases and accidents of preg- nancy and parturition 11G. Influenza, with other causes	F	2							1	1	2	4			
16. Dysentery21. Erysipelas	F M M	12				1				2	2 1	2		1	
23. Lethargic encephalitis	F M	1 1									i				
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	M F	2.5 2.0		4		5 3								: 3	
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	MF	21				4		1					2		
<ol> <li>Tuberculosis of the men- inges and central ner-</li> </ol>	F		,												
vous system  33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	1	1	2			1					1 .				
<ol> <li>Tuberculosis of the verte- bral column</li> </ol>	M										1				
36. Tuberculosis of other organs 36b. Tuberculosis of the genito- urinary system			1			1									
38. Syphilis	F		5					:		:	1	2	1		i
41. Purulent infection, septica- emia			5	i	1	-		-			2	2			i
Class II.—General Diseases not Included in Class 1.	3														
Total		16	0	5		4	4 1	2		3	6 4	8 2	5	. 5	3
	N F			2		4	2 2	4			3 1 3		6		
43-49. Cancer		1 4	-				1	4			1 1 2		-	. 1	
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	/ N	1	1				-	0		-		-			1
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver			7					2	1				3	1	5
45. Cancer of the peritoneum intestines and rectum	·   N	1	6					2				1	2		1
46. Cancer of the female genita	1 F	1	3				1	2				4	2		3
organs	.   F	1	4				T .	1			1	5			8

## NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-LONDON, 1927

	NAT	IVIT	Y							MONT	rHS						
Can-	Brit-	Fore	eign	Not	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Iune	Iuly	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	stat- ed	J (2.1.)						<i>y</i> ,						
725	278	25	23	7	99	99	88	90	88	99	76	89	83	72	71	104	
358 367	138 140	11 14	13 10	3	53 46	57 42		42 48								52 52	
	,																
99								8								11	
50 49		2	1		3 9	10		4				4				5	
1						1											6 8
4 7 16	3		i		2		1	3	1			2		2	i	2	11
25 3	7				5	2 2	5		3		1	1	1		1	3	11A
2 2									1	1				. 1	· · · · · i		11B 11D
6 11		1		1.	2	1		2	2	1 3						i	
2 5								3	i					1 1	1	1	11F
10	) 2				3			3		1	1	-				2	16
1						· · · · i			1							1	21
17		1	2			3	3		4	3	-		1	1	1	1	31-3
13						1		1		3						1	_
14 11			2			3		····i	4			4		1 3			31
2	1					1				1					1		
2														ı			33
· · · · · · · · i		1					i				1						34 36
1								i									.36D
1					1		2						ii				38
4 2	1				1				1 1						i	1 1	41
		-	-			-											_
103	47	2	8	3	12	15	10	14	11	13		18	18	11	-		
43 60	18		2		8					3 4		2 8	12		5 5	8 13	
32 44			4		4			2 5	3	3 5			3	3 2	4 3	6 12	43-4
	-	-										, ,	-				43
11 10				2	1		3 2	i	2	2			3 2			3	44
	5 1				1		2 1			1						2	45
7	1						3			. 1		. 1	1 3	3 2			46 47
1	1	7						· · · · i					3			2	48

### TABLE 42—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CO	NJUG.	AL C		rion				
CAUCES OF DEATH	Sou	Total				Single				ľ	Married	1			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs	M F M F F	18 16 18 15				1 1 1 1	2		2	1	4 5 4 5	7		5 6 5 6	
ed). 51. Acute rheumatic fever. 57. Diabetes mellitus. 58. Anaemia, chlorosis. 58. A Pernicious anaemia. 60. Diseases of the thyroid glands. 60A. Exophthalmic goiter. 60B. Other diseases of the thyroid glands. 61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands. 63. Diseases of the parathyroid glands. 64. Diseases of the sadrenals (Addison's disease). 64. Diseases of the spleen. 65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma 65A. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma 66B. Acute alcoholism. 66B. Acute alcoholism. 67D. Otheroic poisoning by mineral substances. 67A. Chronic lead poisoning. 67B. Other sunder this title. 69B. Haemophilla. 69B. Haemophilla.	MFMFMFMF MF F MMMFMFMM MMMFF	2 1 2 6 5 7 7 5 5 7 4 6 6 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	i i		i	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 1 1 1 1	
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.  Total	M F M F M F M F M F M	78 37 41 4 1 1 3 1 4 3 3 4 3 3 2 2	13	1 1	8.553	4 2 2 2 1 1	6 2 4			3 1 2 1 1	15 5 10 1 1 1 1 1 	11 9 2 1  1  1		17	
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	M F M F M F M F	7 17 4 12 3 4 1 6 3 4 2	1 i		1	i i	1 2 1 2 1 2				2 2 1 1 1 1	4 1 2 1 2 2		1 10 1 6 3	

# NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-LONDON, 1927.-Continued

				MONTHS  Not Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.													
	NAT	TIVIT	Y						1		IONT.	HS			1		
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not	, ,	p.t			N	T	T. day	A ~	Cana	Oat	NT	Des	
ada	ish	USA	Other	stat-	Jan.	reb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
15 12 15 11	3 4 3 4				2 1 2 1	i 1	1 2 1 2	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1	4 2 4 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	2 1 2 1	2 4 2 2 4 2	
2 1 1 3 2 3 2 3 3 6 6	1 1 3 3 3 3	1 1	2		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 2	1 1	1 1 1 2	2	3 1 1	1	1	2		1		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1		1			2	1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1 1 1	6	
i i i	2 1 1				i 			1				1 1	1 1			66	
57	18	2	1		7 5	5	8 3	8	5	7	7 2	4	8	7 2	5	7	
30 3 1 1 2 2 1 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1	8 1 1 1 1 2 3 5.5 2 2 3 1	1			1 2 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1 2 2 2	1 1 1	5 1 1 2	2 1 1	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 2 2	1 1 1	3 7	
1	2	1			1						1		,			7	

### TABLE 42-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CO	NJUG.	AL CO	ONDI	LION				
CAUCES OF DEATH	Sow	Total				Single				2	1arrie	1	-		
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
75B. Others under this title 76. General paralysis of the insane	M M F M F M F M F M F	2 1 2 4 4 3 3 2 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1	1 3 1 1 1 1	1	1			2	1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1		1	
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.  Total	M F	257 127 130	1	2	3 1 2	8 4 4	28 12 16			11 6 5	35 18 17	47		103 39 64	
87-90. Diseases of the beart	M F	81 83	· · · · · i	2	1 2	3 4	4 10			6	11	33 10		23 37	
88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)	M M M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F	1 166 5 5 644 788 9 100 1 5 3 3 9 43 1 5 20 44 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 2 2	1	2 2 1 1 1	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 8 6 6			1 1 1 1	4 4 2 7 7 7 11 1 1 7 7 7 7 3 6 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			3 1 1 20 3 3 3 3 3 11 22 2 6 8 8 16 6 27 7	
Total		101	20	5	6	10	5	·····	2	7	12			20	
	F M	48 53	12	3 2	2 4	3 7	3 2		2	3	6	5		5 15	
98. Diseases of the larynx	M M F M F	1 1 14 24 14 24 27 27	1 1 6 3 6 3 5	2 2	1 3 1 3	2 2 2 2	2 1 2 1		1 1	2 2 2 2 2	1 3 1 3 4 3	3		2 7 2 7 2	

#### NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-LONDON, 1927.-Continued

-	NAT	TIVIT	Y							M	ONT	HS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed													
	2				1		i				1						75в
2							1	1		2					1		76 77
6 4 3						2		3	1		1 i	1		· · · · i			78
1		1			1					1			1	i			80 82
1 2	1				1	1		1		1			1				84
1													1				86A
76	81	8		3	25 13	20	17	21	17	28 15			-	24		16	
- 85 54	39	3		2	12	11		13		13	15	11	7	13	11	13	
53	27	1		2	9	3	4		3	8						11	
1 1 10	6				1 1 2	2		·····i	· · · · · i	2		· · · · · · · i	·····ż	1	i		88A 89 90
5 43 48 7	16 27 1	3 1 1	2	2	5 9	9	1 3 3 1	3 10	4 3 1	1 9 7 1	8	8	4 4	8		7	90а 90в
6 1 3 26 24	3 1 10	1 2		1	2 4	1	2	13		16		2		1 4	····i	2	90E 90D
9 15	18 5 5		i	1	1 3	3	3	5	2 1 1 2	3 2 3	5	1	3 1 1	2	2 i	5 3 2	90F
22 31	18 12 1	2	2		5 3	3	6 4		5	4	2 2 5	5			6	6 2 1	91 91a
22 30	17 12	1 2	2	1	5	3	6	4 2	5	4	2 5	5	3	5	5	5 2	
1	1	i						i		i				1			92
	1														1		93
m a	2														_	4.0	
73 35 38	11		1	1	6	7	8	8	9	1		3	3	2	2 3	13 6 7	
1 1	13	2			6	6 1 1	6	2	5	5	6	3	2				98 98c
13 17	i 6				1 4	1 4	3 3	3	1 1	·····i	3	1 1	2		2	2 4	100
13 17 18 13	1 6 8 6	i i	i		4 1 4 3 2	4 1 4 4	3 3 5 3	3 5 2	1 1 2 4	1 1 2	3	1 1 2 1	2 1 1	2	2 2	2 4 2 3	100 100A 101

## TABLE 42—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

						CO	NJUG	AL C	ONDI	TION					—
CAUCES OF DEATH	Com	Total				Single				]	Marrie	d			
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15–24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
101a. Pneumonia, lobar  101b. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined  102. Pleurisy  103. Congestion and haemorrhagic infarct of the lung  105. Asthma  107. Other diseases of the respiratory system) (tuberculosis excepted.  107c. Others under this title	M F M F M F M F M F M F	10 11 17 11 2 3 3	2 1 3 3 3 1	2 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1 1	1		1	1 2 1	1 3 3 1	4 2		5 2 2 2	
Class VI.—Diseases of the Digestive System.  Total	M F	72 39 33	15 7 8	2	2	5	5 3 2			1 3	14 7 7	13	1 1	11	
108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa	M M F	3	1 1							1			1	1	
<ul> <li>109B. Pharynx and tonsils</li> <li>111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum</li> <li>111A. Ulcer of the stomach</li> <li>111B. Ulcer of the duodenum</li> <li>112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer ex-</li> </ul>	M F M F M F	3 1 5 2 5 1 1	1 1				2 1 2 1				2	1 1 1		1	
cepted)	M F M F M F	2 5 1 6 4	1 4 2 1		1	2					1	2		1 3	
<ul> <li>117. Appendicitis and typhlitis</li> <li>118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction</li></ul>	M F M F M F M F F F F F F F	10 7 4 1 6 6 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 i	1 i	1 1 1 1			2	1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1	3		1 1 1	
124. Other diseases of the liver.  125. Diseases of the pancreas  126. Peritonitis without specified cause	M F M M	2 5 1		1		i 					3	1		1 1	

### NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-LONDON, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y						N	IONT	HS						
Can- ada	Brit-	For	reign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	1311	USA	Other	ed													
8	2 3					2	1 3		1 2			1	ii		2	· · · · · i	101A
10 7 1	6 3 1	1			3 2			1	1 2			1			:	2 2	101B
2	î					i				1 .							102
2	1 1			1	1										i		103
1																	
2 1 2					1 i												107 107c
1										1							_
49	21	2			8	6	3	3	4	5	5	12	10	4	8	4	
28 21	9	2	1		3 5	4 2	1 2		3	2 3	4				3 5	4	
	1																100
2	1				1		1						1				
1 2 1	i				i		· · · · i				····i				1 1		
4	1 1				2	1					1						111
4 1	1 i				2 1	1							1				
2					1	2								1		1	
5														1		1	113
5	1 3				· · · · · · i				1								114
1		• • • • •												1	l i		116
3 2	2 2							1		1	i i	i	2		1	2	117
6 4 1	3 3 2	i			2				2 i	2		1.1	1 1	i	1 1		
5 4	1 1 2					····i			1	1 2		1 3	1		1		
	2					1		1							1		122
1 1		i											· · · · · i		1		122в 123
4	1							1					1			• • • • • •	125
																	120

#### TABLE 42—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION.

TABLE 42—C	1														
							CO	NJUG.	AL CO	ONDI'	LION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un-		1	Single				N	1arried	i .			Not
			der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- lowed	stat- ed
Class V1I.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito- Urinary System and Annexa.															
Total		107	2	1	3	5	12			6	20	23		35	
	M F	66 41	1 1	1	2	5	9 3			2	11:	20		15 20	
128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age)	M	1		1											
129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's Disease)	F M	45			2	3	5		1	2		12		11	
131. Other diseases of the kid-	F	29			1		3			2		3		17	
neys and annexa  133. Diseases of the bladder	F M	2 4 4	1								· · · · i			2	
134. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc	М	1									1				
<ul><li>134A Stricture of the urethra</li><li>135. Diseases of the prostate</li><li>137. Cysts and other benign</li></ul>	M	13				····i	4				1	4		3	
tumours of the ovary 139. Benign tumours of the	F	1								1					
uterus  141. Other diseases of the female genital organs.	F	4									1				
CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL	1														
STATE. Total	F	12								0					
143. Accidents of pregnancy	F	3							2	3				1	
143A. Abortion	F	1 2								1 2					
<ul> <li>144. Puerperal haemorrhage</li> <li>145. Other accidents of labour.</li> <li>145a. Caesarean section</li> <li>146. Puerperal septicaemia</li> <li>147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal em-</li> </ul>	4444	1 1 3					1		1	1 1 1 1	i				
bolism, sudden death in puerperium	F	2								1				1	
148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	F	2							1	1					
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.															
Total	М	$\frac{-6}{3}$	1											2	
*** 0	F	3	1											2	
151. Gangrene	F M	2 2												2 2	
154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa	F	1	1												
CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.															
Total		3	1				1					1			
	M F	2 1					1					<u>i</u>			
155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis															
excepted)	M	2	1				1								
rheumatism excepted).	F	1										1			

### NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-LONDON, 1927.—Continued

	BTAC		v		1						ONT	uc					
	NA	TIVIT	Y			i	,			N	IONT	н5					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	1311	USA	Other	ed													
38	23	i		3			11		- 11	7		-				2 1	-
28	10	2	1	1	3	7	4		2	2	4		7 2	5 2	5	1	
1										1							12
1 25	17	1	1	1	5 3	2	5	4	5 2	5 2	3	3	5 2	3	4	1	129
19 2	7	2		1	3	1	4	6	1	2	1	2	2	1	2		13:
4 2	· · · · · i	····i			1	1			2		1			1	1	1	13.
1 1 7								1 1 2									13- 13-
	5			1	1	1	2		1	1			2	1	1		13. 13
2	2					2					1				1		13
2								1			1						14
	,																
3	3				1	1	1		2			2	-		3	2	14
1 2 1					1							2					14. 14. 14.
1						1 1											14 14
2	1								1						2		14
1	1														1	1	14
1	1								1							1	148
4	2				1		2 1				1					1	_
3							1				1					1	
2	2				·····i		1									1	151 153
1											1						154
2		1											1	1		1	
2		1											1	_i		1	
																	_
2		•••••											1			1	155
		1												1			150

#### TABLE 42-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

							CO	NJUG	AL CO	ONDI	rion				_
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total				Single				1	Marrie	d			
CAUSES OF BEATT	JC X	Total	Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
Class XI.—Malformations.															
Total		11	11												
	M F	4 7	4 7												
159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)	M	4	4 7												
159A. Congenital hydrocephalus 159B. Congenital malformations of the heart	F	3	3												• • • • •
159c. Others under this title	F M F	2 1 4	2 1 4												
Class XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy.															
Total		47	47												
	M F	26 21	26 21												
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	M F	2	2 2												
161. Premature birth, injury at birth	M F	19 15	19 15												
161A. Premature birth	M F	15 13	15												
161B. Injury at birth	F M	4 2	4 2												
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	M F	5 4	5 4												
CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE.									ь						
Total		19					1						1	16	• • • • •
	F M	12					1						1	10	
164. Senility	M F	12					1						i	10	
Class XIV.—External Causes.															
Total		49	10	6	1	1	5		1	7	8	4		6	
	M F	33 16	8 2	4 2	1	1	4		····i	5 2	4 4	3		3 3	
165-174. Suicides	M F	6 3			1		1			3	1 2				
165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted) 168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	M. M.	3			1					2	1				
169. Suicide by drowning 171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	F M M	1					1			1	2				
174. Other suicides	F	1								1					
ed)	F	3	1 1	2											• • • • •

### NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-LONDON, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	TIVIT	Y							М	ONTH	IS					
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other														
										1							
4								2		1							
7						1		1		1		1	2				
4 7						· · · · · i		2 1 1		1							159 159A
3								1	1	1			1				
1 4						1		1						i			159c
47					4	8	2	3	4	. 9	6	1	2	3	1	4	
26 21					2 2	5	2		3	4	4			2		2	-
2					1									-			
19					1 1	5	1	1		4	. 2			2		1	161
15 15 13						3 5 3		1	1 1	3 5	1			2	2	1 2	161A
4 2					1										1		1
5 4					i		1				1			1			162
9			-		l	3		l				2	2		-	l	
7	5 4		1			2	1			1	4	2				3	
7	5 4		i			1 2		1		1					1	3	164
32	13	1	3		7	2	4	4	7	3	4		3	2	5	3	
24	6	1	2		5 2	2	2 2	3	5 2		3	3	2	2		2	
4 2	1		1		2	1	1 1		1	i		1			i		165- 174
2	1				1	1	1										165
			1 1				i					1			i		168
1					1				1								169
1										1							174
·····i	2	1:::::	1		····i	l:::::	····i		1:::::						1 1	ļ <u>.</u>	179

# TABLE 42-CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

		(													
							CO	NJUG.	AL CO	ONDI	LION				
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Un-			Single				N	Aarried	1			N/
			der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
<ul> <li>181. Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas</li></ul>	FM	3 2	1 1						1		1				
firearms (wounds of war excepted)  185. Accidental traumatism by fail	M M	1 2	1							1	1				
<ul> <li>187. Accidental traumatism by machines</li> <li>188. Accidental traumatism by other crushing (vehi-</li> </ul>	М	2		1							1				• • • • •
clés, railways, land- slides, etc.)	M F M	10 1 2	4	2						1 1 1	1 i	2			
<ul><li>188c. Automobile accidents</li><li>189. Injuries by animals (poisoning excepted)</li></ul>	M F M	8	1	2						i		2			
201. Fracture (cause not specified)	M F	7 5					3					1		3	
(cause specified)	M F	1				1									••••
Class XV.—Ili-Defined Diseases.										:					
Total		6									1			5	
	F M	3									····i			3 2	
205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined	M F	3												3	
205в. Not specified or unknown 205с. Heart failure		3 1 3 2									1			3 2	

# NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH-LONDON, 1927.-Continued

	NAT	IVIT	Z.							MON	THS		,				
Can-	Brit-	For	eign	Not stat-	Ton	Eab	Mor	Apr	Mov	Lune	Inly	Ang	Sent	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	
ada	ish	USA	Other	ed	Jan.	reb.	war.	7101.	May	June	J 41.5		J 0 p 4.				
	-																
2 2	1								2	2		1					181 182
1												1					183
1	1															2	185
1	1							1			1						187
8	3 2				2		1		3	3	1	1					188
i	i													. 1			188A 188C
	1	i			2					2	1		1				1000
1								1									189
6			1		1					1	1 .		1			····i	
	1								1								202
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	2									2					1		20.5
	2	2										I			i		205в 205с
	í	i								-							1

#### TABLE 43—CAUSES OF DEATH BY COUNTIES (EXCLUSIVE OF

	,			_			_	1			_				_							
CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Addington	Algoma	Brant	Bruce	Carleton	Cochrane	Dufferin	Dundas	Durham	Elgin	Essex	Frontenac	Slengarry	Grenville	Grey	Haldimand	Haliburton	Halton	Hastings	Huron	Kenora
Total including cities and towns of 5,000 and over	775	88	405	582	473	1,843	496	165	186	298	530	1,358	624	207	197	636	225	69	203	709	576	195
Total excluding cities and towns of 5,000 and	16,948	88	202	235	473	264	496	165	186	298	308	532	196	207	197	489	225	69	203	418	576	126
CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES	2.175		10	22	41	1.7	0.5	1.0	24	27	20	7.3	20	21	21	20	-	1.2	1.5	2.5		12
Total	2,175	1—	-	22		-	-	_	24				28	21	-		-	-	-		61	-
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever      Typhoid fever      Malaria	56 56		:			1	9					13								3	2	1
6. Smallpox	42				2					1									: :		· · · i	2
8. Scarlet fever			3		3		7 11		6			1 3	1	3	1 2	1		::	1	1	· · · i	2
10. Diphtheria	96 575	4		9	13	8	8 4	1 8	7	2 19	16	4 20	i .	6	4	3 15		6	5	15	2 36	3
11A. Influenza, sole cause	58 15			2	2		2	1		1 1	3	4	1		1			1	1	1	2	1
11c. Influenza, with bronchitis	23 234	١		1	1 6	1 2	2	7	1	7	6		6		1 1				3		17	
11E. Influenza, with other respiratory diseases	9	1	١.																			
11F. Influenza, with diseases and accidents	3				• • •					Ιi								- 1			• • •	
of pregnancy and parturition	233			5	3	5				9		7	3	3				1	1	9	15	1
13. Mumps. 16. Dysentery.	30	٠.				1			::		3	2			: :					1	i	1
21. Erysipelas	42 11						1			1		1		1			1	1	1	1		
23. Lethargic encephalitis	14 8						1				1		٠.			1	: :	: :			1	
25. Other epidemic and endemic diseases 25a. Chicken-pox	4.3						1					1										
25B. German measles. 29. Tetanus.	1 7								1										1			
30. Mycoses	1																					
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	1,059	5	8	11	16	7	37	7	11	12	5	17	14	9	14	13	4	3	7	12	13	32
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system 32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central	943	5	7	7	15	7	32	5	10	8	3	13	13	8	12	11	2	3	6	11	10	31
nervous system	38				1		3	2		1		3		1		1	1				1	٠.
toneum	32		1	1			1						1		- ;	1				1	1	
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column 35. Tuberculosis of the joints	4															:			, 1			
36. Tuberculosis of other organs	19													- 1	- 1	- 1				- [		1
neous cellular tissue	2				• • •			• •	•	• •		• • •	• •			• • •						
36c. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system	2	٠.			• • •	• •	• •	• •			• •	• • •	• •		• •	٠٠٠						• •
(mesenteric, and retroperitoneal glands excepted)	5				]																	1
36D. Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system	8								1	1							1					
36E. Tuberculosis of organs other than above 37. Disseminated tuberculosis	2 16	::		2		::	1								i						1	
<ul><li>37A. Disseminated tuberculosis, actue</li><li>37B. Disseminated tuberculosis, chronic or</li></ul>	11			2	• • •							• • •			1				٠.		1	
unstated	5 32						1						٠.				1			-		i
40. Gonococcus infection. 41. Purulent infection, septicaemia	2 58		!	1		!	!	2			2	4									·:	
CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT		-	-	-					-	- -	-		-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	- -		_
INCLUDED IN CLASS I. Total	2,153	11	27	21	71	31	29	22	29	53 3	39	58	25	29	30	69	33	6	28	50 1	11	5
43-49. Cancer	1.346	7	20	13	44	22	16	18	16	31 2	22	29	15	20	19	33	—ŀ-		9 3	-1-		3
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	76 507	3	4		3 24		5	2	1 4	81	ii	1	2	6	12	10	6	1	2 1	3	37	2

### CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER)—ONTARIO, 1927.

Kent	Lambton	Lanark	Leeds	Lennox	Lincoln	Manitoulin	Middlesex	Muskoka	Nipissing	Norfolk	Northumberland	Ontario	Oxford	Parry Sound	Peel	Perth	Peterborough	Prescott	Prince Edward	Rainy River	Renfrew	Russell	Simcoe	Stormont	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Timiskaming	Victoria	Waterloo	Welland	Wellington	Wentworth	York	Grand total, including cities and towns
783	594	398	479	127	514	93	1,619	257	336	335	410	736	614	240	233	541	497	296	211	183	543	193	1,029	433	445	480	245	292	865	782	899	1,785	7,454	
469	379	295	330	127	242	93	199	257	203	335	312	498	373	240	233	347	190	214	211	183	368	193	581	197	278	80	245	184	283	427	444	432	1,191	34,775
	47	2.5		-	10		120	-	24		2.2			1.6	20	30	1.2	20	_	27		-	71	-	7.4		-	_		-		0.6	274	4.125
59 — 1	47	35	44	_	1	-	120	-	1		23	56		1-	38		-	_	_		32			21	34	12		-1	27 1	52	51	96	<u>  </u>	4,125
1		1			1				1	2 2				2				2		2		3			1		2	1	1	1			2 2	109
2	1 1				2	3	i	1 2	2			2	1 2		1	1		1 3		2	1	1	 1	1	2 2 3		1			1	2		1	82 87
2 3 3 2 22 22 1 2	1	1					1	3	1 2	2 2 1			1 2 3 2 12 3	1		1 2 3 9	2	1 3 2 2 2		2 1 1 3 7 2	1 5	1	1 4 29	5 1 5	3	2		1	2 1 1	1 2 3 23	2 3 1 27 7	2 3 2 6	1 2 4 20	109 109 2 3 82 87 181 297 959 76 22 37 410
22 2	20	10	13		3		28	7	2	14	8	16	12	5			3		2	2	6	4	29 4 1		2 2		1	12	4	23 1 1	27 7		32	959 76
2 9	1 2	1 3		1 4	2	i	12	5	2	1 4	4	6	5	1	2 10	1 4	2	1	1	3			6	1			1	7		15	5	5	17	37 410
1	3		1							2																,								13
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1		1			 				1		i		1						1							::		::						18 7 47
			i	1				1 1			1			1		1				1			 1 1		1							1	1	47 33
 i			1 4					1	1			2	ł	1											1		2				2		3	14 118
					1.	1	3	1		3		3	2			2			1	1	  1		1		i	1	· i	i	1	1			1	158
	1													-																				
63		-	-	-	.	13	-		19		1-	33		1	31				_	17	_	21 14	70		18	6	22	33	46		73			4,931 3,177
34 2 15	17	2	2	1	١	1.4	20	1.7	8 2 6	2 16	24 1 13	12	17	4	2 6	36	7 1 1	14 2 6	6	1 3	12	8	42 4 9	3 7	8	1	13	1 6	1 8	29 13	47 3 16	27 3 11	5	141 1,115

#### TABLE 43—CAUSES OF DEATH BY COUNTIES (EXCLUSIVE OF

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Addington	Algoma	Brant	Bruce	Carleton	Cochrane	Dufferin	Dundas	Durham	Elgin	Essex	Frontenac	Glengarry	Grenville	Grey	Haldimand	Haliburton	Halton	Hastings	Huron	Kenora
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.  46. Cancer of the female genital organs.  47. Cancer of the breast.  48. Cancer of the skin.  49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs.  49a. Cancer of other organs.  49b. Cancer, unspecified.  50. Benign tumours and tumours not re-	220 127 125 46 245 242 3	1 2	1 2 2	4	7 7	2 3 1 6 6	1 4	3 3	1 3 6 6	3 3	1 1 2	6 2 4 2	2 4 4	1 1 2 4		2 5 3 4	3 2	1  1 1	1 5	3 6 3  9 8	14 5 4 1 5 5	i
turned as malignant (tumours of female genital organs excepted).  51. Acute rheumatic fever	20 13 27 1 12 14 1 1 3	2 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 6 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 3 3 3	3	7 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 3 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 5 3 2 2 2 1	1 1 3 3 3	1 4 4 4	5 2 9 4 5 5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	66 7 7 7	2 6 19 18 1 1 8 3 5 5 1 1 2 1 1 1	
69D. Others under this title	1454	4		26	• • •			12	12	34	31	33		-							51	7
70. Encephalitis 70a. Abscess of brain. 70b. Encephalitis. 71. Meningitis. 71. Asimple meningitis. 72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia). 73. Other diseases of the spinal cord. 74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy. 74a. Apoplexy. 74b. Cerebral haemorrhage. 75c. Paralysis without specified cause. 75c. Paralysis without specified cause. 75c. Hemiplegia. 75b. Others under this title. 76c. General paralysis of the insane. 77. Other forms of mental alienation. 78. Epilepsy. 79. Convulsions (non-puerperal 5 years or over). 80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age). 81. Chorea. 82. Neuralgia and neuritis. 83. Softening of the brain.	16 3 13 56 56 13 86 757 406 321 30 138 850 41 53 87	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 5 5 1 1 1 2	1 2 17 7 10 2 1 1 1	1 1 1 333 166 155 2 7 7 7 1 3 3	1 21 11 9 1	2 5 3 2 1	1 1 2 7 4 3	2110 6 3 1	5 17 10 6 1 3  3 1	13 8 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 2 17 11 6  4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 5 5 5	2 2 1 12 7 5 	1 2 6 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 3 33 18 15  3 3	2 2 1 1 1 1 6 5	1 1 1 4 4 2	1 2 6 3 3 3		2 2 2 2 5 27 11 16	3 2 1

#### CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER)-ONTARIO, 1927.-Continued

							- 11		_																									
Kent	Lambton	Lanark	Leeds	Lennox	Lincoln	Manitoulin	Middlesex	Muskoka	Nipissing	Norfolk	Northumberland	Ontario	Oxford	Parry Sound	Peel	Perth	Peterborough	Prescott	Prince Edward	Rainy River	Renfrew	Russell	Simcoe	Stormont	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Timiskaming	Victoria	Waterloo	Welland	Wellington	Wentworth	Vork	Grand total, including cities and towns
6 2 1	3 3 5 1 9	3 4 5  8 8	1 2 1  6 6	1 2	3 1 2 2 2	2	13 4 1 2 13 13	1 2 1 5 4 1		3 4 4 1 4 4	3 1 2 4 4	5 5 3 2 6 6	2 4 5 2 6 6	4 2 5 2 4 4	3 1 3 3	9 2 4	3 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 1 1 1	4 2 2 3 7 7	1 1 1 1	8 1 3 1 3 3	3 1 2	10 7	5 4 3 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1	3 1 1 2 8 8	8 3 3 4 4	4 3 4 1 4 4	9 3 6 1 9 9	4 4 1 4 4	18 11 11 25 25	526 348 310 75 662 656
22 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	2	1 1 4 4 4 4	1 1 3 3 2 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2	4	331111111111111111111111111111111111111	1	3 3 2 1 1 1	1 3 3 4 4 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	1 3 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 7 1 1 1	223333333333333333333333333333333333333	2 3 2 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 3 6 6	3	1 1 1 2 2 4 4 8 8 8 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 5 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3		3 2 2 2	5321121111	1 2 2 2	3 3 1 4 5 5 5  1 1  2  2 	1 3 1	1 4 4 4	12 10 9 1 1 2 2 2 1 3 3	53 149 33 1 2 30 441 383 338 45 5 3 302 140 13 46 21 7 8 8 3 45 5 7 8 3 4 7 8 3 8 4 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7
38	29	28	35	19			49	22	9	27	24	76	42	13	20	28	19	19	24	9	34	13	69	12	13	1	17	15	26	20	26	50	99	2,745
33 33 33 33 34 35 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	1 1 1 1 1 1 3 188 8 8 2 2 2 2 1	1 1 1 2 19 6 11 2 4 3 1	13 6 6 1 3 3	1 2 9 7 2		651111111111111111111111111111111111111		3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 2 4	2 3 2 1	1376	2 7 17	26 16 9 1 6 4 2 2 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 10 9 1 4 3 1 1 1 2	15		3 3 3 3 3 3 4 1 3 1	3 15 8 6 1	1 1 1 2 1 1	2 2 2 20 7 1 2 1 4	1 6 3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2 1 2 4 1 5 9 8 8 8 8	77166	1 1 3 2 1 3 1 2		3 3 3	3	1 1 2 13 7 6 7 7 1	3 12 6 6	2 13 5 7 1	1 15 6 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 8	7 3 5	59 15 44 129 129 27 198 1,329 619 648 62 257 180 77 68 81 152
	3	1							1		1	1	· · ·		1	1	1	1	1	3	1 1	1	5		2		4	1	1		4	1	5	101 8 17 24

#### TABLE 43—CAUSES OF DEATH BY COUNTIES (EXCLUSIVE OF

								_														_
CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Addington	Algoma	Brant	Bruce	Carleton	Cochrane	Dufferin	Dundas	Durham	Elgin	Essex	Frontenac	Glengarry	Grenville	Grey	Haldimand	Haliburton	Halton	Hastings	Huron	Kenora
<ul><li>84. Other diseases of the nervous system</li><li>85. Diseases of the eye and annexa</li><li>86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid</li></ul>	81 2			3						4	1			. 1						2	4	••
process	28 17 11	  	2		1 1	1 1 		1 1			: : : :	2 1 1		• •							1 1 —.	:: ::
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																						
Total	4,119	30	30	67	131	79	<b>4</b> 7	52	42	73	82	117	44	39	60	137	71	11	53	91	144	15
87-90. Diseases of the heart				1 4 1 3	92  1 1  5	46 2  2 6	3		1	46	1 1	2	2 2			92				63	101 1 1	6
89. Angina pectoris	2,364 536	16	23	26	86	38	36	25	22	41	45 8	65		19	31 11	86	37	6	30	57 11	85 17	5 2
90B. Fatty degeneration of the heart 90D. Chronic endocarditis	14 334 1,040		1	2	13		10 15	2	1	 8 17	4	13	1 1 11	5	2 10	1 11 34	3	1	2	3 27	16	
90E. Chronic myocarditis	1,040 440 1,330	4		30	15 38	33	8	- 5	5	7 26	5	9	7 13	3	8	20	5	1	8	16	30	
91a. Aneurysm 91b. Arteriosclerosis	1,298	14	2	30	37	33	1		14	25 1	1 24 1		13	12	2 22	43			16 1		38	8
91c. Other diseases of the arteries 92. Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral) 93. Diseases of the veins (varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)	12 32 21				1	1		í		1		1				1		2		1	4	
94. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)	2 1 1																			1		
						-	-	_	-					_			-		_			_
CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																						
Total	1,429	3	9	19	35	31	59	12	15	21	18	41	25	23	16	44	17	6	15	40	50	15
97. Diseases of the nasal fossae and their annexa	6 17 2 9 4						1	::				1		2		1						i 
98c. Croup. 98b. Other diseases of the larynx	87 24 35			5 2	2 1 1			1	3	1		2 1		3		4 1 2	1	1	1 1	2	1	
age	1			1	1			٠.			1		1		1 1			i		1 1		
bronchitis). 100a. Bronchopneumoria. 100b. Capillary bronchitis. 101. Pneumonia.	377 374 3 773	1 2	6	3	5	7	19 18 1 33	6		8	6 5 1 10	5		1	5 5	14		2	5	12 12 21	12	3
101a. Pneumonia, lobar. 101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined 102. Pleurisy 103. Congestion and haemorrhagic infarct of	367 406 45	2	5	3	13	8	19 14 1	1	5 3	8 1 2	6	12	6	8	3	12 2	6	1	6	10	11 2	10
the lung. 104. Gangrene of the lung. 105. Asthma. 106. Pulmonary emphysema.	31			1 1	2	1 1	1 1			1	1 1	2	4		1		1			2 2	 1 1	::
<ul><li>107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)</li><li>107A. Chronic interstitial pneumonia, includ-</li></ul>	33		1		1	2	2					2	1			2	1			1		
ing occupational diseases of the lungs 107E. Diseases of the mediastinum	25		1		 i	2	2					1	i			2	1			1		

#### CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER)-ONTARIO, 1927.-Continued

																							,											
Kent	Lambton	Lanark	Leeds	Lennox	Lincoln	Manitoulin	Middlesex	Muskoka	Nipissing	Norfolk	Northumberland	Ontario	Oxford	Parry Sound	Peel	Perth	Peterborough	Prescott	Prince Edward	Rainv River	Renfrew	Russell	Simcoe	Stormont	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Timiskaming	Victoria	Waterloo	Welland	Wellington	Wentworth	Vork	Grand total, including cities and towns
			2	1	1		1			2	2	5			2	4	2	1	2				12	1				2	1	1	2	2	7	170
1: 1				1			 1	1 1			1							1 1	1		1	3	2 2							1 1	1 	1	3 3	113 65 48
	107 70  2 14 54 15		101 54 1 1 1 52	55	I—	133 7  161 1 3266 6		30  2 28 5  3 15 5 8 1	26 1 1 1	105 60 2 14 44 11	-	1200 82  100 72 13 13 22 23 38  38			54 37  1 7 29 10  6 8 5 7 17 		52 34      3 10 2	-	75	23 16  16 2 1	84 	30 22 1 4 177 2 5 7 3 8 8	1154 1155 1144 88 1002 224 113 338 22 355 111	28  2 26 4  3 13 6	32 22 2 2 1 19 5 1 1 1 1 1 8 	8 2 1 4 1 2	31 1 1 5 25 7  7 9 2 10	24  2 2 22 4  3 13 2 33	39 1 1 8 30 4  5 14 7 23	92 50 1 2 1 1 1 2 23 13 33 2 37 		87 58 1 14 53 15  8 27 3 29 1 27 1	274 194 11 11 15 6 6 166 43 1 23 36 55 34 75 	8,161 5,295 32 176 93 83 633 4,454 922 23 652 2,130 727 2,738 61 2,658 19 72 44 1
37	20	18	25	10	17	6	35	18	18	26	25	53	26	23	23	20	20	21	10	10	33	28	48	19	41	6	21	14	36	49	31	51	77	2,966
2	1 5 5 5 13 7 6 1		5	1 1	4 7 4 3 2	3 3 3	144 149 8 111 2			2 2 2 1 4 17 1	1 999362233	1 2 2 2 18 18 18 15 6 9 1 14 1	999111388	1	1	1 5 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	3336151	7 2 5	3	12 4 8	5 3 2 11 11 11 27 17 10  2	3 14 8 6	6 13 2	4	5 5 5 11 8 3 2	2 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 20 14 6 1 1 1	13 10 1		15 15 15 15 16 13 1	1 1 1  2 1 1  24 24 24  36 22 14 4 1  2 1 1  2 1 1  2 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 34 31 19 10 2 134 38 53 14 29 843 834 91,604 826 778 108 96 2 61 4

#### TABLE 43—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR COUNTIES (EXCLUSIVE OF

						- 1	1			- 1	1	1		- 1	-							_
															1							
CAUSES OF DEATH																	P	-				
		Addington	13			On	ane	in	as	E		-	Frontenac	arry	ille		Haldimand	Haliburton		ıgs		e.
	Total	ddin	Algoma	Brant	Bruce	Carleton	Cochrane	Dufferin	Dundas	Durham	Elgin	Essex	ront	Glengarry	Grenville	Grey	aldi	alib	Halton	Hastings	Huron	Kenora
	_ <u>⊬</u>	Ž	[Z]	<u> </u>	B.	<u>ان</u> .	ان	<u>.</u>			回	鱼	国	اڻ	اق	0	Ξ	三	=	二	田一	ᄍ
CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM										1												
Total	1,077	9	25	13	26	8	68	10	10	15	13	39	10	11	7	32	13	3	11	20	25	6
108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa	22		-	_	-		-	-		1		1	-		-	3	_		_	2		
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations)	42						6		1							2			1		1	
109A. Adenoid vegetations	42					: :	6	::	1							2			1	::	···i	
110. Diseases of the oesophagus	80 80		2		3	2		1		2		4		1	1	 2	3	1	1	3	2	
111a. Ulcer of the stomach	66 14		2		3		::		1	2		4	1		1	1	1	1	1	3	1	
112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	127	2	3	1	5	2	4		1	3	4	5	1	1	2	4			1	6	2	
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age)	261		10	1	3		38				4	12	1	4		2	3		2	1	3	2
<ul><li>114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over)</li><li>116. Diseases due to other intestinal parasites</li></ul>	7.5		3		1	1	3	1	1											::		2
116E. Other parasites specified	105				3					2	1	· · · i		2		1		1		1	5	i
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction	128			2	6 2		1	1	1	2		4 2	1			7	3 2		1	3	4	
118B. Intestinal obstruction	88		1	1	1		3	3			1	2	3	2		6			1	2		
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver 122. Cirrhosis of the liver	59	1		2						3		1				2	1		3	2	1	
122A. Specified as alcoholic	5			2		1	1			3		1				2			3	2		
123. Biliary calculi	28 85		1	3	2			1	1	1	2	6	. 1	1	2	2 4			2	1		
125. Diseases of the pancreas	22	i		1 2	2		3		1				1	1						1		1
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-		-	-	-		_	
	1																					
CLASS VII.—Non-Venereal Diseases of THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM																						
AND ANNEXA.	1,13		2 2 1	1.6	22	1.5	1 2	10	120	16	20	28	1 0	1 2	20	30	1 7	2	21	22	51	1
Total	-	-	- 21	-	33	13	-	-	- 20	-	29	20	-	-	20	39	-	-	24	32		-
128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age)	5	ıĮ.	. 1	1	2	1	3	ļ.,		3				1		1	1			1	2	
129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's disease) 131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa	82 5			11		11			19	6	23				16		13			25		
131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa 132. Calculi of the urinary passages		9.									1.	1	1			1			1	2	2	
<ol><li>134. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess,</li></ol>		1												1						-		
etc		il:		1					.													
135. Diseases of the prostate	11	7	1 2	2 1		2 2	2 .		1		2	5	2	1	2	7	-	1	2	4	4	1
organs		. .		.			.															
ovary	1	3 .		. 1						. 2	2										1	
139. Benign tumours of the uterus	1	9 1						·   ·				1										
141. Other diseases of the female genita organs		_			1 .		1		_ 1			1		1								
142. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)	t															1	1					
(cancer excepted)	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
																			1			
CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.																						
Total	I			- -	-	- -	-1-	-1-	-1-	-1-	- -	5		-1-	-	-	-	- -	-	-		1
143. Accidents of pregnancy	- 1	8 .											1							. 1		::
143B. Ectopic gestation	1	5	: :			1	:	: ;	:1:		: ] :	1	1::	1:	1::	J::;		: [::	:1:	1.1	l:::	::

# CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER)-ONTARIO, 1927.-Continued

																									_									
Kent	Lambton	Lanark	Leeds	Lennox	Lincoln	Manitoulin	Middlesex	Muskoka	Nipissing	Norfolk	Northumberland	Ontario	Oxford	Parry Sound	Peel	Perth	Peterborough	Prescott	Prince Edward	Rainv River	Renfrew	Russell	Simcoe	Stormont	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Timiskaming	Victoria	Waterloo	Welland	Wellington	Wentworth	Vork	Grand total, including cities and towns
45	28	18	17	9	11	14	19	13		18	19	32	19	-	12	17	15	24	-	17	37	15	31	21	25	7	20	9	13	25	34		47	2,661
1	3	1	1			2	3		1		2	1 2	1	3		1	1	2	1				1	1			1						6	152
						2					2	2	· · · i	3	1	1	1	2					· · · i	i			1						6	151
3 2 1	 2 2		1 1	2 2	1 1		3 2 1	1 1		 3 2 1	5 5	4	1	2 2		3	1 1	1 1	1	1 1	2 2		2		1 1	1		1	1 1	2 2		1 1	4 3	211 131
										1		2 2				2			1	٠.			1						: .			2	3	80 219
14	1	3	3	3		1	2		12	8	6	5	3	1	3	4		7	3	7	8	9	10	12	5 14	2	4	3	1	13	2	1	6	573
14 7	2 2	2 1	1		1	2	2 1		4	8 2		2		1		3	1	3		3	4		2	12	2	2 1 	2			::		2	3	163 1 1
3 3 1 2 2	6 2	2 4	2	··· 2 1	3		2	1 2	2 1 1		1	4 5	2	5 4 1 3	4	1	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	4	6 2	2	3 5 '3 2	2	1 2	 1	5 2 3	1 2	3	2	9	3	1 6	408 344
1 2	1	1 3	1	1 1			2 4 2 2	2		2 1 1 2		1 4	2 2 1 1	1 3			1	i	2 2		2 1 1		'3 2	· :	2	1	3	2	1	2 3	6	2 2	2 4 2	114 230 66
2	1 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	1			1	1		1		2	1	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1 3		1	1 4	1 1				· i			5			1	8	125 7 118
1	· · · i	1	3			3		1				2		· :	i	1	i	3				1				i				2	2		8	118
5	6	2	3	i	1 1	i	2	1 2 3	i	1	i	5	2	1			1	3			2 2	1	2				i			1	3	2	2 5	72 181 16 74
		1	1					1	1					1			i		-								2				1	1		74
20	34	19	23	7	21	6	43	8	5	25	28	26	25	21	16	33	11	13	16	6	29	9	43	13	6	3	10	10	27	42	25	27	55	2,423
		2		_	2	2	3	1	1		2	1	3	1	1	1	2	-		_	1		2		1			1	1		2		4	100
13	25	15	16	6	16	3	33	6	4	19	24	19			9 3	23	5 1		11	3	25 1	7	31	8	4	2	6	- 1		33	18	17	36	1,629
2			2	 	1 1		2 2					2		1 								i	1 1 3	1			1	3	22 1 1	4	2	2	1	1,629 155 23 77
			1																															
3			1 3					1			2		2			6	2	1	4	1	1	· · i		3	i	1	2	1	i	3		2		12 7 5 282
																																		4
• • •	1		1									1						1		1	1			1			· i				2	1 2		44 26
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									_ i							1												1					28 2
												- 1									- 1	- 1		- 1		- 1			- !					38
• • •																• • •												-						3
3	2		2	1		1	2	1		1	1	2	1	2	1	1		2		2	2	2	6	1	7		1		3	1	4		13	403
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# TABLE 43—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR COUNTIES (EXCLUSIVE OF

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CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Addington	Algoma	Brant	Bruce	Carleton	Cochrane	Dufferin	Dundas	Durham	Elgin	Essex	Frontenac	Glengarry	Grenville	Grey	Haldimand	Haliburton	Halton	Hastings	Huron	Kenora
143b. Abortion, self induced 144. Puerperal haemorrhage 145. Other accidents of labour 145A. Caesarean section 145B. Difficult labour 145C. Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery. 145b. Uncontrollable vomiting. 146. Puerperal septicaemia. 147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal embolism, sudden death in puerperium. 148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions. 149. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).	24 15 13 3 7 4 30		2 2 2	2	1 1 1			1	i	1	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	1 1 1	1	i	1 1 1	2	1
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.  Total  151. Gangrene 152. Furuncle 153. Acute abscess 154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa					5	2				1	1	1 3		1		2	-	- 1			1 2 1	
CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.  Total	28 6				1		1				1		1						1	1	1	
CLASS XI.—MALFORMATIONS  Total	226 19 100 107	2	5	1	4 3	0	$\neg$	2	_	1	3 1 2	10	1	3		4 1 3	2	1 1 1	1	11	7 73 4	2 1 1
CLASS XII.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.  Total.  160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema 161. Premature birth, injury at birth. 161a. Premature birth 161B. Injury at birth 162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy 163. Lack of care.	1,147 245 759 658 101 139 4	5 5	5 8 8	10 8 2	30 6 19 18 1 5	4 16 15	30 57 52 5 8	1 8 8	11 5 5 4 1 1	2 8 7 1 2	3	52 9 37 34 3 5	4 6 5 1	4 12	3 8 5 3 1	24 1 18 17 1 5	14 	1 6	2 11 10 1	9 21 21 	26 4 20 16 4 2	10 4 5 4 1 1
CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE. Total	453	2 2	_	11	8	1 1	6	4	5	6	9	11	4	9	2 2	16 16	-	2 2	8	-1-	14	2 2

### CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER)-ONTARIO, 1927.-Continued

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Kent	Lambton	Lanark	Leeds	Lennox	Lincoln	Manitoulin	Middlesex	Muskoka	Nipissing	Norfolk	Northumberland	Ontario	Oxford	Parry Sound	Peel	Perth	Peterborough	Prescott	Prince Edward	Rainy River	Renfrew	Russell	Simcoe	Stormont	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Timiskaming	Victoria	Waterloo	Welland	Wellington	Wentworth	Vork	Grand total, including cities and towns
		1	1				1				i ::	1			1			2		i	i	1			1 1 1		1		2		1		3	38
2	i	1					1					1										1	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2		3		1				7	12 10 143
• • •	1			i		i	 1	1		1				1		1				1	1		1 3		2				1	1	1 1		3	106
1					-	-		-						1	-		-			-								-		-				4
4		2			2	_	2			1	1				3	1		1	5		3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1		2		5	8	
3		2	1	1	1 1	1	1 					3		1	3	1		1	i			1	1 2	1	1  1	 1	1	1		 1  1		3  1 1	1	95 22 43 55
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1		1					2	2	1			1	1			2		1							1		1		2		1	2	1	70 17
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* 3	3	4	2		3	1	6	5	2	2	7	2	5	3	2	6	8	4	3	2	7	7	12	7	2		4	2	4	0	7	3	15	473
_	3	4	2	_	3	1		5	2		7		5	3	2		8	4	3		-	-		7	2		4		4	9		3	15	473
3 1 1 1	2 1	3	1 1		2 1	1	3	5 1 3 1	1 1	 1 1	4 3	2	3 2	2	2	4 2	8 2 3 3	2 2	3	2	7 2 3 2	7 1 6	12 3 4 5	4 3	2		2 2	1 1	1 1 2	7 2	7 2 1 4	2	1 7 7	186 243
32	19	11	1.4	2	10	4	16	22	21	15	10	1.4	14	20	8	12	6	25		22	27	22	2 =	1.1	47	7	3.3	7		25	25	11	77	2.420
5 24 18 6 3	5 12 10	11 2 8 8	2 9 7 2 3	2 2	1 8 7 1	1 2 2			7 16 14 2 8		5	14 2 10 10	3	3	1 4 3 1	13 		11 13 12 1	9 3 5 5	1.	37 31 27 4 3			1 1 10 9	1.4	_	8	7 2 4 2 2 1	3 6 5 1 3	- 1	25 4 18	2 8 4 4	77 13 52 45 7	2,420 414 1,721 1,421
6 3	2 2	1	3		1 1 	i	3	3	2 8	3	9 2 2	2	8 2 1	12 2 3	3	2	1 1	1 1	1	4	4 3	1	1 2	3	24 22 2	2	20 17 3 5		1 3	8 3	18 11 7 2 1	:	12	300 279 6
10			17	4	-	4	2	1.0	7	7	10	26	10	1.0	10			1	2			2	1.1	1	-	1	1	6	6	1	20	24	10	677
10	6	8	17	1	6	4		10	7		10	26	15	12	-1	6	9 9	1	3	4	11	2	11	2	6	1	1	6	6	4	28	24	19	677

# TABLE 43—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR COUNTIES (EXCLUSIVE OF

																						_
CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Addington	Algoma	Brant	Bruce	Carleton	Cochrane	Dufferin	Dundas	Durham	Elgin	Essex	Frontenac	Glengarry	Grenville	Grey	Haldimand	Haliburton	Halton	Hastings	Huron	Kenora
CLASS XIV.—External Causes.																						
Total	1,192	3	26	20	22	18	52	11	13	25 —	26	57	10	12	14	25	13	5	19 —		26	18
165-174. Suicides	158 16		1	2	5	2	3	1	3	2	5	10		2	4	5	4	• • •	1	2	2	1
166. Suicide by corrosive substances 167. Suicide by poisonous gas 168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation 169. Suicide by drewning 170. Suicide by frearms	17 1 48 29 25					1	1	  1	2	1	 1 1	5					٠.		1	E	1 1	
<ul> <li>171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments</li> <li>172. Suicide by jumping from high places</li> <li>173. Suicide by crushing</li> </ul>	19 1 2									1	1	3		1	1	i			1			
174. Other suicides. 175. Poisoning by food. 176. Poisoning by venomous animals. 177. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted)	15								1			i										
178. Conflagration	17 43		1				5						1 1									2
180. Accidental mechanical suffocation	16			• •		1 1						2  2			ı ı					- 1	- 1	• •
poisonous gas. 182. Accidental drowning. 183. Accidental traumatism by firearms 184. Accidental traumatism by cutting or	234 23 23		3	3	4 2	5						16 1								1	2	6 3
piercing instruments.  185. Accidental traumatism by fall	109		4	3	4	2	3			3		3				6			3		4	
186B. Other mines	11					2	3		::								i		 i	 i		i
188. Accidental traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.). 188A. Railroad accidents	307 103 5	1	6 4	7	3 2	1					1	3	2	5 2	2	8	1		1	: :		
188c. Automobile accidents 188p. Aeroplane and balloon accidents 188E. Injuries by other vehicles 188F. Other crushing	127 2 24 46			1	1	1 2 1	1		 	2	2		i		¹	4				1	1 i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
189. Injuries by animals (poisoning excepted) 192. Starvation (deprivation of food or water) 193. Excessive cold. 194. Excessive heat.	27 9 11			1			1			2						1						
195. Lightning. 196. Other accidental electric shocks. 197-199. Homicides. 197. Homicide by firearms.	6 8 14 5		1	1			l i					1							i	. <u>i</u>		
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments  199. Homicide by other means 201. Fracture (cause not specified) 202. Other external violence (cause specified)	1 8 103 33	1	1 3	i	2		1 4	1		4							 i		1 3	2	ii	
203. External violence (cause not specified).											-		-	-								
CLASS XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	1.20					0	1.1	1	2	2		-	1	4		A				5		2
Total	132	1	-	2	8	-	11		1	1	-		1	4						_		_
204. Sudden death, ot specified or ill-defined 205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined 205a. Ill-defined 205b. Not specified or unknown 205c. Heart failure 205b. Syncope.	117 117 11 34 71			1	1 1 6	1	11 4 4 3		2		6		1 . :			1 3						1

# CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER)-ONTARIO, 1927.-Continued

Kent	Lambton	Lanark	Leeds	Lennox	Lincoln	Manitoulin	Middlesex	Muskoka	Nipissing	Norfolk	Northumberland	Ontario	Oxford	Parry Sound	Peel	Perth	Peterborough	Prescott	Prince Edward	Rainy River	Renfrew	Russell	Simcoe	Stormont	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Timiskaming	Victoria	Waterloo	Welland	Wellington	Wentworth	York	Grand total, including cities and towns
35	24	8	14	10	20	6	41	11	24	21	22	24	33	15	14	21	12	5	10	25	15	10	25	13	38	25	42	6	14		22	20	79	2,315
6	3	1	2	1	1		5	1		2	4	. 7	5	1	1	3	2		2	2	3	4	3	2	4		5	3	4	10	4	2	9	318
1  4 1	1 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2 2	  1		1 1	1	1 4	3	1	i	1  1 	2		i i	1	1 1	1 2	1	1	1 1		2	 1	1 1	5 3	2	1 1	2 4 2 1	
	• • •		1								1 1	1	1							1	1				1			2	1	1	1	• • •	i	31 4 1 5 9
1							1 2	1 1	4	1			1	2		1										 1						:		29 29
3 2 1 1	1		• • •		1		1 1 	· .						i i i	3	2 1 1		2	1	1	1	1 1	1 		2 1 		2	1		1 1 	3 1 		3	104 29 5 24
10 	5 1	1 	4	2	i i	1	3	3	12	 1 1	 5 1	1	1 4	 7	2	i	6		1	6	1 2	i 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	10 4	3	1 13	 2	3	7	i	7	3 11	48 313 39
• • •				2	2		3	ì		3	4	5	3		ì	2	3	1		2	2		5				• •	• •	1	8	i		iı	266
	 								1	i	  i									1					1		5			2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			13 11 2 44
8 3	7 4 	1  1	3	1 1	3 2 	3	12 3 1 7		7 5 	7 1	2 1 	5	13 2	2	6	2		 		13 5	4 1 3	2	5 1 2 1	6	9 6	17 14 3	6 1 1 1		4 1 	11 5  6	7 2	6 3	18 5	674 160 25 387 3 31 68 39 2 11 13 6 21 36
i 1	1	1	2			1 2	1 2	2		1		1 1 1	1 2	1 1	1	i		1 1	1	7	1	i 1			1		2 1 1		1 1 1	• •	3		1 3	31 68 39 2
• • • •			1					1		1 1			-1 1		1	1							  i		1		2 2		 1		1		1 2	11 13 6
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	4 2	1 3	2	1 1 1	 2 	1 1	 8 			1 1	4	3 2	3	1		6			 4 1		1	i i 1	1 	i :-	i i :-	1 1 2	1 1 1			2 1	1	5	3 7 2	9 17 192 67 3
3		3		3			1	2	3	1		2	5	2	1	2	4	1		8	2	2	3		4	1	5	1	3	4	1		8	169
		3					1		3 1 2	1		1 1	2 3  1 2	2 1 1  1	1  1	2	4	1		8 7 1	1 1 1	2	1 2	1	4 1 3	1 1	2 3 1 2	1	2	1 3	1		8 1 7	15 154 14 39 100 1

#### TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH																		
Class I.—EPIDEMIC. ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevr. 53 6 3 9 3 3 2 2 2	CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
Class I.—EPIDEMIC. ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  1. Typhoid and paratypheid fevr. 53 6 3 9 3 3 2 2 2	DRATHS—ALL CAUSES, Total	17.827	6,263	1,353	1.536	1,058	705	347	296	428	203	307	179	272	224	194	222	221
Internation   1,000   670   124   215   130   86   28   23   41   26   28   35   30   21   13   25   34														_				
1A. Typhoid lever.	CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES	1,950	670	124	215	130	86	28	23	41	26	28	35	39	21	13	25	34
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1A. Typhoid fever.  5. Malaria. 6. Small-pox. 7. Measles. 8. Scarlet fever. 9. Whooping-cough 10. Diphtheria. 11. Influenza, sole cause. 118. Influenza, with phthisis. 11c. Influenza, with phthisis. 11c. Influenza, with pronchitis. 11b. Influenza, with promound of the properties of the pregnancy and accidents of pregnancy and parturition. 11c. Influenza, with other causes. 13. Mumps. 14c. Influenza, with other causes. 13. Mumps. 14c. Influenza, with other causes. 15d. Dysentery. 12d. Erysipelas. 15d. Acute anterior poliomyelitis. 15d. Meningococcus meningitis. 15d. Meningococcus meningitis. 15d. Other epidemic and endemic dis eases. 15d. Chicken-pox. 15d. German measles. 15d. Others under this title. 15d. Others under this title. 15d. Others under this title. 15d. Others under this title.	53 2 3 40 39 92 201 101 384 18 7 14 161 2 20 90 90 10 34 24	6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	33 4 4 4 4 1 1 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 6 6 2 2 2 6 6 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 2 166 200 388  1 7 133 1 1  188  3 1	1 11 1 53 6 6 2 2 5 5 1 8 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3  2 4 4 7 9 12  6  6  1 3  2 2	4	1 1 8 1 1 5 5 2 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 6 6 3 3 3 3 1 1	2 1 1 1 2 1	4 8 1 4 4	3	2	1 2 3 3 1	2 1	1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 9 1 6 6 1 1
System	31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	744	243	43	96	45	28	11	7	18	11	7	18	17	12	5	12	20
	system. 32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system 33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum 34. Tuberculosis of the vertebration column 35. Tuberculosis of the joints 36. Tuberculosis of the joints 36. Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue 36B. Tuberculosis of the bones (vertebral column excepted) 36C. Tuberculosis of the lymphatisystem (mesenteric, and reperitoneal glands excepted). 36D. Tuberculosis of the genit system 36E. Tuberculosis of the genit system 36E. Tuberculosis of the organs othe than above 37A. Disseminated tuberculosis, acut 37B. Disseminated tuberculosis, chronic or unstated 38. Syphilis.	573 631 401 111 521 401 101 101 101 101 102 986	30 111 55 4 8 3 110 161 100 323 33	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 2 1	3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1			1 1 1 1 3	2	2	1	1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 2	1	1	

### TOWNS OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER-ONTARIO, 1927.

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Sarnia	Niagara Falls	Chatham	Galt	Belleville	Owen Sound	Oshawa	North Bay	Brockville	Woodstock	Orillia	Welland	Sudbury	Pembroke	Lindsay	Cornwall	Walkerville	Midland	Barrie	Smith's Falls	Trenton	Waterloo	Collingwood	Ford City	Hawkesbury	Preston	Kenora	Cobourg	Eastview	Ingersoll	
215	188	314	180	227	147	238	133	149	167	141	167	167	175	108	236	48	97	117	103	64	57	93	73	32	49	69	98	43	74	
				-	-	-		-	-	_	_	-	-		-		_		_	-							_		_	
9	16	27	13	27	15	33	16	17	7	19	27	18	23	14	27	6	5	16	13	3	4	11	10	8	7	6	<b>1</b> 6	4	5	
5	6 1	2	34	5	3	3 1 3 7 1	2	1	i	1	10	1 1 1 3	2	1	1 9 1 3 1 1	1 3	2	2 1	2 2 2	1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 3			1 1	2 4	1 1 1		1 1A 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 11A 11B 11C 11D
2	1 3	1		i :::	1		2		1 1	1	1	2	4	1 1	1	 i		1		i i 		 i				3	2	1		1116 113 16 21 22 23 24 25 25A 25A 25C 29 30
3	3	6	5	12	11	9	3	13	1	12	3	7	6	8	9		2	1	5		2	4	3	7	1	2	9	2	2	31-37
1	3	3	3 1 1	11	9	7	3	9	1	7 1 3	3	6	5	6	7		1	1	2 1 1		2	4	2	7	. .	1	7 1 1	1		31 32 33
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## TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

			DIJI.	**	CATO:	<b>JE</b>		1								7 1 1	<u>.</u>
CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
Class II.—General Diseases Not Included in Class I.																	
Total	2,778	1,055	216	221	160	91	55	65	78	32	43	20	49	45	31	35	30
43-49. Cancer	1,831	710	149		117	62	36	41	47	17	25	12	32	32	20	24	21
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity 44. Cancer of the stomach and liver	65 608	24 207	6 59		35	2 24	1 9	10	20 20	7	6	5	10	1 14	7	12	io
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum	306	131	25	21	16	8	3	4	8	2	4	3	7	4	4	3	3
organs	221 185 29	100 83 5	12 10 1	15 10 2	13 14 4	9 5 1	6 10	3 10 1	2 2	1	3 4		4 2 1	3 3 1	3 1 1	 1	1
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs	417	160	36		34	13	7	11	13	4	6	3	6	6	3	5	6
49A. Cancer of other organs 49B. Cancer of unspecified organs 50. Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant (tum-	414	160	36	28	33	13		11	13					6		5	
ours of female genital organs excepted). 51. Acute rheumatic fever. 52. Chronic rheumatism, osteo-arth-	23 74	23	2 6	2 8		2	3			2	· · · i			1			
thritis, gout	11	2 1		1													
54. Feliagra. 56. Rickets. 57. Diabetes, melitus. 58. Anaemia, chlorisis. 58.A. Pernicious anemia. 58.B. Other anaemias and chlorosis. 60. Diseases of the thyroid gland. 60a. Exopthalmic goiter. 60B. Other diseases of the thyroid	1 18 245 168 146 22 177 99	6 85 55 49 6 77 36	25 8 8	1 2 20 17 14 3 8 4	8 12 12 12	1 7 7 6 1 5 4	1	2 7 3 3	12		4 3 2	2 1 1  2 2	1 5 2 2		5 3 3	6 4 2 2 1 1	1 3 3
gland. 61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands 62. Diseases of the thymus. 63. Diseases of the ardenals (Addi-	78 11 29	41 1 17	5 1 1	4 3 1	4 1			3	5 1	1 1			1				···i
son's disease). 64. Diseases of the spleen. 65. Leukaemia lymphadenoma. 65a. Leukaemia. 65b. Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's dis-	12 6 65 41	5 1 27 17	1 6 3	3 1 5 3	1 1 2 2	• • •	4 2	1	1 4 3	• • •	2 2	1	1 1				i 1 1
ease). 66. Alcoholism. 66a. Delirium tremens. 66b. Acute alcoholism. 66c. Chronic alcoholism.	24 56 4 35 17	10 24 1 20 3	3	2 3 1 2	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								]			
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances. 67A. Chronic lead poisoning. 67B. Others under this title. 68. Chronic organic poisoning.	8 5 3 5	1 1 1		1	1		1 1 1										
68a. Chronic morphinism .  68b. Chronic cocainism, etc. 68c. Other organic poisoning .  69. Other general diseases .  69a. Diabetes insipidus .	2 1 2 37 1	1 11 11	4	5		1					i	i	2				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
69B. Haemophilia	11 18 7	2 6 2	3	1 1 3							1	1	1 .	1.			i 
CLASS 111.—DISEASES OF THE NER- VOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
Total	1,291	442	112	94	78	42	27	21	30	15	23	11	21	16	24	22	9
70. Encephalitis. 70a. Abscess of brain. 70b. Encephalitis. 71. Meningitis. 71a. Simple meningitis. 72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia) 73. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	43 12 31 73 73 14 112	11 2 8 16 16 4 46	4 1 2 8 8 8 2	2 1 1 6 6 6 1 8	5 1 4 7 7	4 3 3 1 3		1 1 3		2	2 1 1 1 4 .	1		1 .	1 .	2 1	1 i

#### TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER-ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

							1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1							ī
Niagara Falls	Chatham	Galt	Belleville	Owen Sound	Oshawa	North Bay	Brockville	Woodstock	Orillia	Welland	Sudbury	Pembroke	Lindsay	Cornwall	Walkerville	Midland	Barrie	Smith's Falls	Trenton	Waterloo	Collingwood	Ford City	Hawkesbury	Preston	Kenora	Cobourg	Eastview	Ingersoll	
29	41	27	40	28	28	16	25	28	17	16	25	23	16	26	8	12	17	11	9	11	18	8	8	7	13	8	2	13	
14	27	12	23	20	20	8	17	21	8	9	11	12	14	22	6	5	-8	7	4	5	12	6	5	4	10	3	1	9	43-49
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   14         27         12         23         20         20         8         17         21            2         1         1          25         5         7           1         3         5         2         3         3         2         5         5           2          2         2         2         3         3         2         5         5           2          2         2         3         3         2         1         2         5           3         3         3         3         3         2         1         2         5           2         7         3         5         9         2         3         4         2           2         7         3         5         9         2         3         4         2           2         7         3         4         9         2         3         4         2           2         1         1         1         1<	29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       21       8          2       1       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8          2       1       10       5       7       2       5       7       2         1       3       5       2       3       3       2       5       5       2         2        2       2       3       3       2       5       5       2         3       3       3       3       3       2       5       5       2         2       7       3       5       9       2       3       4       2       2         2       7       3       5       9       2       3       4       2       2         2       7       3       4       9       2       3       4       2       2         2       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1         2       2       1       3       1 <td< td=""><td>29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9          2       7       10       5       7       2       5       7       2       2       1       2       2       2       2       1       2       5       7       2       2       1       3       3       3       3       3       2       5       5       2       1       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3</td><td>29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16       25         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9       11          2       7       10       5       7       2       5       7       2       2       4         1       3       5       2       3       3       2       5       5       2       1       4         2       7       3       5       9       2       3       4       2       2       3       2         2       7       3       5       9       2       3       4       2       2       3       2         2       7       3       4       9       2       3       4       2       2       3       2         2       7       3       4       9       2       3       4       2       2       3       2         1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1         2       2</td><td>29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16       25       23         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9       11       12          2       1       1       1                                                                                </td><td>29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16       25       23       16         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9       11       12       14          2       1       1                                                                               </td><td>29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16       25       23       16       26         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9       11       12       14       22          2       1       1                                                                              </td><td>29         41         27         40         28         28         16         25         28         17         16         25         23         16         26         8           14         27         12         23         20         20         8         17         21         8         9         11         12         14         22         6           6         9         7         10         5         7         2         5         7         2         2         4         4         5         8         2           1         3         5         2         3         3         2         1         2         5         5         2         1         4         1         4         5         2           2         2         3         2         1         2         5         5         2         1         4         1         4         5         2           2         7         3         5         9         2         3         4         2         2         3         2         2         3         4         2         2         3         2</td><td>29         41         27         40         28         28         16         25         28         17         16         25         23         16         26         8         12           14         27         12         23         20         20         8         17         21         8         9         11         12         14         22         6         5            2         1         1                                                                  </td><td>29         41         27         40         28         28         16         25         28         17         16         25         23         16         26         8         12         17           14         27         12         23         20         20         8         17         21         8         9         11         12         14         22         6         5         8           .6         9         7         10         5         7         2         5         5         7         2         2         4         4         5         8         2         1         3         1         3         5         2         3         3         2         5         5         5         2         1         4         1         4         5         2         3          2         3         3         2         2         3         3         2         2         3         3         2         2         3         3         2         2         3         4         2         2         3         2         2         3         4         1         1         3</td><td>29 41 27 40 28 28 10 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11  14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 7  6 9 7 10 5 7 2 5 7 2 5 7 2 2 4 4 5 5 8 2 11 3 1  1 3 5 2 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 2 1 4 1 4 5 8 2 11 3 1  2 2 2 2 3 3 2 1 2 5 5 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 2 1  3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 4 1 3 4  2 2 7 3 5 5 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 4 1 3 4  2 7 7 3 4 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 4 1 3 4  2 7 7 3 4 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 4 1 3 4  1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 4  2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 4  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1</td><td>29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9  14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 7 4  2 1 1</td><td>29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 7 4 5  2 1 1 0 5 7 2 5 7 2 5 7 2 2 4 4 5 8 2 1 3 1 1 1  1 3 5 2 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 2 1 4 1 4 5 5 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 1  1 3 5 2 3 3 3 2 1 2 5 5 5 2 1 4 1 4 1 4 5 5 2 3 1 1 1  2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 9 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 4 1 3 3 4 2 1  2 2 7 3 5 9 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 4 1 3 3 4 2 1  2 7 7 3 5 4 9 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 1 3 3 4 2 1  2 8 7 8 8 9 9 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1</td><td>29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 8 9 11 12 14 5 2 6 5 8 7 4 5 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 8 9 11 12 14 5 8 2 13 3 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 2 2 1 4 4 1 4 5 8 2 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 3 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 4 2 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td><td>29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 6 6 9 7 10 8 7 7 2 5 7 2 2 2 4 4 4 5 8 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 2 5 5 5 2 1 4 4 1 4 5 5 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1</td><td>20 44 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 8 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 5 6 9 17 10 3 5 7 2 5 5 7 2 2 4 4 5 5 8 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 3 3 3 3 3 3</td><td>20 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 8 7 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 4</td><td>20</td><td>29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 7 13 8  14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 4 10 3  6 0 7 10 5 7 2 5 7 2 5 7 2 2 4 4 5 8 2 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 2 3 7 2  1 3 5 2 3 3 3 2 5 5 2 1 4 1 4 1 4 5 8 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 2 3 7 2  2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td><td>29 41 27 40 28 28 16 28 28 17 16 28 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 7 13 8 2  14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 4 10 3 1  6 9 7 7 10 5 7 2 5 7 7 2 5 7 7 2 2 4 4 5 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 5 4 10 3 1  6 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td><td>29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 7 13 8 2 13 1 9 1</td></td<>	29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9          2       7       10       5       7       2       5       7       2       2       1       2       2       2       2       1       2       5       7       2       2       1       3       3       3       3       3       2       5       5       2       1       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3       3       4       2       2       3	29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16       25         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9       11          2       7       10       5       7       2       5       7       2       2       4         1       3       5       2       3       3       2       5       5       2       1       4         2       7       3       5       9       2       3       4       2       2       3       2         2       7       3       5       9       2       3       4       2       2       3       2         2       7       3       4       9       2       3       4       2       2       3       2         2       7       3       4       9       2       3       4       2       2       3       2         1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1       1         2       2	29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16       25       23         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9       11       12          2       1       1       1	29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16       25       23       16         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9       11       12       14          2       1       1	29       41       27       40       28       28       16       25       28       17       16       25       23       16       26         14       27       12       23       20       20       8       17       21       8       9       11       12       14       22          2       1       1	29         41         27         40         28         28         16         25         28         17         16         25         23         16         26         8           14         27         12         23         20         20         8         17         21         8         9         11         12         14         22         6           6         9         7         10         5         7         2         5         7         2         2         4         4         5         8         2           1         3         5         2         3         3         2         1         2         5         5         2         1         4         1         4         5         2           2         2         3         2         1         2         5         5         2         1         4         1         4         5         2           2         7         3         5         9         2         3         4         2         2         3         2         2         3         4         2         2         3         2	29         41         27         40         28         28         16         25         28         17         16         25         23         16         26         8         12           14         27         12         23         20         20         8         17         21         8         9         11         12         14         22         6         5            2         1         1	29         41         27         40         28         28         16         25         28         17         16         25         23         16         26         8         12         17           14         27         12         23         20         20         8         17         21         8         9         11         12         14         22         6         5         8           .6         9         7         10         5         7         2         5         5         7         2         2         4         4         5         8         2         1         3         1         3         5         2         3         3         2         5         5         5         2         1         4         1         4         5         2         3          2         3         3         2         2         3         3         2         2         3         3         2         2         3         3         2         2         3         4         2         2         3         2         2         3         4         1         1         3	29 41 27 40 28 28 10 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11  14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 7  6 9 7 10 5 7 2 5 7 2 5 7 2 2 4 4 5 5 8 2 11 3 1  1 3 5 2 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 2 1 4 1 4 5 8 2 11 3 1  2 2 2 2 3 3 2 1 2 5 5 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 2 1  3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 4 1 3 4  2 2 7 3 5 5 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 4 1 3 4  2 7 7 3 4 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 4 1 3 4  2 7 7 3 4 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 4 1 3 4  1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 3 4  2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 3 4  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1	29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9  14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 7 4  2 1 1	29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 7 4 5  2 1 1 0 5 7 2 5 7 2 5 7 2 2 4 4 5 8 2 1 3 1 1 1  1 3 5 2 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 2 1 4 1 4 5 5 2 3 1 1 3 1 1 1  1 3 5 2 3 3 3 2 1 2 5 5 5 2 1 4 1 4 1 4 5 5 2 3 1 1 1  2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 9 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 4 1 3 3 4 2 1  2 2 7 3 5 9 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 4 1 3 3 4 2 1  2 7 7 3 5 4 9 9 2 3 4 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 1 3 3 4 2 1  2 8 7 8 8 9 9 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 3 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 8 9 11 12 14 5 2 6 5 8 7 4 5 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 8 9 11 12 14 5 8 2 13 3 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 5 5 5 2 2 1 4 4 1 4 5 8 2 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 3 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 4 2 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 4 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 6 6 9 7 10 8 7 7 2 5 7 2 2 2 4 4 4 5 8 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 2 5 5 5 2 1 4 4 1 4 5 5 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1	20 44 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 8 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 5 6 9 17 10 3 5 7 2 5 5 7 2 2 4 4 5 5 8 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 2 2 1 3 3 3 3 3 3	20 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 8 7 14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 4	20	29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 7 13 8  14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 4 10 3  6 0 7 10 5 7 2 5 7 2 5 7 2 2 4 4 5 8 2 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 2 3 7 2  1 3 5 2 3 3 3 2 5 5 2 1 4 1 4 1 4 5 8 2 1 3 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 2 3 7 2  2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	29 41 27 40 28 28 16 28 28 17 16 28 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 7 13 8 2  14 27 12 23 20 20 8 17 21 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 4 10 3 1  6 9 7 7 10 5 7 2 5 7 7 2 5 7 7 2 2 4 4 5 8 9 11 12 14 22 6 5 8 8 7 4 5 12 6 5 5 4 10 3 1  6 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	29 41 27 40 28 28 16 25 28 17 16 25 23 16 26 8 12 17 11 9 11 18 8 8 7 13 8 2 13 1 9 1

#### TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	572	192								8	11	4		8		12	8
74A. Apoplexy	213 327	48 126				8				3 4	9	3	6		11	6	
ism. 75. Paralysis without specified cause 75A. Hemiplegia. 75B. Others under this title. 76. General paralysis of the insane 77. Other forms of mental alienation. 78. Epilepsy. 79. Convulsions (non-puerperal 5 years or over).	32 119 92 27 27 28 65	18 42 33 9 14 6 17	5 4 1 1	3 20 13 7 1	9 6 3 2	1 1	3 1 1	1				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1 1		
80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age)	40	6	1	5	3	1				1	1	2	2		3	3	
81. Chorea. 82. Neuralgia and neuritis. 83. Softening of the brain. 84. Other diseases of the nervous	3 8 7 89	3 2		2	1				1								
system	5	34	5	6	4	4	1	4									
mastoid process	85 48 37	46 30 16	5 2 3	4	1	7 3 4					1	:	3			1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Class IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																	
Total	4,042	1,600	286	335	257	107	77	57	97	26	96	22	50	51	46	46	39
87-90. Diseases of the heart	2,563	944	200	246	164	67	44	39	59	20	58	14	39	29	32	34	36
87. Pericarditis	18	4	3	2			1	1			2	• • •		1	• • •	• • •	• • •
(acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute).  (acute	112 68 44 343 2,090 386 9 318 1,090 287 1,408 41 1,360 7 40 23 5	45 29 16 156 739 151 2 112 387 87 622 20 600 2 21	15 9 6 13 169 42  23 88 16 82 3 77 2	11 7 4 27 206 16  31 1366 23 85 1 84 	1	6 4 2 5 5 5 6 6 15 26 9 34 2 32 3 2	2  6 22 .5 32  1		2 13 44 14 14 20 5 37 37	7 9 5 2 3	1 8 47 16 1 2 21 7 37 	14		1 12 15 3	5 27  15 12 13	7 27 4 3 12 8 11 	2 2 3 3 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
Class V.—Diseases of the																	
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																	
Total	1,537	530	142	117	101	64	33	32	36	12	19	13	23	14	20	20	21
97. Diseases of the nasal fossae and their annexa.  98. Diseases of the larynx.  98a. Laryngismus stridulus.  98c. Croup.  99. Bronchitis, acute.  99a. Bronchitis, cironic.  99c. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined, under 5 years of age.	6 17 1 10 6 47 14 18	1 8 7 1 17 7 7		2	1		1 3 1		2	i .		i			1	2 1	··· ·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

#### TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER-ONTARIO, 1927.-Continued

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Sarnia	Niagara Falls	Chatham	Galt	Belleville	Owen Sound	Oshawa	North Bay	Brockville	Woodstock	Orillia	Welland	Sudbury	Pembroke	Lindsay	Cornwall	Walkerville	Midland	Barrie	Smith's Falls	Trenton	Waterloo	Collingwood	Ford City	Hawkesbury	Preston	Kenora	Cobourg	Eastview	Ingersoll	
7 5 2	2	11 1 10	8 4 4	3 2 1	4 3 1	7 3 3	1 1	4 1 3	4 3 1	4 2 1	1 1	2 1 1		i	15 4 11		4 1 3	7 4 2	3 2 1	2 1 1	6 1 5	11 10 1			5 2 3	2	3 1 2	1 1	1	74 74A 74B
1 1  2	2 1 1 	5 3 2	1 1 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 3 3		5 5 1	2 2			2 2	5 5 1	2 1 1	1 1 1			1  i	1 1 						  i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1 1	74C 75 75A 75B 76 77
1	1		1	 1 1	1	1 	• • •	1	1	1			1		2 1	• •		1	• • • •	• •					• •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 1	79 80 81 82 83
1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1				3 1 1	1 1	1 1 1			1 1 1	1 1				1 1	  			1 1 1		1 1					84 85 86 86A 86B
47 38  1 5 322 4 4  8 133 77 11 		3 1 2 5 35 8 1 1 8 1 2 6 31 1 30 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 20 4 17 2	37 25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5	20	3 14	2 10 6 13	29 5 	24 18  188 4  4  5  5 	30 15  3 12 3 3 13 13 13	2 8 1 9	3 11 1 10	1  4 2 9	7 3 10 	12 	28 14 	1  6 2 13	19  1 18 4  3 10 1	111 5	16 11 1  2 8 2  4  1	7 2 2 2	7 6 1 3 2 1 1 1 1	8 4 4	11 9 18 2 4 2 2	5	26 14  2 2 2  1 11 12  12 	7 5 1 1 2 2	17 10	88 88A 88B 89
14			15	3	11	13	-				22	1			1			· · · i	1 1				7	13						97 98 98A 98B 98C 99 99 a 99B

### TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
99b. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined, 5 years or over.  100. Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis).  100a. Broncho-pneumonia.  100b. Capillary bronchitis.  101. Pneumonia.  101a. Pneumonia, lobar.  101b. Pneumonia, lobar.  101c. Pleurisy  103. Congestion and haemorrhagic infarct of the lung.  104. Gangrene of the lung.  105. Asthma.  106. Pulmonary emphysema.  107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)  107a. Chronic interstitial pneumonia including occupational diseases of the lungs.  107c. Others under this title.	11	175 174 1 278 185 93 21 9 1 100	42 41 1 82 48 34 5	29 29 29 63 42 21 9 4	38 38 49 21 28 5	16 39 22 17 2  2	1 1 2 5 3 1 1	10 10 20 8 12 	11 13 5 8 2 7 1	3	100555111111111111111111111111111111111	5 5 1 4 4	98 11 13 12 1	7 7 7	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	133 4 9 2	7 6 1 12 6
CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.  Total.  108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa 109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations).  109a. Pharynx and tonsils 110. Diseases of the oesophagus. 111. Ulcer of the stomach and duod- enum. 111a. Ulcer of the stomach and duod- enum. 111b. Ulcer of the duodenum. 112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) 113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age) 114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over 116. Diseases due to other intestinal parasites. 116a. Other parasites specified. 117. Appendicitis and typhitis. 118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction. 118a. Hernia, intestinal obstruction. 119. Other diseases of the intestines. 120. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver 122. Cirrhosis of the liver 122a. Specified as alcoholic. 123. Biliary calculi. 124. Other diseases of the liver 125. Diseases of the liver 125. Diseases of the pancreas.	1,584 21 110 1,109 4 131 65 66 92 312 88 1,1 303 216 74 142 34 36 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 71 142 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	5511 4 700 11 699 3 600 200 400 40 199 900 255 105 600 222 388 133 122 22 21 1200 339 44	1033 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 6 6 1 1	143 2 1 1 7 6 6 1 1 3 44 4 4  23 21 7 14 4 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	722 44 	85 3 7  5 17 3  22 21 11 22 9 21 13 13	1 4  5 2 3 2 9  2 6 5 1	1 1 1	4	28 3 3 1 5 5 6 1 5 6 1 5 6 1 5 6 1 5 6 1 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 2 1 5 2 3 3 1 2 1 	1 1  5 3 2  3 	1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 	3 2 1	1	18 1 1 2 5 4 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20  4 3 1 1 3 4  5 1 1 
CLASS VII.—Non-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA  Total	1,291	386	110	120	107	_	36	13	38	- -	22			-	13	24	9
age)	808	221	74	78	74	29	20	9	24		14	9		11	8	16	6

# TOWNS OF 5;000 AND OVER-ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

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Sarnia	Niagara Falls	Chatham	Galt	Belleville	Owen Sound	Oshawa	North Bay	Brockville	Woodstock	Orillia	Welland	Sudbury	Pembroke	Lindsay	Cornwall	Walkerville	Midland	Barrie	Smith's Falls	Frenton	Waterloo	Collingwood	Ford City	Hawkesbury	Preston	Kenora	Cobourg	Eastview	Ingersoll	
				2																										99D
2 2 11 5	6 6  14 9	5 4 1 14 8	3 3 11 6	4 4 5 1	4 4 6	6 6  5 3	3 3 	4 3 1 5	5 5  7 3	3 3	5 5 16 8	3 3 11 4	6 6 3 2	5555	11 11 4	1 1 3	3 3	  8	3	3 3	6 3	3 3 2	1 1 6 2	4 4 3 1	1 1	2	2 2 7	5	1 1 4 2	100 100A 100B 101 101A
6	5	6 2	5	4	6		3	5.	4	5 1		7 1				3	7				3.	1	4	2	. 1	2	!	5	2	101в 102
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• • •				1	1						1		1	1								'		1				1	1	107
				1 1	1					• • •	i		1	1										1				i	1	107A 107C
24	12	39	12	16	9	33	22	9	9	11	11	19	28	5	24	2	7	12	12	8	5	6	5	16	3	6	5	7	1	
2			1			1			1										1		1									108
 2	1 1	3				1		1 	1	• • • •			1 								1 1			1 1						109 109A 109B 110
		1	1	3 2 1	2 1 1			1		1		2 2			3 2 1					2		1			1 1	1				111 111A 111B
3	2 2	11		2	1	25	10		1			7	7		6		2		3				4	6	1	3		5		112 113
3		4		2			2	1			1	1	2	1	3		1		1	1	2			4			1			114
1	1 1	22 1 2 1 1	2	2 1 1 1 1 1	2 2	3 2 1 1 1	1	3	1 3 1 1	45	3	1 1 1	9 4 2 2 2	1 1	54 22 11	1	1 1	4 6 2 4	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2	1	2 2 1 1 1	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	2 2 1 1 1		1	2	1	1	116 116E 117 118A 118B 119 120 122 122A 122B 122B 123 124 125 126
24	19	26	16	16	8	11	8	9	15	11	16	8	12	11	16	4.	9	9	6	4	2	14	2	6	4	2	5	1	11	
	1					1			1		2		1										1		!					128
16	11	14	12	12	5	5	7	7.	10	6	10	5	9	7	11	3	4	7	4	3	2	8		3		1	2	1	10	129

### TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

							,										_
CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Por tArthur
131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.  132. Calculi of the urinary passages.  133. Diseases of the bladder.  134. Diseases of the bladder.  134. Stricture of the urethra.  134s. Other diseases of the urethra.  135. Diseases of the prostate.  136. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs.  137. Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary.  138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess.  139. Benign tumous of the uterus.  140. Non-puerperal uterine haemorrhage.  141. Other diseases of the female genital organs.  142. Non-puerperal diseases of the	99 14 37 11 6 5 163 4 31 19 19	364 411 743 500 2 124 7	1 1 1	9 1 1 1 1 13 3 1 5 1 1	6 4 1 1 1 3 3 4 4	1 5	6	1	 7	1	5	1		4	1	3	1
breast (cancer excepted)  CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.  Total  143. Accidents of pregnancy	278 222 5, 8, 7, 22, 23, 11, 5, 6, 113, 20, 73	94 7 2 4 100 7 1 1 143 6	33 2 2 17	2 2 2 7	12 3 1 2  1 1 1 1 2 	18 1  1  1  1 	1	1  1 2  1 1 1	8  2  2	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	1	1	5 1 1	1	1	3
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE  Total	1177 45 13 28 31	31 8 4 9	3	9 2 1 6	6 4	3 1 2	4 2 		7 3 1			3 1 2	5 3 1				
Total	55 42 11 1	20 17 3	2 2	5	3 1 	1	1	2						1			

# TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER-ONTARIO, 1927.-Continued

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Sarnia	Niagara Falls	Chatham	Galt	Belleville	Owen Sound	Oshawa	North Bay	Brockville	Woodstock	Orillia	Welland	Sudbury	Pembroke	Lindsay	Cornwall	Walkerville	Midland	Barrie	Smith's Falls	Trenton	Waterloo	Collingwood	Ford City	Hawkesbury	Preston	Kenora	Cobourg	Eastview	Ingersoll	
i	2	2 1 3				1 2								 	1 1		1 2	1	1	i i		1		1	2					131 132 133
	1 1 	:::	2	3	3	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	3	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	3		2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1			4	1		2	1			· · ·	134 134A 134B 135
1																													- 1	136
1		2		i		1	1		1 1		1	1	1																	137 138 139
٠																														140
	1							1		1	1		1	1																141
1	1	10		6	1	4	1	2	2	3	5	2	5	1	5	1		2	3				1	2	2	2		-	1	
	1	2											1		1 1															143 143A
	1	1																												143B 143C 143D
i		2		1		1 1 1			1	1	1							1	1					1						144 145 145A 145B
• • •		1 1 3		4	1		1	1			1 4	2	2	1	3										2					145C 145D 146
		1						1		1																			. ,	147
• • •		1				2	İ		1	1			1		1	1		1	1	• •		٠	1	1		2		• •	1	148 149
1	1	5	1	1			2		1	2	2	1	1	4	3		1	1		1		1	1	2	_	2	3	1	1	147
1	 i	3					1		1	2	1	 i		1 1	3					1		1		2		1	1 1	1	1	151 152
		2		1			1							2			1		• • •		• •	• •	1			• •				152 153 154
• • •	1							•	1	• • •												1								
	1	-					• • •														- -	1	-		-	- -	1	-	-	
	1																			- 1		1						1		155 156
				1		• • •		• • •			• • •						• •	• • •												157 158
				-	l																	_ .	_ _	_].	_ _	_ _	_].		_	

### TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
Class XI.—Malformations.																	
Total	247	92	22	23	11	21	1	5	4	3	5	2		2	3	1	3
159. Congenital malformations (still-births not included) 159a. Congenital hydrocephalus 159B. Congenital malformations of the heart	247 25 86 136	92 10 31 51	22 3 4 15	23 1 4 18	11 1 5 5	21 3 7 11		5 2 1 2	4 1 2 1		2 3	2		1 1	3 2 1	1	3  1 2
Class XII.—Diseases of Early Infancy. Total	1,273	374	88	138	47	71	14	27	38	17	17	17	20	9	11	14	25
160. Congenital debility, icterus and		3/4		138						-							
sclerema. 161. Premature birth, injury at birth. 161a. Premature birth. 161b. Injury at birth. 162. Other diseases peculiar to early	169 962 763 199	35 295 239 56	18 62 47 15	24 108 84 24	34 28 6		11		5				1 15 9 6	 9 8 1	2 9 6 3	1 11 9 2	11 11 9 2
infancy	140 2	43 1		6	9	6		2	7	4		2	4				3
Class XIII.—Old Age.	224	43	5	19	19	4	16	5	3	4	10	1	5	2	6.	4	3
164. Senility	224	43	5	19	19	4	16	- 5	3	4	10	1	5	2	6	4	3
CLASS XIV.—ENTERNAL CAUSES.																	
Total	1,123	367	100	70	49	62	18		16	_	-7	21	21	22	15	12	25
165–174. Suicides	160	83	13	8	9	5	1	3	1	3		2	3	7	1	1	2
<ul> <li>165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted)</li></ul>	20 24 27	8 19 22	1 2 1										1	3	• • • [	1	2
tion	23 27 20	10 7	2	3 2 3	3					1		2	1	1			• • •
171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	12	6	1		1	1					- 1	- 1		- 1			
172. Suicide by jumping from high places	3 1 3 4 1	3 1 1	1		1												
177. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted)	14 12 61	2 8	1	1 4	4	1							1	1			
180. Accidental mechanical suffocation 180a. Overlaying 180B. Asphyxia 181. Accidental absorption of irrespir-	9 1 8	3 1 2	1			1											
able or poisonous gas  182. Accidental drowning  183. Accidental traumatism by fire-	33 79	19 10	3	3	3	6			2	7	i	4		2			i
arms	16	3			1				1		1						2
ting or piercing instruments. 185. Accidental traumatism by fall. 186. Accidental traumatism in mines and quarries.	157 1	71	8	13	2	5	3	2	4			2	7	2	4	1	1 4

### TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER-ONTARIO, 1927.-Continued

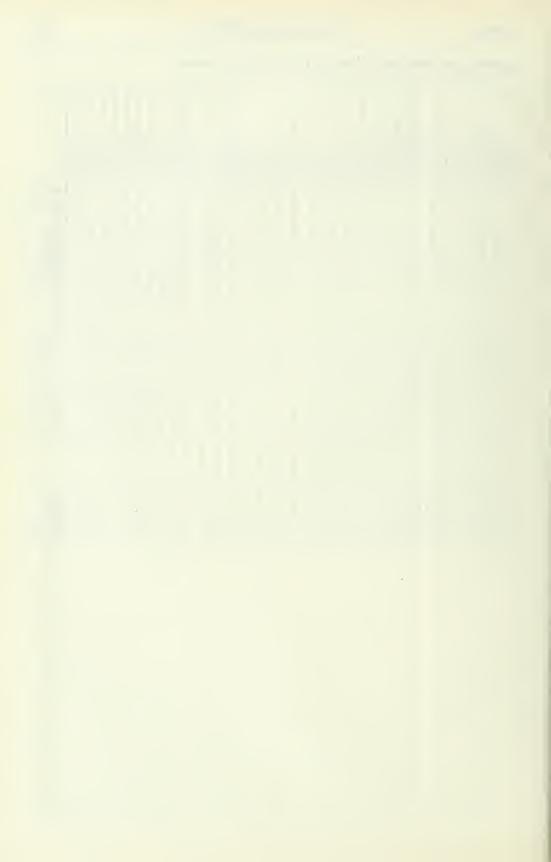
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Sarnia	Niagara Falls	Chatham	Galt	Belleville	Owen Sound	Oshawa	North Bay	Brockville	Woodstock	Orillia	Welland	Sudbury	Pembroke	Lindsay	Cornwall	Walkerville	Midland	Barrie	Smith's Falls	Trenton	Waterloo	Collingwood	Ford City	Hawkesbury	Preston	Kenora	Cobourg	Eastview	Ingersoll	
6		5	1	2	1	6	2		5		1	1		1	6		1	1	2	1	1		2		1	3				
6		5	1	2	1	6	2		5		1	1		1	6		1	1	2	1	1		2		1	3				159
1		1		1		4			1		1	1	• • •		•					1			• •							159A 159B
5		2	1		1	2	1		2					1	3		1	1	2			-	1		1	 —	-			159c
27	14	21	9	22	10	27	13	9	5	8	9	26	17	8	31	2	8	5	6	3	5	3	16	18	2	6	5	7	4	
21 14 7	4 7 4 3	4 14 12 2	2 5 3 2	1 20 16 4	3 6 4 2	3 23 17 6	1 11 6 5	7 5 2	1 4 4	2 5 5	2 4 1 3	2 22 17 5	3 11 10 1	1 6 4 2	5 22 17 5	2 2	7 6 1	1 3 2 1	1 4 3 1	1 1 1	5 4 1	1 2 1 1	1 13 11 2	5 11 7 4	2 2	5 5	2 2 2	5 5	1 3 2 1	160 161 161A 161B
4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2			3	2	3		4		1	1		1			2	2			1	2	. 1	162 163
1	2		1	7	3		3			4		1	2					5	3	2		4				3	4	1	3	
1	2	2	1	7	3	3	3	5	3	4	•	_1	2	5	8			5	3	2		4				3	4	1	3	164
.20	22	17	8	18	5	17	7	7	6	12	23	17	12	3	19	1	5	12	8	4	1	2	12	1	2	11	5	2	4	
1	3	3	1	1		1	2		1	1		1			1			1		-		 				1				165-174
				• • •		1	1 1			1																				165 166 167
 i	3	1 2	1						1			1			1			1								 i				168 169 170
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			1								1		1		1										1					177 178
i		1		1		1				1 1		1											1					.1		179 180 180a 180b
	1 4			4	1	2		· · ·										· i		2		1				4			1	181 182
	2				1		1	1				1				1				1	1									183
1 2	2	1			· · · i	3		2		· i	4		·	· · · i			·i				· · ·	· .					1	1		184 185
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# TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

																	_
CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catherines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
186c. Quarries	1 26	1	6	1	2	2				1	1	2					
crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.).  188A. Railroad accidents.  188B. Street car accidents.  188C. Automobile accidents.  188D. Aeroplane and balloon accidents.  188E. Injuries by other vehicles.  188F. Other crushing	367 57 20 260 1 7 22	111 9 9 87 2 4	33 4 3 23 1 2	26 3 17 2 4	9	24	6	8	1	1	1 	3  1 	5	• • •	2 2	3	9 3  5 
excepted)  192. Starvation (deprivation of food or water).  193. Excessive cold.  194. Excessive heat.  196. Other accidental electric shocks.	12 2 2 2 13	1 2 1 2	1 1 4	3	1	 1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
197-199. Homicides	5	3	4			1						1					
instruments 199. Homicide by other means 201. Fracture (cause not specified) 202. Other external violence (cause specified)	8 9 89 34	1 3 17	3 9	4	12	1	1	1			2	1	· · · i	1	3	5	1 1
203. External violence (cause not specified).	1		1														
CLASS XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES. Total	37	8	1	6	6	2				1	1				1		
205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined. 205a. Ill-defined. 205B. Not specified or unknown. 205C. Heart failure.	37 37 35 55 29	8	1	6 1 2 3	6	2				1	1				1	: ::	

# TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER-ONTARIO, 1927.-Concluded

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Sarnia	Niagara Fails	Chatham	Galt	Belleville	Owen Sound	Oshawa	North Bay	Brockville	Woodstock	Orillia	Welland	Sudbury	Pembroke	Lindsay	Cornwall	Walkerville	Midland	Barrie	Smith's Falls	Trenton	Waterloo	Collingwood	Ford City	Hawkesbury	Preston	Kenoro	Cobourg	Eastview	Ingersoll	
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#### TABLE 45—DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES IN TOWNS OF 1,000 POPULATION AND UNDER 5,000—ONTARIO, 1927

Int List No.	CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Dundas Renfrew	Thorold	Fort Hope Cobalt	Paris Sturgeon Falls	Goderich	Penetanguishene Wallaceburg	Simcoe St. Marys	Timmins Carleton Place	Perth	Haileybury	Newmarket	Cananoque Parry Sound	Rockland Port Colborne	Picton	Bowmanville	Weston	Petrolia Fort Frances	Napanee	Campbellford	Whitby	Hespeler Amherstburg	Burlington	New Toronto	Cochrane	Prescott Conner Cliff	Merritton	Listowell	Almonte	Walkerton	New Liskeard	Huntsville	Aylmer Orangeville	Wingham	Georgetown	Elmira	Grimsby	Ridgetown	Blind River	Mitchell	Kingsville	Mount Forest Chesley	Thessalon	Essex	Southampton	Vankleek Hill Durham	Gravenhuist	Rainy Kiver	Forest	Niagara	Keewatin	Harriston froquois Palis	Riverside	Sioux Lookout	Drydea	Ushtidar	nt. ist
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 13. 22. 23. 24. 25.	Typhold and paratyphoid fever Small-pox. Small-pox. Scarlet fever. Whooping-cough Dipatheria. Mumps. Acute anterior poliomyclitis. Lethargie encophalitis. Chicken-pox. meningtis. Chicken-pox. German measks. Tetanus.	12 22 97 3 1 3 2		2 7	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 1	4.	1 1 1 1	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2		1		1 4	i	1	1 1	4 6	i		2	i			1 2 1 1 1			2 1	1	1	2	1	3 3			2 3	1	i .	2 1	i	8	2 1	2	1	3	1 1 1	1	3 3 1	1 2			1	1 2	1	1	1 6 10 11 13 22 23 24 25) 251 29	
38. 39. 40. 60. 99. 100-101.	Syphilis. Soft chancre. Gonococcus infection. Diseases of the thyroid gland. Broachitis.	11 29 16 250	6 5	4 7	1 3 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 5	3 3	2 3	14	1 11	1 1	2 2	1 2	1 2	5 1	3 i i i 4 2		5 5	3 4	3 1 2	2	2 1	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 2 2 9 1 3	2 2	2	1 2	1 2 1 1 2 4	1	1 2 1	1 2 1 i i	1 1	3 1 1 3 5	2	1 3	1	1	2 2	2	i	1 3 3	i i	1 2	3 2	1	1 10	1 2 2	1 .	1 1 1 1 1	1 5	1 1	3 1	1		38 39 40 60 199 2100 102 148	⊢101



# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

# Third Annual Report

OF THE

# Department of Health

Ontario, Canada

FOR THE YEAR

1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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IT IS SHE TO THE WILLIAM STEEL

The Land Press

To His Honour William Donald Ross, Esq.,

Э.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I herewith beg to present for your consideration the Third Annual Report of the Department of Health, for the year 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

FORBES GODFREY,

Minister of Health and Labour.

Toronto, March 6th, 1928.

To The Honourable Forbes Godfrey, M.D.,

Minister of Health and Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the Third Annual Report of the Department of Health, made in conformity with and under provisions of The Public Health Act, for the year 1927.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Bell.,

Deputy Minister of Health.

Toronto, March 6th, 1928.

# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Minister

#### HONOURABLE FORBES GODFREY, M.D.

Deputy Minister

W. J. BELL, M.B.

John W. S. McCullough, M.D., C.M., D.P.H	Chief Inspector of Health
Adam H. Wright, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng	Associate in Public Health Education
Triam_iii. Wilgit, Dat., M.D., M.R.C.O., Dig	Associate in I unic Health Education

### District Officers of Health

District: No. 1.	Thos. J. McNally, M.D., C.M., D.P.H London
No. 2.	J. J. Fraser, M.D., D.S.OGuelph
No. 3.	Daniel A. McClenahan, M.D., C.M., D.P.H
No. 4.	N. H. Sutton, M.B., D.P.H. Peterboro
No. 5.	Paul J. Moloney, M.D., C.MOttawa
No. 6.	W. Egerton George, M.D., D.P.H
No. 7.	G. L. Sparks, M.D. Fort William
	Hugh W. Johnston, M.D

# Division of Sanitary Engineering

A. E. Berry, M.A.Sc., C.E., Ph.D	Director
A. V. Delaporte, B.A.Sc., Chem. E., F.C.1.C Chemist in	Charge of Experimental Station
O. V. Ball, B.A., Sc	
G. A. H. Burn, B.A.Sc.	Assistant Sanitary Engineer
E. W. Johnston, B.A.Sc	Assistant Sanitary Engineer
A. T. Byram, B.A.Sc	

# Division of Preventable Diseases

R. R. McClenahan, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.	Director
J. W. Hunt, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S	
A. L. McKay, B.A., M.B	
G. C. Brink, M.B	
D. G. Wilson, M.B	
R. W. Young, B.A., M.B.	
Agnes Haygarth, Reg. N	Social Service Nurse

# Division of Child Hygiene

John T. Phair, M.B., D.P.H.	Director
Beryl Knox, Reg. N	Director
Ella J. Jamieson, Reg. N	l Nurse

#### Division of Laboratories

C. M. Anderson, M.D., C.P.H	
Andrew MacNabb, B.V.Sc	Bacteriologist
Vera Crossley, B.A	Assistant Bacteriologist
A. H. Bonham, B.A.Sc., F.C.I.C	Chemist
J. E. Fasken, B.A.Sc	

# **Branch Laboratories**

A. J. Slack, ACTING DIRECTOR London James Miller, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Director Kingston N. O. Thomas, B.A., M.B., Director Fort William N. F. W. Graham, M.B., Director Sault Ste. Marie W. R. Michell, M.B., Director Owen Sound G. M. Fraser, M.B., Director Peterboro J. L. Letts, M.B., D.P.H., Director Ottawa J. S. Douglas, M.B., Director North Bay		
Division of Industrial Hygiene		
J. G. Cunningham, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.  R. M. Hutton, B.A. (Oxon.).  A. R. Riddell, B.A., M.B., D.P.H.  Clinical Specialist F. M. R. Bulmer, M.B., B.Sc.  Special Research H. E. Rothwell, B.A.Sc., F.C.I.C.  Chemist Alex. R. White.  Chief Sanitary Inspector		
District Sanitary Inspectors		
D. McKeeSudburyJ. RichardsonNorth BayW. C. MillarFort WilliamR. B. McCauleySault Ste. MarieHugh McIntyreCochraneA. L. SmithToronto		
Division of Dental Services		
F. J. Conboy, D.D.S		
Division of Vital Statistics  S. J. Manchester		
Division of Nurse Regis tration		
A. M. Munn		
Division of Public Health Education		
Mary Power, B.A		
Exhibits and Films		
E. H. Jones		
Honorary Consultants		
Public Health Administration J. G. Fitzgerald, M.D., F.R.S.C. Pediatrics Alan Brown, B.A. M.B. Obstetrics Wm. B. Hendry, M.D., D.S.O. Dental Services Harold K. Box, D.D.S.		

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Department of Health

of the Province of Ontario

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1927

A RESUME OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT WITH PUBLICATION OF THE LEGISLATION AND ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL RESPECTING REGULATIONS PASSED DURING THE YEAR

Legislation passed at the 1927 Session of the Legislature included (a) the Public Health Act of 1927, which has been incorporated into the R.S.O. 1927, and is published, together with 1928 amendments, as an Appendix to this Report; (b) two amendments to the Cemetery Act.

An Act to amend the Cemetery Act.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

**1**. Section 18 of *The Cemetery Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

1926, c. 63, s. 18, repealed.

Right to charge owner with cost of maintenance.

**2**. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives the Royal Assent.

Commencement of Act,

# An Act to amend the Cemetery Act.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as The Cemetery Amendment Act, 1927.

1926, c. 63, s. 15, amended. **2.** Section 15 of *The Cemetery Act* is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "or any part of such lot in which no interment has been made.

1926, c. 63, s. 28, subs. 1, amended. **3.**—(1) Subsection 1 of section 28 of *The Cemetery Act* is amended by inserting after the word "sale" in the eleventh line the words "except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of this section."

1926, c. 63, s. 28, amended. (2) The said section 28 is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Where fund for perpetual care maintained and lots sold. (3) Where the owner of a cemetery maintains a fund for the perpetual care of the cemetery, and plots or parts of plots are sold under the provisions of this section, then the owner shall apply the proceeds received from such sale, or so much as may be available, in the following order and priority:

Application of proceeds of sale.

Firstly.—In reduction or satisfaction of all arrears due to the owner for the maintenance charges referred to in subsection 1.

Secondly.—In providing for the perpetual care of that part of the lot in which an interment has been made.

Thirdly.—Any balance remaining to be carried to the credit of the perpetual care fund maintained by such cemetery.

Commencement of Act. **4**. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives the Royal Assent.

#### REGULATIONS

The following regulations were recommended by the Department and approved by Order-in-Council:

(1). Regulations made pursuant to the Public Health Act of 1927, applicable to municipalities on the declaration of the Department of Health.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 12TH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1927

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that the attached Regulations, made pursuant to the Public Health Act, 1927, be approved by Your Honour.

#### Certified,

C. F. BULMER, Clerk, Executive Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITS FOR ABATTOIRS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES

#### SUBDIVISIONS

1. Every slaughter-house within the municipality shall consist of the following subdivisions, i.e., killing-bed; offal room; chilling room; employees' dressing and toilet rooms, and a detention and condemned room.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

2. All slaughter-houses shall have an efficient system of drainage for storm water, sanitary sewage and other liquids, and in every way comply with the plumbing by-laws of the municipality.

#### WATER SUPPLY

3. Every slaughter-house shall have an abundant supply of running water which shall be available, both hot and cold, in every room where meat or meat food products are prepared.

#### FLOORS

4. All floors of slaughter-houses shall be smooth, impervious and so laid that they drain freely into the sewer.

#### WALLS AND CEILINGS

5. The walls and ceilings of slaughter-houses shall be smooth, tight, free of crevices, vermin-proof, and either painted or white-washed. The walls from the floors up to a height of six feet shall be smooth, and constructed of concrete, tile or other impervious material.

#### EQUIPMENT

6. All slaughter-houses shall be properly equipped with beef rails, offal racks, hooks, tables, trucks, etc., necessary for their sanitary and safe operation.

#### Toilet Facilities

7. Every establishment where animals are slaughtered, or meat is handled, prepared or stored, shall be provided with adequate lavatory and toilet facilities and proper cuspidors.

#### CLEANLINESS OF EMPLOYEES

8. All persons while handling or preparing meat for food shall wear suitable clothing which shall be cleaned daily if used. The voiding of urine and spitting on floors is strictly forbidden.

#### LIGHTS AND VENTILATION

9. There shall be abundant light, both natural and artificial, either gas or electric, and efficient ventilation for all rooms and compartments to ensure sanitary conditions.

#### DISPOSITION OF OFFAL

10. No blood, offal, stomach or intestinal contents shall be permitted to pass into the drain connecting with the sewer.

#### SCREENS

11. All slaughter-houses or other places where meat or meat food products are handled, prepared or stored shall be kept free from flies and other vermin by proper screening of the doors and windows or other openings through which they might gain entrance.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF MEAT

12. All meat and meat food products shall be transported in a manner which is satisfactory to the Department of Public Health.

#### CHILL ROOM

- 13. (a) There shall be ample accommodation in the chilling-room for the carcasses of all cattle, sheep, calves and swine which are killed in or may be stored on the same premises.
- (b) No carcasses shall be kept in a warmer temperature than thirty-three degrees (33) Fahrenheit, for a greater period of time than twelve hours.
- (c) The temperature of the chill room shall not be higher than thirty-three (33) degrees Fahrenheit. Allowances are to be made for opening and closing of doors and addition of warm neat. In no case must a higher temperature than thirty-eight (38) degrees Fahrenheit be maintained for a greater period of time than two hours, and at no time exceed forty (40) degrees Fahrenheit.

#### HOURS OF OPERATION

14. The slaughtering, dressing or preparing of animals for food on Sundays, or any legal holidays, or at night, or prior to seven o'clock a.m., or after six o'clock p.m., will result in the revocation of the permit of the person or persons so offending, provided, however, that in cases of special and unusual emergency, the Medical Officer of Health may give a special permit good for not more than one day, to use the slaughter-house or abattoir within the prohibited hours, provided, however, that the lungs, hearts, livers, tongues and small intestines of animals killed under such special permit shall be kept separate, and the head and lungs in every instance must be left attached by their natural attachments until inspected and passed by the inspector.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING BAKERIES AND THE HANDLING, SALE, STORING AND TRANSPORTATION OF ALL BAKERY PRODUCTS, INCLUDING DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE TERM "WHOLESOME AND FIT FOR FOOD FOR MAN" (Sec. 100, P.H.A.)

AS APPLIED TO BAKERIES AND THE HANDLING, SALE, STORING AND TRANSPORTATION OF ALL BAKERY PRODUCTS

1. The word "Bakery" as hereinafter used shall be interpreted to mean any dwelling, room or place used for producing, mixing, compounding or baking, for human consumption, bread, biscuits, pies, cakes, crackers, buns, ice-cream cones, or any food products of which flour or meal is the principal ingredient, provided, however, that these regulations do not apply to restaurants and private kitchens or pantries where the aforesaid food products are mixed and baked for consumption in said restaurant or private home only.

Any person desiring to operate or maintain a bakery in the municipality must first make an application in writing to the Medical Officer of Health, giving the name of such person or firm in full and the street and number. The Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith cause such premises to be thoroughly inspected together with all appurtenances and, if they shall have complied with the requirements, the Medical Officer of Health shall recommend that the license be granted.

All licenses shall be posted in a conspicuous place upon the premises for which they are granted.

The word "person" as used in these regulations shall be considered to mean and include person, firm, society, association, corporation or individual. The singular shall be considered to embrace the plural, and the masculine the feminine.

The word "basement" shall be construed to mean the lower storey of any building which is less than one-half of its height below the grade of the street or streets upon which it falls, or the general level of the adjacent grounds.

The word "cellar" shall be understood to mean the lower storey of a building one-half of which is below the level of the adjacent ground.

2. Whenever any basement or cellar or portion thereof used for any purpose in these regulations provided for shall not be supplied with sufficient natural light or ventilation or both as herein required, the Medical Officer of Health shall require the person maintaining or operating the same within not more than thirty days to install such artificial system of light or ventilation or both therein as shall comply with the provisions of these regulations.

If such person shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with such notice within the time herein specified, the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith close such premises until such orders are fully complied with. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person maintaining or operating any bakery, restaurant, kitchen, candy kitchen or confectionery within the municipality to permit any disagreeable or obnoxious odors to escape therefrom so as to be in any way objectionable to any citizen. In connection with all such places a duct or shaft of sufficient size to carry off all odors, gases, or fumes above the roof of any contiguous or adjacent building must be constructed, and, if necessary, a proper fan or ventilation mechanism, satisfactory to the Medical Officer of Health, to be connected with such duct so as to accelerate the removal of such odors, gases or fumes.

If such person shall fail or neglect or refuse to comply with such requirements within the time specified, the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith close said premises until such order be fully complied with.

- 4. The floor of every place used as a bakery, if below the street level, shall be constructed of concrete, cement, asphalt, or other non-absorbable material, or of tile laid in cement. If above the street line, the floor may be of hardwood with tight joints, or may be of any non-absorbable material as above provided. Angles where the floor and wall join shall be made and maintained so as to be rat-proof.
- 5. Every bakery shall be kept free from flies, and the doors, windows and other openings of every such bakery shall from the first day of April to the first day of December in each and every year be fitted with self-closing wire screen-doors and wire window screens.
- 6. The side walls and ceilings shall be well and smoothly plastered, tiled or sheeted with metal, or wood, ceiling and shall be kept at all times in good repair. All walls and ceilings shall be kept well painted with white paint, consisting of at least three coats of oil paint which must be renewed at least every two years, or if limewashed or kalsomined, the lime or kalsomine must be renewed at least every six months and the woodwork kept at all times absolutely clean as required by the Department of Health.
- 7. Every such bakery shall be provided with adequate plumbing and drainage facilities, including well-ventilated sanitary conveniences and other toilet requirements, the same to comply with the plumbing regulations of the municipality. No sanitary conveniences shall be in direct communication with any bakery.
- 8. No person shall sleep or live in any bakery or in the room where flour or meal used in connection therewith, or the food products made therein are handled or stored.

If any sleeping places are located on the same floor as the bakery, they shall be well ventilated, dry, sanitary and must not communicate directly with the bakery.

- 9. Domestic animals shall not be permitted in any bakery or place where flour or meal is stored in connection therewith.
- 10. All workmen and employees while engaged in the manufacture or handling of bakery products in a bakery, shall be provided with slippers or shoes and a suit of washable material made of white which shall be used for that purpose only. These garments shall at all times be kept absolutely clean.
- 11. Cuspidors of non-absorbable material must be provided and shall be cleaned at least once every twenty-four hours. No employee or other person shall expectorate on the floors or within any bakery or place where food products of such bakery are stored except into the receptacle provided for the same.

12. No person who has any communicable disease or any communicable skin disease shall work in any bakery, and no owner, manager or person in charge of any bakery shall knowingly require, permit or suffer such a person to be employed in his bakery.

No person shall be permitted to work in any bakery in whose homes or in whose dwelling there exists any communicable disease nor shall he be permitted to return to work until after the quarantine is raised from such dwelling.

- 13. All rooms for the storage of flour or meal for use in connection with any bakery shall be dry and ventilated and every bakery and room used for the storage of materials and food products in connection therewith shall be so arranged that the shelves, cupboards, trays, cases and all other appliances for handling and storing the same can be easily removed and cleaned, and all such utensils must be kept in a cleanly condition at all times.
- 14. If the floor of any such bakery or room is below the adjacent street level, no such material or products shall be stored nearer to such floor than one foot.
- 15. Every bakery or place where food or food products are stored shall be kept clean at all times and free from rats, mice or vermin, and from all possibility of contact with any communicable disease.
- 16. No bakery shall be located over or under or within twenty-five feet of any place or building where horses or cows are housed or maintained, or where the process and carrying on of any offensive trade is located which may emit any foul odors.
- 17. All operators, employees, clerks and all persons who handle the materials from which food is prepared from the finished product before beginning work, and immediately after visiting a toilet or lavatory shall thoroughly wash their hands and arms with warm water and soap.
- 18. Working rooms shall be at least nine feet in height and shall be supplied with windows in sufficient number and size to ensure a plenteous supply of light and air. The windows must open into the open air and must be arranged so that they can be opened for ventilation.
- 19. The workrooms shall be of such size that there shall be 300 cubic feet of air space for each and every man employed therein. This amount of air space may, however, be infringed on in the case of the day preceding a special holiday when more than the usual number of employees may be requisite.
- 20. No sanitary conveniences shall be within or communicate directly with any bakery and must be properly ventilated and communicate by a window with the external air.
- 21. The vehicles from which biscuits, bread or other bakery products are delivered or sold shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, and all vehicles, boxes, baskets or other receptacles in which any of the aforesaid products are conveyed through the streets shall be closely covered in such a way and manner that will protect them from any pollution or contamination.
- 22. No person employed as driver or deliverer of any bakery products shall carry any such articles in his hands or on his arms unless all such articles are wrapped in paper or material so as to protect them from contact with any dirt or dust. All bread shall be delivered in baskets.
- 23. A copy of these regulations shall be kept conspicuously posted on the walls of each and every bakery within the municipality.

REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC DINING HALLS, REFRESHMENT ROOMS, KITCHENS, ETC.

1. The word "restaurant" or "kitchen" as hereinafter referred to in the Regulations and Requirements shall include all hotels, cafes, eating-houses of every description, or any place within the municipality where, for pay, persons are served with food or furnished with table board, or where food is cooked, baked or prepared for serving to the public, excepting, however, private houses occupied by a family, in which boarders are kept under private arrangement, and that are not catering to the general public for patronage.

Any person desiring to operate or maintain a restaurant in the municipality must first make application in writing therefor giving the name of each person or firm in full, and the street and number. The Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith cause such premises to be thoroughly inspected, together with all appurtenances, and, if they shall have complied with the requirements, the Medical Officer of Health shall recommend that a license be granted.

All licenses shall be posted in a conspicuous place upon the premises for which they are granted.

The word "person" as used in this regulation shall be construed to mean and include person, firm, society, association, corporation or individual; the singular shall be construed to include the plural, and the masculine the feminine.

The word "basement" shall be construed to mean the lower storey of any building which is less than half of its height below the grade of the street or streets upon which it falls, or the general level of the adjacent grounds. The word "cellar" shall be understood to mean the lower storey of a building, half of which is below the level of the adjacent ground.

2. Every apartment or room in which food is served must be properly lighted and ventilated, and all plumbing therein constructed must be in accordance with the plumbing by-laws of the municipality. All rooms, apartments, and buildings used for the purpose of cooking, and in the preparation of foodstuffs shall be used exclusively for that purpose; and the rooms or places set apart for the storage of foodstuffs shall likewise be properly lighted and ventilated, and must at all times be kept in a strictly sanitary condition.

3. All rooms used for the cooking and preparing of foodstuffs shall have floors and walls so constructed as to exclude rats, mice, vermin, etc., and kept in a state of good repair. Floors must be either of hardwood with tight joints or covered with linoleum, as required by the Department.

4. No dogs, cats, or other animals shall be allowed in any restaurant or place where food is kept or prepared.

5. The rooms must be kept in a strictly sanitary condition at all times. The walls and ceilings of such apartments or rooms shall be painted white with enamel finish, or whitewashed. If painted, they shall have three coats of paint, which must be renewed at least every two years. If whitewashed, the whitewashing must be renewed every three months.

6. The portion of the walls of said rooms for six feet from the floor must be so constructed and finished as to be capable of being thoroughly cleansed with soap and water as frequently as may be required to keep them clean at all times.

7. All furniture, tables, ranges, stoves, etc., and all appliances in such rooms shall be so arranged as to permit of ready and easy cleaning on all sides, and all utensils, implements, furniture, and other appliances shall be kept and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

- 8. No sleeping-rooms, lavatories or washrooms shall be within the room or apartments used for the preparation or cooking of foods or for the storing of foods, nor shall they communicate directly with such rooms, but either with the open air or through a properly ventilated and lighted passageway.
- 9. No wearing apparel, boots, shoes, or other wearing effects not being worn shall be kept in any kitchen, or any place where food is handled, and a suitable place, separate from said rooms, where food is prepared or served, shall be provided.
- 10. All restaurants shall maintain for the use of cooks, helpers and others engaged in the preparation and cooking of foods, ample sanitary toilet facilities for both sexes, and washing facilities with towels, soap and hot and cold water, to enable those so employed to keep their hands at all times in a clean condition.
- 11. Any person visiting any sanitary convenience must always carefully wash the hands with soap and warm water before returning to his or her duties.
- 12. No person shall work or be employed in or about any restaurant or kitchen during the time in which there is any communicable disease in his home, nor thereafter until the quarantine has been removed by the Department of Health. No person shall be employed in or about any restaurant or kitchen who is suffering from any communicable disease.
- 13. Every employee in a restaurant or refreshment room, and every person engaged therein in the handling of food for human consumption, in the municipality, must furnish a certificate from a legally-qualified medical practitioner, that he or she is not suffering from any communicable disease, said certificate to be renewed every six months.
- 14. If any sleeping places are located on the same floor as the restaurant, they shall be well ventilated and lighted and must not communicate directly with the aforesaid rooms.
- 15. All working men and employees, while engaged in the handling or preparing of food, shall be provided with slippers or shoes, and a suit of washable material, which shall be used for that purpose only. These garments must at all times be kept clean.
- 16. All restaurants shall provide, in places where foodstuffs are kept, prepared, cooked or served to customers, full protection from dust, dirt, flies and vermin, by glass cases where necessary, or wire screens and other modern methods, and shall cause the abatement and destruction of flies and vermin whenever found.
- 17. All restaurants shall be equipped with covered metallic cans for retaining and keeping their garbage and waste in a sanitary condition which shall be kept in such a place and manner as will preclude nuisance and contamination of the kitchen and such rooms from odors, and all such refuse must be removed from the premises at least once in every twenty-four hours.
- 18. All restaurants shall be provided with a store-room or suitable place for the keeping of food and foodstuffs; and all refrigerators shall be thoroughly cleaned in all parts, and drained in a sanitary manner, but no refrigerator shall drain by direct communication with any sewer, unless in compliance with the plumbing by-laws of the municipality.
- 19. No dry sweeping shall be permitted in any place where food is prepared or served for human consumption.
- 20. Restaurant kitchens and other rooms connected therewith shall be provided with ample facilities for washing and sterilizing all eating and cooking

utensils, and with a proper supply of hot and cold water. Sinks may be of porcelain, cast iron, enamelled, wood lined with 14-ounce copper. There must be two, or multiples of two, in number where necessary, either in combination or single fixtures.

The section used for sterilizing must be at least twelve inches deep and of sufficient size to do the work properly. The section used for washing must be at least eighteen inches wide and five inches deep and of sufficient length to do the

work properly.

Sinks must be put in place in a secure manner. All work in connection with waste pipes and water pipes must be made to conform with the plumbing by-law; each sink will have to have a separate trap and separate vent pipe, and be furnished with hot and cold water.

21. Milk and butter shall be kept in an ice-box or refrigerator separate

from that in which meat, vegetables and other articles of food are kept.

22. All kitchen and dining-room floors shall be carefully mopped and cleaned or oiled at least once every twenty-four hours.

23. All knives, forks, spoons, dishes, and other tableware shall be thoroughly sterilized with steam or boiling water each time after they are used.

24. No table linens, napkins, etc., shall be permitted to be used for a second person.

25. All kitchens and dining-rooms shall be thoroughly screened and protected from dust and flies.

26. All licenses granted or issued under these requirements and instructions shall be subject to revocation at any time by the council in its discretion, on recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Any person violating any of the provisions of these requirements and instructions shall, on conviction, be subject to the penalties as set forth in The Public Health Act.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF MILK AND CREAM

April, 1914.

Inasmuch as unpasteurized milk or cream is or may be prejudicial to public health, it is hereby ordained that on and after the first day of . . . . . it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, hold for sale or offer for sale for human consumption, any milk or cream that has not been scientifically pasteurized, or any product of milk or cream, such as ice cream, butter, etc., that has been made with milk or cream, or milk and cream that has not been scientifically pasteurized to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Provided, however, that this does not apply to certified milk as defined in

our milk by-law and in The Milk Act of Ontario.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CLEANSING OF THE EATING AND DRINKING
UTENSILS IN HOTELS, RESTAURANTS OR OTHER PLACES WHERE FOOD
AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS ARE SERVED TO THE PUBLIC

Inasmuch as the common use of all eating and drinking utensils constitutes a means by which communicable disease is or may be transmitted from one person to another, and is, therefore, prejudicial to public health, it is hereby ordained that the owner, lessee, person or persons in charge of any hotel, saloon, restaurant, drug store, soda fountain, or any other place where refreshments are served to the public, shall furnish suitable facilities for the efficient cleansing of

the aforesaid utensils under running water, and that it shall be unlawful to use any eating or drinking utensil for a second person until the same has been efficiently cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Any person violating any of the provisions of the above Regulation shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than . . . . or less than . . .

# REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, CARE AND STORING OF ICE CREAM

- 1. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building used for the stabling of horses or other animals, unless the manufacturing and storage rooms for ice cream are separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the local board of health.
- 2. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any room used for domestic or sleeping purposes.
- 3. All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be provided with water-tight walls and floors of such construction that they can be rapidly and thoroughly cleaned. All such rooms must be kept constantly clean, properly lighted, and ventilated.
- 4. All places where ice cream is manufactured shall be provided with appliances for washing and sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale or distribution of ice cream; and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed and sterilized at a temperature of not less than 212 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 5. Vessels used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream shall not be used as containers for any other substance than ice cream.
- 6. All places where ice cream is manufactured shall be provided with facilities for the proper cleaning of the hands of employees.
- 7. All persons engaged in the mixing of ice cream, or ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream, or its subsequent freezing and handling, shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them clean during such handling.
- 8. All persons engaged in the manufacturing and handling of ice cream shall be dressed in clean outer garments.
- 9. No sanitary convenience shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding section, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms; all such accommodation must be provided in a room properly separated from the room in which the ice cream is manufactured.
- 10. All vehicles used in the conveyance of ice cream for sale or distribution shall be kept in a sanitary condition and free from offensive odors.
- 11. Ice cream kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator; such box or refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for, and shall be kept tightly closed except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of ice cream or ice; and they shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the local board of health.
- 12. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of communicable disease, either in himself or in his family or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the Board of Health, and at the same

time shall suspend the sale or distribution of ice cream from said premises until authorized to resume same by the said Board of Health. Any vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such disease shall not be used to hold or convey ice cream until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

- 13. Any person, or persons, firm or corporation desiring to manufacture ice cream in the municipality, will require before doing so to secure a permit from the local board of health, which permit shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place where ice cream is manufactured.
- 14. Ice cream shall be manufactured from fresh pure cream or reconstituted cream or whole milk and cream sweetened with high grade white granulated sugar, flavoured with harmless flavours, and if coloured it shall be coloured with harmless colours, as approved by the Medical Officer of Health.
- 15. Plain ice cream shall contain not less than seven per cent. of butter fat, and shall contain not more than two per cent. of filler (gelatine or vegetable gum). If gelatine be used it must be scalded and pasteurized.
- 16. Fruit ice cream shall contain not less than six per cent. of butter fat and not more than two per cent. of filler; the fruit contained shall be sound, clean and mature
- 17. Nut ice cream shall contain not less than six per cent. of butter fat, and not more than two per cent. of filler; the nuts to be sound and unrancid.
- 18. All ice cream plants must be properly and efficiently screened from flies and other insects.
- 19. All cream and milk employed in the manufacture of ice cream shall before used be kept at a temperature of not higher than fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and immediately before being used, together with all ingredients entering into the composition of the ice cream, excepting fruits and nuts, must be heated to a temperature of not less than 180 degrees Fahrenheit, or scientifically pasteurized.
- 20. No person by himself or by his servants or agents, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation, shall in the municipality sell, exchange, or deliver ice cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.
- 21. No old or melted ice cream, or ice cream returned to the manufacturer from whatever cause or source, shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream for sale in the municipality.

# REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DELIVERY OF BREAD, BUNS,

Whereas it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the human hand is a common source of the spreading of the germs of communicable disease, it is hereby ordained that no person, firm or corporation shall engage in the delivering of bread, buns, or any other bakery product, from any wagon or other conveyance, pushcart or basket, without first protecting the hands from coming into contact with the same by the wearing of a pair of white laundered cotton or linen gloves, which must be used for no other purpose than that of the handling of bread, buns, and other bakery products, and must be kept at all times in the bread basket, excepting when in use, and laundered at least twice a week; provided, however, that a pair of small plated tongs or other instrument, to be approved of by the Medical Officer of Health, may be used with which to handle the bread or other bakery products; provided, however, that this Regulation does not apply to bread, buns, or other bakery products that are properly wrapped with waxed paper.

The handling of bread or other bakery product, or any other food that is not going to be cooked before used for human consumption in any other way than the above prescribed, and the testing of butter and cheese except with individual testers, is hereby prohibited.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING CHEESE MANUFACTORIES

The words "cheese manufactory" as mentioned in this Regulation shall include all dairies, stores or premises where cheese, especially cottage-cheese or

sour-milk cheese, is prepared or manufactured for sale.

1. No cheese shall be manufactured in any portion of a building used for the stabling of horses or other animals unless the manufacturing rooms for cheese are separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the local board of health.

2. No cheese shall be manufactured or stored in any room used for domestic

or sleeping purposes.

3. No cheese shall be manufactured or stored out of doors.

4. All places where cheese is manufactured shall be provided with appliances for washing and sterilizing all utensils employed in the separating, straining and handling of cheese or the milk or cream from which it is made and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed and sterilized at a temperature of not less than 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

5. All rooms in which cheese is manufactured shall be provided with water-tight walls and floors so constructed that they can be rapidly and thoroughly cleaned. All such rooms must be kept constantly clean, properly lighted and ventilated, and must be screened tightly and kept free from flies from May to

October.

6. All persons engaged in the manufacture of cheese must thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them clean during the process of manufacture.

7. All persons engaged in the manufacture of cheese must be clothed in

clean outer garments.

8. No sanitary convenience or water closet shall be located in rooms used

as a cheese manufactory.

9. Every person engaged in the manufacture of cheese, immediately, on the occurrence of any case or cases of communicable disease either in himself or in his family or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where cheese is manufactured, shall notify the Board of Health and at the same time shall suspend the manufacture and sale of cheese from the said premises until authorized to resume the manufacture and sale of same by the Board of Health.

10. All cream, milk or skimmed milk employed in the manufacture of cheese shall before being used be pasteurized by heating to from 140 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit for from twenty to thirty minutes and may then be soured by adding a pure culture of lactic acid bacilli. If the cream, milk or skimmed milk is not pasteurized at the cheese manufactory, it shall bear the name of a licensed dairy and be labelled "Pasteurized."

11. Milk coming from the dairy farm directly to a cheese manufactory shall be sealed with two seals containing the name or initials of the producer and this

seal must not be broken until the milk is in the cheese room.

12. Empty milk cans being returned from a cheese manufactory to the dairy farm must be washed clean, sterilized and sealed in the cheese manufactory before being returned.

13. Cheese shall be stored in a clean receptacle and when sold shall be

wrapped in clean manilla or oiled paper.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPOSURE OF FOODSTUFFS FOR SALE

"On and after the . . . . . it shall be unlawful for any vendor in the . . . . . . to sell, hold for sale or offer for sale, any articles of food that do not require to be submitted to a heat sufficient to destroy disease-producing germs before being used for human consumption, such as cooked meats, pastries, confectionery, fruit, etc., without being so safeguarded as to make impossible contamination by insects, dust, dirt or human contamination, and that it shall be unlawful for all vendors or clerks to moisten their fingers in their mouths before picking up papers necessary to wrap these food products in."

# REGULATIONS GOVERNING STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR CHICKEN-KILLING ESTABLISHMENTS

#### Killing Room.

Floors must be constructed of cement or other non-absorbent material and graded to a floor drain; the walls, to a height of not less than seven feet (7 feet) from the floor, must be finished with a hard, smooth, non-absorbent surface, so as to be easily washed; no right angles will be allowed at the junction of floor and walls. The upper part of walls and ceilings must be painted white, or whitewashed regularly and periodically. The room must be properly lighted and ventilated. A sink and sufficient hose must be provided for flushing the floors. Killing tanks must be constructed of galvanized iron or other suitable material and be of a style approved of by the Medical Officer of Health.

#### Fowl Room.

Where fowl are kept for sale in connection with a killing establishment, the stock and sale room must be separate from the killing room and must be properly lighted and ventilated. All crates must be fitted with castors so as to be readily moved and must be cleaned out daily, and limewashed at least once a week. Floors must be constructed of cement or other non-absorbent material and graded to a floor drain, and must be flushed or washed daily.

# Lavatory, etc.

Proper lavatory accommodation must be provided and approved of by the Medical Officer of Health. All doors, windows, or other openings to the outer air shall be provided with proper fly screens. A sufficient number of galvanized iron receptacles fitted with tight covers must be provided for all soiled sawdust and other refuse. These must be emptied daily and contents disposed of in a manner approved of by the Medical Officer of Health.

# REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MANUFACTURE, CUTTING, STORING, SELLING AND USE OF ICE

1. No ice shall be cut from any lake, river, stream, pond or other water, for the purpose of being sold in the municipality, unless a permit has first been obtained by written application from the local board of health. This application shall be accompanied by a plan showing exactly the area or areas from which the ice is to be cut.

No ice will be manufactured in the municipality unless a permit has first been obtained from the local board of health.

No person, company or corporation shall sell or deliver or dispose of in any way, any ice in the municipality without first obtaining a permit therefor from the local board of health.

2. Upon receipt of said application the Medical Officer of Health shall cause an inspection to be made of the premises or locality where the ice is to be manufactured or cut, and shall have samples of the ice examined bacteriologically.

3. The local board of health may refuse a permit, or revoke any permit granted by it for cause, and prohibit the sale or use of any ice within the limits of the municipality, when, in its judgment, the same is unfit for use, or when the use of it would be detrimental to the public health.

4. Any premises or locality where ice is stored, manufactured, handled or cut, shall be open to inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Medical Officer of Health may take samples from any such premises, including cars or vehicles in transit, at any time.

5. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Regulation shall be subject to the penalties of The Public Health Act.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF THE COMMON DRINKING CUP

Whereas the use of the common drinking cup has been repeatedly demonstrated to be a not uncommon source of the transmission of communicable disease, it is hereby ordained that the use of the public or common drinking cup or receptacle for the drinking of water in any public place, park or playground, or in any public institution, hotel, theatre, factory, store, departmental store, or other public buildings, public house or public or private school or separate school or collegiate institute, or college or church, or any other educational institution, or any railroad or railroad station or ferry house, or the furnishing of such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any of the aforesaid places, is hereby prohibited.

# REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE OVERCROWDING, CLEANING, DISINFECTION, VENTILATION, ETC., OF STREET CARS AND OTHER PUBLIC CONVEYANCE ON THE STREETS

From and after the approval of these Regulations, all companies or corporations operating street passenger cars or vehicles constructed and used for the purpose of carrying passengers, whether propelled by horse, electricity or cable power, are prohibited from hauling, carrying or conveying in any car at one time a greater number of passengers than is equal to 1 2/5 times the proper seating capacity thereof, with the addition of five passengers on the rear platform of each car; and said railway companies or corporations are further prohibited from carrying any passengers between the seats of the open summer cars.

None of the said street cars or vehicles shall be furnished with cushions on the seats or backs made of any material that cannot be readily cleansed and disinfected, and all cars shall be so constructed as to provide for and secure efficient ventilation and heating at all times, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

A Fahrenheit thermometer shall be hung in the centre of each and every car.

Each and every street passenger car used for the transportation of passengers shall, on the days on which it is used for such purpose, be carefully and thoroughly washed and cleansed on the inside, and all cushions and upholstering thoroughly cleansed by means of a vacuum cleaner.

All straps or hangers on all of the aforesaid cars shall be composed of or covered with celluloid or a similar non-absorbable material and must be regularly cleansed as ordered by the Medical Officer of Health.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING LODGING HOUSES

- 1. For the purpose of this Regulation, a "lodging house" shall mean any house or building or portion thereof in which persons are harboured or received or lodged for hire for a single night or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any time less than a week, but shall not include a "standard hotel" within the meaning of The Ontario Temperance Act.
- 2. No building or part of any building in the municipality shall be used hereafter as a lodging house unless the proprietor thereof has obtained a license as hereinafter provided.
- 3. Any person, company or corporation desiring a license to use, conduct or operate as a lodging house any building or any part of any building in the municipality shall first make a written application for such license to the Medical Officer of Health, giving in such application the full name and address of the proprietor of the proposed lodging house, the name of the owner of the premises and location and portion of the building or buildings intended to be used as a lodging house. Upon the filing of such application, the premises therein described shall be inspected forthwith by the Medical Officer of Health, who shall recommend whether the license be granted.
- 4. A copy of the license shall be conspicuously displayed at all times in the office or halls of the lodging house.
- 5. No more lodgers shall be lodged in any sleeping room in a lodging house than the number permitted under The Public Health Act.
- 6. Every general sleeping room shall be adequately ventilated in such manner as to be beyond the control of lodgers and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.
- 7. Six hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each bed or lodger.
- 8. The beds in all lodging houses and in every room in which beds are let for lodgers shall be separated by a passage-way of not less than two feet horizontally and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall have free circulation.
- 9. Lodging houses shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted from time to time by the Department of Health.
- 10. No beds or bunks shall be placed one above another and no one shall be permitted to sleep, lodge or dwell in a cellar or basement.
- 11. In every lodging house there shall be provided for each lodger a separate bed with bedstand, bedding and bed clothes and no lodger shall be allowed to sleep elsewhere than in such bed.
- 12. All mattresses shall be provided with waterproof covering and shall be so arranged as to be at all times easily inspected. All beds, bed clothing, mattresses and pillows shall be kept clean at all times and free from vermin. No comforter shall be permitted but blankets must be used instead. Clean sheets and clean pillow cases shall be furnished for each bed and shall be changed as often as necessary to keep the same clean, or as may be required by the Department of Health.
  - 13. Nothing but iron or metal bedsteads shall be used.

- 14. If a lodging house be divided into cubicals, all cubicals shall be so constructed that the partitions thereof shall not extend to within two feet of the ceiling and there shall be provided in said partitions, a space of at least two square feet in area for the purpose of ventilation. Said spaces to be within eighteen inches of the floor.
- 15. All plumbing in connection with all lodging houses in the municipality must be constructed in accordance with the plumbing by-law of the municipality.
- 16. At least one shower bath shall be provided on each and every floor to be supplied with hot and cold water and open at all times for the use of lodgers, one washbasin for every twenty-four beds or fraction thereof, one water closet for every twenty-five beds or fraction thereof, and one urinal for every fifty beds.
- 17. An adequate supply of clean towels and hot and cold water shall be provided for lodgers free of charge.
- 18. All sanitary conveniences mentioned in these regulations shall be placed in a room or compartment entirely shut off from sleeping rooms by an air tight partition extending from floor to ceiling. The entrance to this room or compartment must not connect directly with a sleeping room. Such room or compartment must be provided with a window which will open to the outer air and have at least three hundred square inches of glass area. Floors and side walls up to a height of three feet shall be made of marble, tile, slate, plastic or mastic asphalt, or other waterproof, non-corrosive, non-absorbable material to be approved of by the Medical Officer of Health.
- 19. All water closets, washbasins, baths, window fixtures, fittings, and painted surfaces shall at all times be kept the roughly clean and in good repair. The floors of all rooms, passages, stairways, shall be sound and kept in good repair and shall either be shellacked or painted and the same shall be scrubbed, wet-swept or otherwise treated as is necessary to keep them in a thoroughly clean condition.
- 20. In each hall, room cubicle, water closet, washroom and bathroom of every lodging house, there shall be provided a cuspidor of non-absorbable material. No expectorating shall be permitted within any lodging house except into the proper receptacles provided for that purpose.
- 21. It shall be the duty of the keeper, agent or owner of every lodging house to report forthwith to the Department of Health any person suffering from any communicable disease or any case which she has reason to suspect of having a communicable disease.
- 22. Lodging house keepers shall cause all floors to be thoroughly scrubbed twice in each week and all side walls, ceilings, beds and furniture to be thoroughly cleansed and swept at least once every two weeks. Where walls are whitewashed, they shall be re-whitened once at least every six months or more frequently if so desired by the Department of Health.
- 23. No dry sweeping shall be permitted in any lodging house. All floors to be sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid, or some other disinfectant approved of by the Department of Health, before sweeping which shall be done at least once every day.
- 24. Every person, firm or corporation maintaining a lodging house or houses shall at all times maintain the same in a clean and sanitary condition, free from dirt, filth, garbage and rubbish in or on the premises belonging to or connected with the same.

- 25. Adequate galvanized iron, waterproof and flyproof receptacles shall be maintained for garbage in connection with all lodging houses.
- 26. All licenses granted or issued under this regulation shall be subject to revocation at all times by the council or recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF ROLLER TOWELS OR OTHER TOWELS IN "COMMON USE"

Inasmuch as the common use of a towel or roller towel is or may be prejudicial to public health, therefore, no person, firm, or corporation owning, in charge of, or in control of any public lavatory or public washroom, shall maintain in or about such washroom any towel for common use.

The term "common use" as used in this Regulation shall be construed to mean by use for more than one person.

Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Regulation shall be subject to the penalties of The Public Health Act.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING UNNECESSARY NOISES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY

Inasmuch as there are many unnecessary noises in municipalities between the hours of 10.00 p.m. and 7 a.m. and that the aforesaid noises are prejudicial to public health in consequence of their interfering to a greater or less degree with the necessary rest of many of our citizens, it is hereby ordained that the producing or causing of any unnecessary noises between the hours of 10.00 p.m. and 7 a.m. are hereinafter prohibited.

Any person violating this Regulation shall, on conviction, be subject to the penalties of The Public Health Act.

## REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AND PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF HAY FEVER

- 1. The tenant or occupant of any leased or occupied premises, lot or other area shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on the premises, lot or area leased or occupied by him.
- 2. The person, firm or corporation owning any premises, lot or other area, not leased or occupied by another, shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on such premises, lot or other area so owned.
- 3. The tenant or occupant of any leased or occupied premises, lot or other area shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on the boulevard abutting the premises, lot or other area leased or occupied by him.
- 4. The person, firm or corporation owning any premises, lot or area, not leased or occupied by another, shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on the boulevard abutting such premises, lot or area so owned.
- 5. A firm or corporation having franchise rights or privileges on the streets shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on any street or area or any part thereof, which, by the terms of its franchise, it is bound to care for or to keep in good order, condition or repair.

- 6. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Regulation a corporation shall be deemed to be represented by its president, or, in his absence, by its vice-president or, in the absence of both, by the officer or individual in charge of the affairs of the corporation and such representatives shall be held responsible and punishable for any violation by the corporation of the provisions of this Regulation. The owner shall be deemed to be the person, firm or corporation appearing as owner upon the records of the Conveyance Office.
- 7. Each of the members of a firm shall be held responsible and punishable for any violation by the firm of the provisions of this Regulation.
- 8. For every violation of any of the provisions of this Regulation, the person, firm or corporation responsible shall, on conviction, for the first offence be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$25 and for the second and each subsequent offence not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and in default of payment of the fine, in either case, by imprisonment in the county prison for not less than five days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

Be it further ordained, etc., that all Regulations and parts of Regulations in conflict with the provisions of this Regulation be and the same are hereby repealed.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING STERILIZATION OF ALL WIPING RAGS AND OTHER MATERIAL PRIOR TO THE HOLDING FOR SALE, OFFERING FOR SALE, OR SELLING OF THE SAME

- 1. Wiping rags within the meaning of these regulations embrace and include all cloths and rags used for wiping and cleaning the surfaces of machinery, machines, tools, locomotives, engines, motor vehicles, cars, carriages, windows, and furniture, and the surfaces of articles, appliances, and engines in factories, shops, steamboats, and generally used for cleaning purposes in industrial employments, and also used by mechanics and workmen for wiping from their hands and bodies soil incident to their employment.
- 2. Every person or corporation who supplies or furnishes to his or its employees wiping rags, composed of any soiled wearing apparel, underclothing, bedding, or parts of soiled or used underclothing, wearing apparel, bed-clothes, bedding or soiled rags and clothes, unless the same have been first sterilized by a process of boiling for forty minutes in a solution containing five per cent. of caustic or washing soda, and unless before such boiling, the sleeves, legs and bodies of garments are ripped and made into flat pieces, shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section.
- 3. Any person or corporation who shall wash, cleanse or launder soiled rags or soiled cloth material for wiping rags, in the same building or by the same machinery of appliances in or by which clothing and articles for personal wear or for household use are laundered, shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section.
- 4. Every officer of health, peace officer, or health inspector, upon proper demand and notice of his authority, shall be permitted during business hours, to enter all premises and places where wiping rags are used, or are kept for sale, or offered for sale, and inspect such wiping rags; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to refuse such inspection or impede or obstruct such officer during such inspection.

5. Every parcel or package of wiping rags shall, before being sold or offered for sale, be plainly marked "Sterilized Wiping Rags," with the name and location of the laundry in which the rags contained in such parcel or package were laundered and sterilized, and the date thereof. Any person, firm, company or corporation violating the provisions of this section, or falsely marking any parcel or package of wiping rags as above provided, shall be guilty of a violation of these Regulations, and shall be subject to the penalties of The Public Health Act.

## REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE SUPPLY OF WATER FOR DRINKING, WASHING AND CULINARY PURPOSES ON ALL STEAMBOATS

It is common practice for cities and towns on the great lakes and tributary rivers to pour their sewage into these bodies of water. As a consequence, lake water in the vicinity of such cities and the mouths of such rivers is unsafe for drinking, washing, or culinary purposes. It is known to the Department of Health that steamers on Lake Ontario have pumped grossly polluted water for the above purposes, a practice which has resulted in the origin of many cases of typhoid fever.

The following Regulations are therefore issued, and shall apply to all steamers calling at Toronto:

- 1. All water pumped for passengers and crew for drinking, personal washing, dish-washing and culinary purposes, and for making artificial ice shall be of one quality, namely: clear water pumped outside of the prohibited areas specified in Regulation 2.
- 2. The following areas are prohibited as sources of water for the purposes specified in Regulation 1:

#### Prohibited Areas:

- (a) An area 5 miles in every direction from the entrance of Toronto Bay.
- (b) An area 2 miles in every direction from the entrance of Hamilton Bay.
- (c) An area 5 miles in every direction from the mouth of Welland Canal.
- (d) An area 10 miles in every direction from the mouth of Niagara River.
- (e) An area 5 miles in every direction from Charlotte, N.Y.
- (f) An area 5 miles in every direction from Kingston, Ontario.
- (g) An area 2 miles in every direction from any town or city having a sewerage system and not otherwise specified.
- (h) An area 2 miles in every direction from any port of call not otherwise specified.
- (i) The Welland Canal.
- (j) The Niagara River.
- (k) The St. Lawrence River for 2 miles below any town having a sewerage system.
- 3. Water pumped for boiler use, for cooling machinery, for flushing closets for wetting down ashes and similar purposes, may be of any quality, but the pumps and distributing pipes, tanks, etc., shall be separate from those used for water specified in Regulation 1, and at any points where persons, ignorant of the quality of this water, might drink it, warning placards shall be displayed.

4. It shall be the duty of managers of steamboat lines to see that their engineers and captains observe these Regulations.

In order to determine whether the above Regulations are being observed, the Department of Health will frequently take specimens of the water supply on individual boats for bacteriological examination in the laboratories of the Department.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING BARBER SHOPS

- 1. All barber shops, together with furnishings and fittings, must be kept at all times in a sanitary condition.
- 2. The walls and ceilings must be painted, papered or whitened, and the shop must be properly lighted and ventilated.
- 3. Every barber shop must have an ample supply of running hot and cold water. The hot water tanks must not be used for any other purpose than that of heating water.
- 4. All mugs, shaving brushes, razors, needles, clippers, shears, forceps, combs, brushes, or any other barber utensil, must be sterilized by holding for a short time in boiling water, or of 60 per cent. alcohol, or by other means to be determined by the Medical Officer of Health.
- 5. Every barber must use separate clean towels for each and every customer, and shall himself wear a washable apron or coat, which must be kept clean.
- 6. Every chair in all barber shops must be provided with a roll of clean paper to be placed on the back of the chair in such a way that it can be unrolled so as to constitute a cover for the headrest. A fresh, clean section of the said paper must be used for every customer, no portion of the paper to be used for more than one person.
- 7. No alum or other astringent shall be used on a second person. If used, they must be used in powder or liquid form. Individual caustic sticks may be used and immediately destroyed.
- 8. Barbers must thoroughly cleanse their hands immediately before attending to each and every person.
  - 9. The use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited.
- 10. No barber shall shave a customer when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out with rash, unless such person has his own individual utensils for shaving.
- 11. No person suffering from any communicable disease, or coming in contact with any one suffering from a communicable disease, shall act as a barber.
  - 12. No barber shop shall be used as a dormitory or sleeping room.
- 13. Copies of these Regulations shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in every barber shop.

Penalty.—Any person or persons contravening any of the provisions of these Regulations, shall incur the penalties prescribed by The Public Health Act.

Any person or persons refusing to comply with these Regulations shall, on recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, have his license revoked.

(2) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that the date for compliance with Section 12 (a) of the Regulations respecting the manufacture of non-intoxicating beverages, distilled and mineral water, and the manufacture of syrup, wine and brewed beer, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor under date of the 15th day of October, A.D. 1924, be extended from June 1st, 1927, to June 1st, 1928.

The revised section to read as follows:-

"(12) (a) Containers:—In order to facilitate inspection, it is recommended that manufacturers standardize containers containing a clear glass, which through the use of reflected light will indicate the presence of foreign matter or films on their surfaces. The use of small mouth stoneware, crock and other opaque containers for beverages is extremely unsatisfactory on sanitary grounds and their use is hereby prohibited on and after June 1st, 1928. Kegs and barrel containers should be so supplied with bungs that the interiors can be readily sighted and steam readily applied for sterilization."

Certified,

C. F. BULMER, Clerk, Executive Council.

(3) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that Section 7 of the Rules and Regulations Relating to Registration of Nurses, be amended by deleting the title of the aforesaid Section 7 and by substituting therefor the words "Registration by Reciprocity or Waiver," and also by deleting the word "Five" in the first line of said section and substituting therefor the word "Ten." and also by adding after the word "Registration" the words "by Reciprocity or Waiver." Section 7 shall then read as follows: "The fee for Registration by reciprocity or waiver shall be Ten Dollars."

Certified.

C. F. BULMER, Clerk, Executive Council.

(4) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 27th DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable G. H. Ferguson, Acting Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying certificate and paster for use by undertakers in Ontario, for the transportation, within the Province of Ontario, of dead bodies of persons who have not died from any of the diseases specified thereon, be approved by Your Honour.

Certified,

C. F. BULMER, Clerk, Executive Council.

## CERTIFICATE AND PASTER FOR USE BY UNDERTAKERS IN ONTARIO

I hereby certify that the dead body encased l	herein is the remains of
	(if a minor
give the parents' names also)	
consigned to	in the County
consigned toof	
atof	
It is further certified that the body of the perscarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, croup, bubonic plagitis, or epidemic anterior poliomyciitis, and that the in accordance with the requirements of the Public made thereunder and in accordance with all other respect to the burial and transportation of the dead a one of the diseases prohibited for transportation und Extracts from Medical Certificate of Death.  Name of attending physician	gue, cholera, epidemic cerebro-spinal menin- e remains have been prepared by me strictly Health Act of Ontario, of the Regulations statutory enactments or regulations with and that the disease certified to herein is not
A.11	
Address	
Age	
Place of death	
Date of death	
Cause of death	
	SignedUndertaker
	Undertaker
	License No
	Address

(5) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE ——— DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that the collection of the usual fee in connection with the search of birth, marriage and death records be waived in investigations respecting illegitimacy conducted by the Infants' Home located at 34 Grosvenor Street in the City of Toronto.

Certified.

C. F. BULMER, Clerk, Executive Council.

(6) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE  $7\tau H$  DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable G. H. Ferguson, Acting Minister of Health and Labour, the Committee of Council advise that the following change be made in charges for service supplied by the Registrar-General's Branch, Department of Health, Province of Ontario:

(1) That no charge be made for,—

(a) Search of the records and issue of letter form containing name, date and place of birth required by any of the branches of the Children's Aid Society for their purposes.

Certified,

C. F. BULMER, Clerk, Executive Council. During the year Dr. W. J. Bell, Deputy Minister of Health, was appointed Deputy Registrar-General by Order-in-Council. Dr. John T. Phair was appointed Director of the Child Hygiene Division of the Department. Miss Mary Power was transferred from the directorship of the Child Hygiene Division to the directorship of Division of Public Health Education. Dr. Harold Keith Box was appointed Honorary Consultant in Oral Hygiene to the Department of Health. Dr. A. L. McKay was appointed epidemiologist to the Department. Dr. J. W. S. McCullough was appointed Chief Health Inspector, and Dr. Adam H. Wright, formerly Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, was appointed Associate in Public Health Education.

During the year out of an expenditure of \$682,080.65, the Department distributed \$152,043.13 in free biological products and insulin.

During the year a complete system of accounting in the Department of Health was introduced, on our request, by the Audit Office, so that our own accountant can give us an accurate statement of our appropriation, expenditure, revenue and balance. The accounts kept in our office are now checked and audited monthly so that any discrepancies that may occur are located promptly and adjusted.

During the year the laboratory programme of the Department was carefully studied and certain readjustments, suggested on the grounds of economy, expenditure and production, were effected. The branch laboratory at Owen Sound was closed. The laboratories at Sault Ste. Marie and Peterboro, formerly operated, maintained and solely financed by the Department of Health, have now been put on a basis whereby the Department of Health still retains control and direction, but contributes only \$2,000 per year towards salaries and \$500 toward equipment in each case. This readjustment will mean an annual saving to the Department of approximately \$10,000, without in any way interfering with the efficiency of the service rendered by the laboratories in question. The economic reason for effecting the changes outlined above was only that it was felt that in cases where the service was very largely a service to a local municipality, the local municipality should contribute materially toward the cost of that service and, as in the case of the Owen Sound branch laboratory, where the per specimen cost was extremely high, it was considered by the Department economic folly to perpetuate it.

Communicable disease control during the past year has been specially stressed, and immunization, particularly against diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever, has been promoted in local municipalities through the special activity of the District Officers of Health, in co-operation with the local Health Officers.

The Sanitary Engineering Division has contributed their quota by their regular supervision of the water supplies and although we have had a higher typhoid rate this year than we have had for some few years back, it was largely the result of two outbreaks—one through water at Kingsville and one through milk at Chatham. The outbreak of water origin at Kingsville was due to an unfortunate accident in which the intake pipe was broken and, on account of the break, shallow water close to the shore, heavily polluted, was admitted to the settling basin, the pollution being of such a highly foreign nature that the filters were not able to remove it. Prompt introduction of chlorination stopped the outbreak very definitely.

At Chatham we had a typhoid outbreak of milk origin. The location of a carrier among the producers and a defect in a pasteurization plant, both of which were promptly taken care of, effectively and very definitely stopped this outbreak.

In each of these instances, no further cases were added to the number who came down at the first onset of the epidemic, excepting six secondary cases in Kingsville and five in Chatham. During the incubation period those already infected developed the disease but no new primary infections occurred.

It is interesting to note in connection with our situation in relation to typhoid that an embargo on milk was declared against the Province of Ontario twice during the past year by the United States authorities. First, in connection with the Montreal outbreak, an embargo was declared covering an area within a radius of two hundred miles around the City of Montreal. This was a very difficult matter to handle because, in addition to the embargo placed by Washington, a second embargo was placed by the City of New York, Eastern Ontario's most important customer for milk and dairy products. In the second instance, the City of Detroit declared an embargo against milk from Western Ontario.

In each case, representations by the Department of Health on behalf of the Province resulted in a very prompt withdrawal of the prohibitory order and a comparatively short interruption to the trade.

In connection with these prohibitory orders effecting an embargo, it is important to point out that health conditions carry a very great weight in relation to certain aspects of our foreign trade. Within our own community we, of course, realize the tremendous importance of community health and also of personal health, but it is only when such an occurrence as the placing of an embargo for health reasons takes place that the economic importance of health in relation to trade is brought forcibly to our attention.

An interesting feature of an extension of public health work in the practice of preventive medicine to industry constitutes an experiment that is being carried on this year, by which the Department is undertaking full control of the silicosis problem in the Sudbury area by agreement with the International Nickel and the Mond Nickel companies. For this purpose we have delegated Dr. A. E. Morgan, of the staff of the Department of Health, and Mr. Waite, an X-ray technician, and have engaged an office in Sudbury and equipped the office with full X-ray facilities, also the necessary filing and clerical equipment.

It is too soon to express any opinion as to the progress of this work but the companies interested have expressed themselves as satisfied with the arrangement and the manner of carrying it out.

In June, 1927, the Department moved from the quarters they formerly occupied in Spadina House to the new East Block, and now very excellent office accommodation is afforded this Department. I would particularly like to mention the accommodation for the Public Health Laboratories. The arrangement, equipment and the design of these laboratories are a very great credit to the Government and to the architectural staff who designed the building.

A detailed statement of the work of the Department, submitted by the heads of the various branches, follows.

## DIVISION OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES J. W. HUNT, M.B., Acting Director

I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done by the Division of Preventable Diseases for the year ending December 31st, 1927.

## I. EPIDEMIOLOGY

(a) Trips.
Sixty-nine trips were made during the year in connection with communicable disease control.
(b) Communicable Diseases.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE

	192	:7	192	1926	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Cerebro-Spinal meningitis	39	25	37	23	
Chancroid	36	0	11	0	
Chickenpox	8,401	0	7,787	0	
Diphtheria	3.346	205	2.818	179	
Encephalitis.	16	12	21	16	
Gonorrhoea	1.758	-0	1.539	0	
Influenza	179	156	0	388	
German measles.	4,214	4	3,223	0	
Measles	13,405	19	18,420	42	
Mumps	5.035	0	1,784	0	
Poliomyelitis	51	15	71	6	
Pneumonia	160	1,488	0	2,169	
Scarlet fever	6,289	42	5,640	38	
Septic sore throat.	32	1	18	1	
Smallpox	1,523	2	706	3	
Syphilis.	1,440	6	1,256	0	
Tuberculosis	1.534	732	1,660	821	
Typhoid Fever	867		581	32	
Whooping cough	3,526*		3,679	67	
Contagious jaundice.	6	1	0,0.7	0	
Actinomycosis	3	$\bar{2}$	Ů.	Õ	
Diarrhoea	13	4	0	Ő	
Conjunctivitis acute infections.	1	Õ	Ŏ	Ŏ	
Dysentry	ŝ	22	Ŏ	ŏ	
Erysipelas.	9	1	ŏ	ŏ	
Endiocarditis	Ó	ī	0	Õ	
Puerperal septicaemia.	ŏ	5	0	Ŏ	
Rabies	1	Õ	0	Ů.	
Paratyphoid fever.	1	Ö	0	0	
Tetanus.	2	Ŏ	0	0	
Goitre.	3	3	- 0	0	
Pellagra	0	1	0	ů.	

## (c) Biological Products.

	Cost
Smallpox vaccine	\$12,547.78
Diphtheria toxoid (individual)	3,301.00
" (6 persons)	3,550.80
" " (12 persons)	7,090.00
Schick test outfits	731.80
Diphtheria antitoxin units	41.042.82
Diphtheria antitoxin syringes.	2,278.00
Tetanus antitoxin units.	9,292.05
" syringes	219.80
" outfits	54 00
Scarlet fever toxin (1 person)	1.943.10
" " " (6 persons)	1.588.00
" " (6 persons)	943 20
Scarlet fever antitoxin.	4,129,20
	19,543.50
" " Carringer	21 40
" syringes	21.40

Anti-meningitis serum.  " intra-spinal outfits.  Pasteur treatments.  " syringes.  Insulin.	\$1,497.00 45.90 831.50 177.40 47,477.00
Cost Biological Products	\$110,828.25 2,747.85
Net cost	108,080.00 47,477.00
	\$155,557.40
II. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	
(1) Distribution of V.D. Supplies.	
(a) Diarsenol—	<b>C</b> .
Size No. of Ampoules	Cost \$86.53
0.2	232.89
0.4	328.00
0.6	531.96
2.0	2,131.20
7,502	\$3,310.58
(b) Mercury Salicylate—	
Size No. of Ampoules 1 gr	319.01
5 gr801	122.55
(c) Bismuth Hydrate—	
Size No. of Ampoules	268.37
2 gr	210.80
10 8	
(d) Sodium Hydroxide— No. of ounces	24.92
(e) Distilled Water— No. of ounces. 21,812	185.40
(f) Outfits 5	30.00
(g) Silver Nitrate— No. of Ampoules	1,059.42
Total cost	\$5,531.05
(2) Clinics (Seventeen).	
No. of patients treated.       7,872         No. of new admissions.       4,413         No. of treatments given.       110,195	3
(3) Cost of V.D. Control  V.D. supplies distributed.  Treatment in clinics.  Salaries to clinics.  Department clinics.	20,000.00
Totai cashFederal grant	\$77,774.55 32,425.92
Cost to Ontario	\$45,348.63
III. Social Service	
The following is a summary of the work done by the Social Service Nurse:—	
Outside places visited	3

5,437 

### IV. Tuberculosis

(a) During 1927 twenty-four centres visited by the Travelling Diagnostic Clinic for diseases of the lungs, namely, Smith's Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Rockland, Owen Sound, Sarnia, Oshawa, Cornwall, Picton, Perth, Hawkesbury, Kenora, Port Arthur, Fort William, Parry Sound, Smooth Rock Falls, Kapuskasing, Stratford, Belleville, North Bay, Collingwood, Goderich, Renfrew, Pembroke and Sudbury. In fourteen of these centres it was the second visit of the clinic and to one the third visit. Eight centres were visited for the first time. In all 1,483 cases were examined. Over ninety per cent. of the physicians in these towns and cities have referred cases.

It is apparent to the staff that on the second visit of the clinic the cases appear to have been more carefully selected than during the first visit. Physicians are taking a more active interest in all types of lung disease. The public appear to be losing their fear of the stigma of tuberculosis.

Twenty centres have been organized for an annual service. Approximately forty other centres have been visited, but it is impossible with the present staff to repeat the clinics within two years.

In April, Dr. D. G. Wilson joined the staff. The Department is fortunate in securing his services. He has had Saranac Lake training and has been associated with the Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, for seven years.

### INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

J. G. CUNNINGHAM, B.A., M.B., D.P.H., Director

The essential elements of preventive medicine can be most rapidly and successfully applied to groups in the community. Industry is therefore in a very favourable position in this respect and begins to realize it.

Characteristically, industry makes a start by taking stock of its resources—physical and mental. There has been more enquiry regarding physical examination among employees and more plants have instituted this procedure during the

past year than in any of the eight years previous.

The examination is of immediate importance for all concerned but its ultimate effects are of much more consequence. This work cannot be carried on without improving upon the casual relationship which so often exists between industry and the physician—a relationship which gives industry none of the benefits of preventive medicine and gives the physician no opportunity to appreciate the needs of industry in this respect. This recent and closer relationship when in operation has greatly improved the experience with sickness and accident. Steadily rising compensation costs with much greater but less apparent sickness costs will bring increasingly rapid adoption of the proven means at our hand for reducing this load of waste in man-power and money.

The Division has continued to publish material in trade and technical papers dealing with the different aspects of health conservation in industry, stressing the fact that the library, laboratory and clinical facilities of the Division

are available to help industrial groups to help themselves.

Of the occupational poisons, many produce great inconvenience and loss without being dangerous to life, and a considerable variety of these have been referred for advice in their control but lead and silicosis, both disastrous in their effects on health, have received most attention.

Accumulating experience, the result of a co-operative arrangement between certain physicians in lead plants and the Division's clinical and chemical staff, points more and more to basophilic stipling of red blood corpuscles as a valuable practical indicator of the effect of lead inhalation before actual disability

supervenes.

Silicosis has been studied further among hard-rock miners and granite cutters. A number of isolated cases have been observed among workers in other industries exposed to silica dust. The absence of similar effects has been noted among many workers examined after a number of years' exposure to dust containing little or no silica. This corresponds with other experience but is extremely important because of the rapidly fatal termination in silicosis where tuberculosis supervenes. Some cases have been studied at autopsy to throw further light on what may be called "atypical manifestations of the disease." The results of these examinations have been described.

Caisson disease has decreased markedly in frequency and severity in spite of considerable increase in the amount of work done in the Province under compressed air. With the help of suitable recording decompression gauges developed in co-operation with the Labour Department and placed on all locks including medical locks, some study is being made of mild cases of "bends" which occur among certain men who have observed the ordinary precautions while at this kind of work.

Determinations have been made of the amount of cyanide released to the air in plating rooms. They show that under all conditions of process which could be anticipated, the amounts are well below the line affecting health.

By arrangement with the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour, the Division's chemist has made chemical determinations such as the amount of lead in air and analysis of substances submitted. These findings interpreted in terms of their effect on health of workers are used by the Factory Inspection Branch as a basis for improvement if such is necessary. The experience of Inspectors in this Branch is of great value and every encouragement should be given to a closer working arrangement between this field force and the study by the Division of the more widespread problems presented by industry in their effect on health.

Ventilation, a subject of broad application, has claimed attention. Reports of work done to determine conditions in two large paper mills in Ontario and in two schools in Hamilton have been written. The subject presents many difficult questions and more work must be done but there emerge two or three main considerations at present. Work under conditions of high temperature and humidity produces circulatory changes which are not normal and is associated with a considerable increase in deaths from respiratory diseases. Under these conditions, temperature alone does not give a true indication as to what exists with reference to the effects of environmental air on the body. All known appliances for measuring these air conditions have been used in the work here. In schools, humidity and velocity are shown to be relatively constant so that temperature alone is sufficient as a guide to ventilation control. The temperature in schools is ordinarily too high. It should be about 68° F. and the recording thermometer is suggested as a check on conditions which will result in their improvement if the record is used.

Many of these problems require research from the standpoint of the prevention of disability because knowledge of the presence of abnormal effects and inability to work so often synchronize, e.g., the influence of bad ventilation conditions on the amount of respiratory disease—the effect of small doses of carbon monoxide received daily—the measurable effects, if any, of volatile substances commonly used in spray painting. Granted exposure to poisons like lead and benzol frequently cannot be entirely eliminated, when should the worker be removed from exposure and when allowed to return? Why does silica of all dusts stand alone in its damaging effects? Here and there some work is being done on one or two of these problems but much more work is required not alone in the laboratory but in the field as well. The Division has accumulated a fair amount of valuable field data which should be supplemented to obtain the maximum benefit from it. The facilities are limited but the number of plant physicians who are in a position to record their observations upon the same well individuals over long periods of time is also limited so that first industry and then the community at large is the loser.

As previously indicated, this latter situation is improving but it extends beyond research to the application of what is now known for the control of disability. The situation in Northern Ontario where direct Government supervision was invoked because of sparse population presents a striking contrast to the remainder of the Province in the relation of the physician to industry. There, the physician is under contract to the employer for medical services to workmen and supervision of conditions affecting health. The interests of employer, employee and physician closely coincide. The physician has access to the plant and to the men and is part of the plant organization with some conception of the viewpoint of both employer and employee. Without suggesting that this particular system be extended, it is obvious that some more direct arrangement must exist between industry and the physician before any appreciable improvement can take place in either sickness or accident costs.

### CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Eleventh Annual Report showing work performed during the year 1927.

The year just closed has been remarkable in that no serious epidemics have occurred throughout Northern Ontario. It is true there have been sharp outbreaks in the Kirkland Lake mining area and in the Chapleau district, and also upon the Indian Reserve near Blind River, but outside of the expenditure of time involved in supervising these areas coupled with the liberal use of prophylactic vaccines there was very little cost either in lives lost or money expended.

We have during the year broadened out the scope of our sanitary service particularly in the districts of Cochrane, Sudbury and Fort William and are now spending a great deal of time assisting the district officers and the local health organizations. We find this work particularly pleasant and profitable and much appreciated by the municipalities; that this added field should be profitable to the department goes without saying, and by demonstrating to the local Inspector and his Board how the problem of the municipal milk supply, the scavenging question, how to negotiate a satisfactory plumbing ordinance and such other matters have been successfully dealt with elsewhere a real service can be rendered.

The market demands for the products of our forests seems to have been slightly greater than that of last year but is still far below normal. The number of companies operating was 128, the total number of camps used was 504 and the number of men employed 24,516.

In addition we also have the following industries situated in the Unorganized Territory:

107 Mining camps	employing	6,150	men
187 Construction camps, including road camp	66	8,524	44
46 Saw mills and paper mills	66	5,520	66
9 Fishing stations	66	375	"
1 Stone quarry		150	"

It will be seen therefore we have a grand total of 45,235 men employed in the 854 industrial establishments throughout Northern Ontario. All of this work has been largely covered by contract so that there is in each instance a qualified physician either upon the ground or close by. Each of these companies have filed with the Department a signed copy of Medical Agreement with a physician and have also forwarded the regular annual statement showing the character and extent of the work to be carried on.

The total number of monthly reports received from these physicians during the year is 839 together with 251 sketches of new camps. The total number of camp inspections made by your staff of inspectors was 589 which, together with inspections made by company physicians for this class of work, gives us an increased total of 1,428.

This, added to the various other inspections made which include mining camps and a host of small towns scattered through the North, together with the examination of dairies, rural schools, summer resorts, etc., further augments the total visits made to a grand total of 1,727, the greatest year within my knowledge.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Our case records for communicable disease again shows a slight increase on the previous year during which we had thirty-six cases with two deaths.

Our statistics this year comprise the following:

Typhoid fever		with one (1) death
Smallpox	24 cases v	with no (0) deaths
Scarlet fever	6 cases 1	with two (2) deaths
Diphtheria	1 case v	with no (0) deaths
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1 case v	with one (1) death
Total		4 deaths

Without exception, these cases were imported into the woods during the fall season when men are arriving in camp from the four corners of the country and invariably come down with the disease during the first two weeks in camp.

The typhoid occurred at Bonheur, Gowganda, Connaught and near Mattawa. The smallpox occurred at Smoky Falls, Golden Valley, Indian Reserve at Blind River, Chapleau and Kirkland Lake district.

The scarlet fever occurred near Blind River on the Mississagi River, the original case being imported from Quebec.

The case of spinal meningitis, which is the first case of the disease to make its appearance among our northern industries, occurred at Crilly, upon the construction work of Backus-Brooks Company.

While these outbreaks gave us considerable trouble, the control was accomplished without undue expense and without much interference to the industries concerned.

As already mentioned in this report, the routine examination of camps, mines, construction companies and such other industries as are operating in the North goes forward without any particular hitch, and the fact that complaints are extremely few should speak volumes for the service; we intend, therefore, to concentrate during the next year or two upon medical service. Each of our Inspectors make mention that this is the one weak link at present, and attempts will therefore be made simultaneously throughout each of the five districts to bring the captains of industry and the physicians together looking towards a series of frank discussions as to how the medical profession can better serve industry and its employees. From our years of experience on this subject we hope to at least help to introduce the question from a new angle, firmly believing that the physicians of to-day are not accepting their full responsibility in the matter of industrial economics as related to lost time through sickness and accident.

It is, for example, our firm conviction that some new basis other than the system at present in use in paying for accident disability must be inaugurated. It is not reasonable to suppose the industrial physician can possibly enthuse over and strive with every means in his power to reduce accident cost, since in so doing he is limiting his own annual earnings from this source; we have ample proof that the industrial doctor who is in perfect accord with his company management, and who is given full power to deal with the accident question, can and actually has reduced the severity of accidents 50 per cent., while the number of accident cases or frequency actually remained the same as during the preceding years when the cost was high. We therefore believe that if some means are found wherein the physician will not have to depend upon accident fees for part of his livelihood, a substantial reduction in accident cost will be forthcoming almost at once.

Our obligation with respect to the mitigation of infected wounds we find easy to discharge, but this item also depends to a large extent upon some change in policy as is mentioned in the foregoing. We believe there is to be another general rise in compensation rating and as this has been almost an annual event it would appear reasonable that some drastic action would require to be taken since high compensation cost usually indicates wastage in the manpower of the Province, and an increase in the number of permanent disability cases, and as such adds to the overhead production costs, thus providing a serious handicap in selling our goods in a world market.

The appointment of Mr. A. L. Smith, which took place in December, was for the purpose of administering that section of territory lying south of the Canada Atlantic Railway and including part of the districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka and part of the Counties of Haliburton, Victoria, Peterborough Hastings, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew. It is expected that in addition to giving assistance to the district officers in this area, much good can be accomplished in supervising the small industries situated therein. Our first survey of this territory indicated the need and the wisdom of such an appointment.

Much has been accomplished during the year in assisting local Boards of Health with respect to the sanitary production of milk. Each of your Inspectors, notably at Fort William and Cochrane, have spent a great deal of time serving the local medical officer in this regard. We feel, therefore, it is encouraging that municipal councils should request the services of your Inspectors, and also believe the Department should demonstrate wherever possible. The writer has accepted many invitations to speak on the various services offered by the Department, notably with respect to the milk supply and also upon industrial economics.

It is believed, therefore, the year just closed has been one of progress. I desire to thank all those who have assisted in making the writing of this report possible.

## DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE J. T. PHAIR, M.B., D.P.H., Director

The activities of the Division are intimately associated with all that directly, or indirectly, affects child health. This, of necessity, presumes an interest in the physical status of the expectant mother. Unfortunately, the activities of the Division in the lowering of the high infant death rate from pre-natal causes, and the lessening of maternal deaths from child-birth are handicapped by the many factors that go to make these conditions possible. Much has been done, however, particularly by the members of the nursing staff, wherever employed, to bring to the attention of the group affected the necessity for adequate care and medical supervision during the months of pregnancy.

The medical staff of the Division, made up as it is of three physicians including the Director, has been chiefly occupied with the conduct of diagnostic clinics for infants and pre-school age children; the examination of school-age children, and the supervision of the School Health Service in centres in which such a programme is permanently operated. The diagnostic medical service referred to is largely carried on in collaboration with the work of the nursing staff in the northern portion of the Province. Special clinics for younger children were held during the year in twenty-two centres and some 2,100 children were examined.

The Division still co-operates with the staff of the Inspector of auxiliary classes of the Department of Education in the examination of children of below normal mentality. There are 101 centres in the Province operating a full-time School Health Service, to all of which a friendly visit has been paid during the year by some member of the staff.

It is almost impossible to gauge the results of the work of the nurses definitely employed in the northern section of the Province. It is difficult to estimate the effectiveness of the work, or measure its permanent value by any easily interpreted standard. When we realize the extent of the area each nurse is attempting to serve, the distance between the homes, the seasonal difficulties, and the financial condition of the struggling homesteader with a family of growing children, the distance from medical service and nursing care, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the advice of the staff as to the need for physical corrections is so often put into effect.

One of the greatest accomplishments of the Division of Child Hygiene in Northern Ontario is the change created in the minds of the rural people towards the whole programme of disease prevention and health promotion. If the nurse can teach the ordinary simple rules of healthy living to the families in the district in which she is operating, and gradually see these rules put into daily practice much that is worth while will have been accomplished.

The Provincial Public Health Nurses visit the rural homes in the summer season; inspect the children in rural schools in the spring and autumn, whenever the weather permits. During the winter, they undertake generalized public health nursing in the smaller towns. The results that have been noted when the yearly visit is made would seem to justify the expenditure of time, money and energy necessary to carry out this programme. Each home is visited, and the health problems of every member are discussed in a friendly, helpful way.

The parents are particularly interested in the thorough inspection of the younger children, and in many instances have made real sacrifices to obtain the necessary medical advice or treatment for such of these children as are adjudged to be below normal.

The co-operation of the various Service Clubs, the Junior Red Cross, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, the Shriners' Hospital in Winnipeg, and the McKellar Hospital in Fort William, have made it possible to have defects corrected, which otherwise might never have received the necessary attention.

During the year 26,061 visits were made to settlers' homes. A large percentage of these visits were definitely associated with infant and pre-school children, and expectant mothers.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-two classroom inspections were performed, and 23,355 pupils were inspected, together with 12,549 who were given a complete physical inspection, either at home or in the school. The following figures give some idea of the results:

3,101 children were found to be vaccinated.

15,917 physical defects, including decayed permanent teeth were found.

3,079 defects previously noted were found to have been corrected.

In 631 cases the nurse gave some nursing care.

Thirty-six Little Mothers' Leagues were held, with a total attendance of 837.

During the year the activities of the Division have been carried on in seventy-three towns and 103 townships.

Two interesting observations are the result of the reported activities of the field staff. First, it would seem that the problem of infant feeding has been materially reduced in that portion of the Province in which they are engaged, for the very good reason that a very large percentage of the mothers breast-feed their infants. The nurses have at all times encouraged the continuance of this desirable practice.

Owing to its geographical position, and the isolation of the individual family, conditions regarding the diet of the pre-school age child are probably slightly worse in this section than they are in the balance of the Province. The child between the ages of 1-5 years is given food quite unsuited to his needs. However, an interest in this subject has been evidenced and improvement in the feeding of this group has been noted in the areas in which the Provincial nursing staff has been operating.

The number of requests to visit prenatal cases is rapidly increasing. These prospective mothers, isolated as they are from medical and nursing care and advice, welcome the nurses and eagerly discuss their problems with them.

The field staff have during the year rendered very real assistance to both local and district medical officers in their efforts to control communicable disease, particularly in those centres where such disease was epidemic. Much help was also given in the administration of diphtheria toxoid, vaccination against small-pox and typhoid fever, and other preventive measures in various parts of the Province.

It is hoped during the coming year that further advantage will be taken of the legislation enacted during 1927, which makes possible the combination of rural or urban municipalities for the purpose of employing public health nurses.

## DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING A. E. Berry, M.A.Sc., C.E., Ph.D., Director

A review of the work undertaken by the Division of Sanitary Engineering in 1927 shows a considerable increase. This has resulted through a continuation of the general activities together with additional work on tourist camps, summer resorts and milk supplies, along with requests for information and assistance by the public and by municipalities in connection with problems of sanitation.

The attached Table No. 1 indicates the extent of municipal work in connection with waterworks and sewerage systems throughout the Province. This shows the number of approvals issued by the Department during the year and the estimated costs of the works undertaken.

During the year a continued close supervision has been maintained over the waterworks treatment plants in the Province. There are now in operation 140 chlorination installations. Of this number only eleven are of the old bleach equipment. Ontario municipalities have rapidly adopted the liquid machines and with very good satisfaction. All of these plants have been inspected by the Division's Engineers, and assistance given to the operators. The Department also provides free of charge ortho-tolidin and colour standards to the various waterworks plants for use in checking chlorine dosages. This effects a very material saving to the municipalities, and also ensures that a uniform product is available. This inspection service has brought to light many cases of improper operation in which the dosage of chlorine was incorrect or the machines not functioning properly. Approximately 27 per cent. of the inspections indicated that adjustments were required. This continues to appear as a very necessary service.

New chlorination plants were installed during the year at:

Aurora	Belle River	Gravenhurst	Morrisburg	Smoky Falls
(St. Andrew's College)	Bolton Camp	Hamilton	Larchwood	Owen Sound
Atikokan	Dryden [,]	Kingsville	(Treadwell-Yukon)	Rouge Hills

## Replacements were also made at the following:

Brantford	Crystal Beach	New Toronto	Sault Ste. Marie	Whitby
Elsas	Meaford	Port Hope	Tecumseh	Windsor
Kirkland Lake	Merritton	R.M.C., Kingston	Wallaceburg	

Fifty-two per cent. of all municipal domestic water supplies in the Province are now chlorinated, and approximately 76 per cent. of the total quantity of water used for domestic purposes is chlorinated.

New filtration plants were established in 1927 at Merritton and Thorold, whereas a complete new waterworks system was installed at Blenheim.

The ever-increasing number of water treatment plants in the Province points to the necessity of providing some means of instruction and training for the operators. There is at present little opportunity, other than in his own plant, for the operator to familiarize himself with water supply and treatment practice. It is true there are conventions of waterworks men, which he may attend, but

for the most part the papers offered are not intended as an instructional course in the fundamentals of the science. The operator is desirous of learning how best to secure maximum efficiencies from his plant, and at the same time to qualify himself for bettering his position.

Sewerage and sewage disposal in the Province is proceeding fairly rapidly. There are now seventeen activated sludge plants functioning in municipalities in addition to a number of institutional plants of the same type. This method is proving successful although the problem of sludge disposal has occasioned some difficulties at the larger plants. There is now a definite tendency towards the installation of digestion equipment in connection with this problem.

## SANITARY SURVEYS

Sanitary surveys were completed in the following twenty-four places, namely:

Amherstburg	Dutton	Highgate	Ridgetown
Beaverton	Essex	Jackson's Point	Stirling
Belle River	Gravenshurst	Jarvis	Wheatley
Delhi	Hagersville	Leamington	West Lorne
Hastings	Mount Hamilton	Niagara Boulevard	Norwich
Omemee	Port Carling	Port Dover	Rodney

This makes in all a total of 202 municipalities which have been surveyed in this way. The majority of the more important municipalities have now been taken care of, and very valuable information secured both for the municipalities and for this Department.

## TOURIST CAMPS AND RECREATIONAL SANITATION

As in the previous year, inspections were made of all tourist camps and refreshment booths. While these were not licensed or prohibited in any way from operating, certificates of approval were given to those which met the standards adopted by the Department. In the past year inspections were made of 418 camps of which sixty-five were approved. Eight hundred and fifty-five refreshment booths were visited and certificates given to eighty-two. It is too evident that only a very small portion of these camps and booths meet the Department's standards. In places where competition is not a factor there is little incentive to secure the approval banner, and many of these are so unsanitary as to merit little if any patronage. If these are to be maintained in reasonable condition it is essential that some means must be adopted which will require the owners or operators to either meet definite standards or to refuse them the right of catering to the public. The tourist traffic is continually growing in Ontario and merits strict consideration of the accommodation offered the travelling public.

Two somewhat serious typhoid fever epidemics occurred during the year—one at Kingsville and the other at Chatham. Approximately fifty cases developed at the former, and over 100 at the latter. The Kingsville outbreak was apparently due to a break in the intake pipe with a consequent overloading of the filters. At Chatham the cases were on the one milk route, and developed very rapidly. The pasteurizing equipment at this plant was found to be very defective.

### Survey of Pasteurizing Plants

The defective design which has been found in so many pasteurizing plants led the Department to undertake a survey of all these in the Province. The various plants were examined and advice given to the dairyman as to how to improve his equipment. In practically every instance defective apparatus was found, and in order to assure that milk is properly pasteurized it is essential that a greater control be maintained over these plants. Equipment is purchased with the belief that it is the best, and it is most discouraging for the dairyman to discover that in reality he has secured an apparatus which is not safe nor foolproof in any way.

#### CERTIFICATES ISSUED RE SEWER EXTENSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1927

Municipality	Certificates	Extensions	Disposal	New
	issued		*	
Belleville	2	\$36,412.75		
Brantford	1	22,145.47		
Bridgeburg	2	4,042.75		
Carlteon Place	1 1	31,449.00		
Chippawa	i	6,981.77		
Cornwall Twp	1	1,116.50		
Crystal Beach	5	12,680.00		
	2	54,660.00		
Oryden				
Qunnville	2	4,067.75		
Eastview	2	1,999.36		
East York	4	27,256.11		
Elmira	3	839.24		
Englehart	1	1,655.00		
Etobicoke Twp	3	10,840.00		
Ford City	2	14,904.65		
Forest Hill	4			\$495,520.00
Fort Erie	13	58,026.08		
Fort Frances	1	5,350.35		
Fort William	5	7,777.13		
Gananoque	1	17,324.21		
Hamilton	9	97,013.83		
Kapuskasing	2	111,751.62		
Kingsville	ī	4,051.91		
Kingston	î	1,991.73		
Kitchener	2	31,966.10		
	1	66,255.00		
LeamingtonLeaside	1 1	35,670.00		
Lindsay	1	2,315.00		
	1			
London	11	174,697.10		
Midland	2	12,786.24		
Mimico	4	25,098.00		
Napanee	3	13,951.00		
New Toronto	5	48,885.00		
Niagara Falls	8	14,753.20		
Orangeville	1	52,995.00	(Preliminary)	
Oshawa	5	70,327.75		
Ottawa	. 5	13,530.37		
Owen Sound	1	3,845.75		
Pembroke	. 2	604.00		
Perth	1	6,500.00		
Port Arthur	. 1	27,500.00		
Port Dover	1	250.00		
Preston	2	3,465.78		
Riverside	4	109,249.00		
St. Catharines	_	38,420.00		
St. Thomas	Ĩ	11,634.50		
Sandwich		727,890.35		

## CERTIFICATES ISSUED RE SEWER EXTENSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1927—Continued

Municipality	No. of Certificates issued	Extensions	Disposal	New
Sandwich East. Sandwich West. Sault Ste. Marie. Sarnia. Simcoe. Scarborough Township.	7 2 1 1 1 1 4	\$127,334.99 37,670.72 6,822.50 1,056.00 15,600.00 45,425.27		620,000.00
Smith's Falls Stamford Township Spruce Falls Pulp & Paper Company. Stratford Sturgeon Falls	1 4	3,005.00 81,477.63 4,788.00 150.00	1,425.00 2,000.00	(Preliminary)
Sudbury . Swansea . Teck Township . Timmins . Toronto .	1 2 1 1 46	8,214.25 20,000.00 75,603.80 13,435.00 3,649,371.00		
Walkerville. Waterloo. Welland. Weston. Windsor. Woodbridge.	4 2 1 4 4 1	149,930.90 21,474.00 51,278.50 9,020.67 6,636.51	3,200.00	
Woodstock York Township Totals	3 19 251	1,968.50 633,687.56 \$6,990,079.15	\$6,625.00	

## CERTIFICATES ISSUED RE WATERMAIN EXTENSIONS, PURIFICATION, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1927

	1		1	
Municipality	No. of Certificates issued	Extensions	Purification	New
Belle River	1	\$14,000.00		
Blenheim				\$90,000.00
Boulevard Park Ltd., Bridgeburg	1			7,500.00
Brantford	1	81,130.75		
Carleton Place	1	10,551.00		
Cornwall	1	30,000.00		
Dryden	5	26,800.00 20,405.27		
East York	13	45,673.00		
Ford City	2	2,503.14		
Fergus	1 1	6,109.12		
Forest Hill	1 - 1	4,885.00		
Fort Erie	13	33,228.54		
Fort Frances	1	11,289.87		
Fort William	8	137,094.03		
Freeman Township	1 1	7,000.00		
Galt	1	3,007.07		
Gananoque	1 1	18,851.66 18,000.00		
Grantham Twp. (re St. Catharines		10,000.00		
Heights)	1	12,680.00		
Hamilton	7	12,577.39		
Hespeler	i	789.80		
Kapuskasing	1	111,646.90		
Keewatin	1	1,182.50		
Kingsville		26,000.00		
Kitchener		15,620.23		
LaSalle	1	55,455.29		
Leaside	1 1	22,725.00		
London	1	2,082.50 4,793.80		
Malden Township	1 1	5,000.00		
Merritton	1 7	3,000.00	70,000.00	
Midland	î	14,500.00		
Mimico	1	2,442.50		
New Toronto	2	6,614.45		
Niagara Falls		592,468.30		
North York		73,682.50		
Oshawa		46,485.30		
Pembroke	_	2,177.00 7,728.06		
Peterboro		50,000.00		
Port Colborne	1	7,826.00		
Port Credit.	1 - 1	2,877.00		
Port Dover	. 1	300.00		
Port Hope	. 1	1,256.50		
Richmond Hill		7,000.00		
Riverside		21,235.00		
St. Catharines		5,130.77		
Sandwich	5	38,946.63 41,548.35		
Sandwich East	1	194,604.53		
Sarnia		175,000.00		
Scarborough Township	1	32,211.10		
Simcoe		8,462.92		
Southampton	. 1			5,000.00
Stamford Township		5,484.05		
Stratford		712.00		
Sudbury		23,224.10	80,000.00	(Preliminary)
Thorold Township		47,000.00	40,000.00	(Fremmary)
Timmins		13,000.00	40,000.00	
	1 00	131,407.15		
Toronto	. 1 22	131,407.13		1

## CERTIFICATES ISSUED RE WATERMAIN EXTENSIONS, PURIFICATION, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1927—Continued

Municipality	No. of Certificates issued	Extensions	Purification	New		
WaterdownWaterford	1	\$15,000.00 2,497.11				
Waterloo. Weston.	1 1	2,743.20 1,500.00				
Windsor	1 1	53,000.00 3,700.00				
York Township	10	10,169.91 8,185.47				
" (Forest Hill)		1,134.13				
Totals	179	\$2,392,335.91	\$190,000.00	\$5,000.00		

#### **SUMMARY**

Re Waterworks:	Appli- cations	Estimated Cost
Extensions to existing system. Purification of water supplies. New systems.	. 3	\$2,392,335.91 190,000.00 5,000.00
Total	. 179	\$2,587,335.91
Re Sewerage: Extensions to existing systems. Treatment works. New sewerage systems.	. 3	\$6,990,079.15 6,625.00 1,115,520.00
Total	252	\$8,112,224.15

The total number of applications favourably reported upon re waterworks and sewerage for the year was 431, and involves an estimated expenditure of \$10,699,560.06.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S BRANCH S. J. Manchester, Director

During the year 1927 the Vital Statistics Branch registered through the channels provided by the Vital Statistics Act, that is the Division Registrars, over 127,000 births, marriages and deaths. These were all received, checked, indexed and filed for reference. Besides these registrations there were approximately 6,000 registered by declaration.

There were 42,573 official certificates issued. This was a considerable decrease compared with the previous year, being 15,000 fewer. The smaller number might be considered a favourable indication of the economic conditions of the country, the very large number of certificates issued the previous year being very largely for emigration purposes. The same is applicable to the large number issued this year but the decrease would indicate that there is not such an emigration of Canadian-born citizens going to the U.S.A. for the purpose of obtaining employment.

Approximately 50,000 searches were made during the year which included applications for official certificates, the balance of the searches being made for the purpose of proving Canadian birth for the Mothers' Allowance Commission, Federal Immigration Department, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Soldiers' Aid Commission, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Adoption of Children, etc.

The cash receipts of the Department during the year were \$69,587.98.

The Branch issues an annual statistical report of births, marriages and deaths which may be had on application.

## DIVISION OF DENTAL SERVICES

F. J. CONBOY, D.D.S., Director

The outstanding feature in connection with the activities of the Dental Branch of the Ontario Department of Health for the year 1927 was the travelling clinic, which was sent through some of the unorganized parts of the Province. For some considerable time health workers, operating in these districts, have reported that the people and especially the children living in Northern and some other parts of Ontario are suffering because of their inability to secure dental treatment. In many cases the people were located in a community that was several hundred miles distant from the nearest resident dentist and they could not afford the time and money needed to make the journey.

The work undertaken was of an experimental nature and extended over a period of three months. A dentist with a portable equipment went from place to place and performed the necessary dental operations for the people who could not secure treatment in the ordinary way. This travelling clinic was an unqualified success and all who possess a knowledge of the work done testify in the most enthusiastic manner of the benefits which the patients received.

This kind of dental service can now be considered of great value. The work should be continued and developed. It is imperative that these clinics should not interfere with the practice of resident dentists and in connection with all such services the local dentists should be consulted, and whenever possible they should be engaged to do the work.

The travelling clinic was followed by an educational campaign through Northern Ontario. The majority of the larger centres were visited and by the use of motion pictures and illustrated lectures, the importance of dental health and the means whereby mouth diseases may be prevented were brought to the attention of the people.

A careful study has been made during the year for the purpose of ascertaining the most efficient method of public dental health education. The hope for the future in combatting the disastrous results of dental disease lies in preventive dentistry. The work of prevention is largely educational and the public look to teachers, nurses, dentists, and physicians for instruction and guidance. The value of the public school teacher as a dental health worker has hitherto been under estimated. From the standpoint of opportunity and ability to impart knowledge and encourage the development of health habits, the teacher is in an ideal position to do most effective work. We are pleased to be able to report that arrangements have been made whereby teachers in training in Normal Schools will receive a course of lectures on preventive dentistry which will place them in a position to successfully undertake the task of protecting the mouth health of the children under their care.

Dental health is an individual matter and every citizen must accept personal responsibility in regard to its preservation. The greatest service this Department can render any citizen is to encourage him and make it easy for him to place himself under the care of a competent modern dentist. This we have been endeavouring to do by various kinds of publicity work and by encouraging young dentists to establish practices in some of the smaller places and thus make dental services available.

There are, however, quite a number of people who cannot provide dental treatment for themselves or for their children. They are those whose earning power is low or who, while getting an average wage, have to support a large family and consequently find that after paying for food, shelter and clothing they have nothing left. Dentistry is now recognized as a health essential and public dental clinics must be provided for people of this class.

In order to adequately meet the need several kinds of free or part-pay services should be organized. The regular school clinic, which supplies periodic dental inspection for all children and treatment for those who cannot pay fees, is needed in our urban communities. This clinic should provide facilities for caring for pre-school age children as well as the boys and girls who are attending school. In the smaller rural places the children could be sent to the resident dentists and in some areas the travelling clinic could be used. Adult citizens might receive instruction in dental health and treatment, when indicated, at Hospital Dental Departments. Such services could do most effective work by giving special attention to the mouth conditions of expectant mothers and in this way help reduce the maternity death rate. A social service investigation will restrict the advantages of the clinic to those entitled to assistance. Some means whereby workers in industry may be assisted in securing dental treatment should also be provided.

The people of the Province are greatly interested in mouth health. School Boards and municipal Boards of Health are quite willing to help support free clinics for those who cannot secure treatment from a family dentist. The dentists of the Province have offered their services gratuitously to man the services but as yet the work is being held back because these agencies can get no financial assistance from this Department. Grants are freely given to encourage School Boards, Boards of Health and hospitals to undertake almost all kinds of educational and health activities but there are no grants whatever for the purpose of assisting municipalities and hospital boards to establish dental clinics. Even small grants will enable the Department to organize efficient services in many parts of the Province.

We cannot conclude our report without making mention of the enthusiastic support which we have received from physicians, dentists, nurses, teachers and other agencies, organizations and individuals interested in the health, education and happiness of our citizens. Largely as a result of this co-operation we have been enabled to do most effective educational work but we are convinced that little progress can be made in the establishment of clinics until some financial assistance can be given.

## DIVISION OF LABORATORIES

C. M. ANDERSON, M.D., C.P.H., Director

I have the honour to submit the following report and tabulated statements of the work of the Public Health Laboratories for the year 1927.

The outstanding event of the past year was the move to our new quarters in the East Block. It is no exaggeration to say that the Ontario Government now maintains as complete a system of public health laboratories as will be found anywhere in the world.

## TABLE I.

Table showing number of specimens examined at the Main Laboratory and at the eight branch laboratories throughout the Province for the year 1927.

## TABLE II.

Table showing the total specimens examined at all laboratories during the years 1911, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Laboratory at	Year							
,	1911	1924	1925	1926	1927			
Toronto. London Ottawa. Kingston Fort William. Peterborough North Bay. Sault Ste. Marie. Owen Sound.		40,872 14,546 12,397 5,725 6,199 4,518 6,186 4,419 2,117	69,607 25,261 13,669 7,651 5,499 4,201 3,542 7,889 2,311	61,312 27,405 21,818 7,353 6,165 4,185 3,674 7,529 1,856	77,357 31,876 26,227 9,078 6,427 5,788 4,212 5,563 1,444			
Total	5,720	96,979	139,630	141,297	167,972			

From examination of the above tables the following will be noted:

1. That the total number of examinations made in the Public Health Laboratories during the past year was 167,972. Comparing the figures for 1927 with those of the previous years the steady increase in the volume of work is at once apparent (Table II).

2. That the total number of diagnostic outfits prepared by the staff of the Main Laboratory was 76,518. This number represents an increase of 14,167 outfits over the number prepared and distributed during the previous year.

3. That there was a definite increase in the volume of work at most of the Branch Laboratories.

A short summary of the activities of the different sections of the Division of Laboratories follows:

#### I. BACTERIOLOGY

## (a) Diphtheria:

As shown in Table I the laboratories examined 21,963 cultures from swabs taken from suspected cases of carriers of diphtheria. At the Central Laboratory on a number of days during the past year our bacteriologists were required to

examine over 300 cultures during the forenoon. These swabs would be taken in an attempt to locate a carrier among school children in one of the small towns in the Province. On all such cultures, found on microscopic examination to show the presence of diphtheria-like organisms, a virulence test was required in order to determine whether such organisms were true toxin-producing diphtheria bacilli. This entails a great deal of time and labour for the information which is usually gained as the result of such surveys.

The attempt to control diphtheria by swabbing the school population is a method which has already been tried out a sufficient number of times in different countries to prove conclusively that it is not an efficient method of controlling this dangerous disease. It only tells us the condition of the throats at the moment the swabs were applied. It doesn't require much stretch of the imagination to see how easy it would be to miss the dangerous carrier either by improper methods of swabbing or actual absence of the individual harbouring dangerous bacilli in the nose or throat.

We have in toxoid an immunizing agent which we know will protect the vast majority of those to whom it is administered. Physicians and health officers may have it for the asking.

## (b) Typhoid Diagnosis:

The results of all blood specimens received for the agglutination (Widal) reaction whether the laboratory result indicates typhoid or not are passed to the Division of Communicable Diseases immediately for their information. This practice we believe has been the means of recognizing some dangerous situations early enough to prevent an epidemic.

## Typhoid Carriers:

During the past year we obtained feces and urine specimens from thirty-seven persons recently (two to six weeks) recovered from typhoid fever. It was found that four persons or 10.8 per cent. of the group were discharging typhoid bacilli in their excreta.

The epidemiologist returned to the same town six months later and succeeded in obtaining thirty-two specimens from the same group of recovered persons and it was then found that two or 6.2 per cent. of the feces specimens contained living typhoid bacilli.

On the second visit it was found that some of the group had left town and a few refused to co-operate in supplying specimens for examination.

As any outbreak of typhoid fever must, in the final analysis, be traced to the typhoid carrier, the information gained by such surveys in our own Province should prove valuable in strengthening our regulations for the prevention of this disease.

## (c) Rabies:

The brains of twenty-nine animals were examined for Negri bodies of rabies. Six of these showed undoubted evidence of this dread disease.

The following tabulation shows the locations in the Province from which heads were received:

Date received	Shipped from	Laboratory findings				
T 10/1	11 *1.	D '''				
January 12th	Hamilton	Positive				
January 22nd February 5th	l oronto	Negative				
February 5th	Alexandria	Negative				
March 9th	Ancaster	Negative				
March 29th						
May 14th	Hamilton	Negative				
May 20th	Port Perry	Negative				
May 30th	Bowmanville	Negative				
June 1st	Campbellford	Negative				
June 7th	Toronto	Negative				
June 8th						
July 4th						
July 4th	Toronto					
	Comber					
August 3rd						
August 9th	Huntsville	Negative				
August 27th	Shelburne	Head decomposed, examination unsatisfactory				
September 8th						
September 14th	Windsor	Positive				
September 29th	Merlin	Positive				
October 15th	Alexandria	Positive				
October 20th						
November 11th						
	Navan					
November 29th	Sharbot Lake	Positive				
December 13th						

The Department now supplies the preventive treatments prepared by the method recommended by Sir David Semple. The vaccine is a phenolized brain emulsion and may be used up to six months from the date of preparation if it is kept in a refrigerator between 35° and 45° F.

Owing to the continued prevalence of this disease in the Province an additional bulletin, "The Prevention of Rabies Infection," was published in the December issue of the Canadian Public Health Journal and a number of reprints of this article were obtained and are now available for distribution.

## (d) Preparation of Bacterial Vaccines:

(1) Typhoid vaccine (Monovalent and T.A.B.).

During the past year the Central Laboratory prepared and distributed 7,536 10cc. vials of typhoid vaccine. This is an increase of 3,054 bottles over the total for previous year.

(2) Whooping Cough Vaccine.

There is also a great and increasing demand for this product.

## (e) Water and Milk Control:

The smaller municipalities are beginning to use the laboratory service in an attempt to secure constant supervision over their water and milk supplies.

. The Department received a letter from Dr. John Amyot, Federal Deputy Minister of Health, in which he expressed the thanks of his Department for the co-operation and assistance given by the Provincial Laboratories in carrying out tests of the water supplies of the large lake boats.

The increasing demands on our staff in bacteriology at the Central Laboratory will necessitate increases to the staff if we are to maintain efficiency in the work.

### II. SEROLOGY

During the past year our laboratories examined 38,490 specimens of blood and spinal fluid for syphilis. This is an increase of 3,841 specimens or 11 per cent. over the work of any previous year.

All blood specimens are examined by both the Kolmer Wassermann reaction and Kahn precipitation test. These two tests run in parallel are conceded by most serologists to offer distinct advantages for a standard and reliable procedure in the serum diagnosis of syphilis.

At the Central Laboratory in Toronto tests are performed five days of the week on account of the large number of specimens received.

### III. CHEMISTRY

The accompanying table is a summary of the work accomplished in the Chemical Section of the Division of Laboratories during the past year. For purposes of comparison there is included the work of the previous year.

## I. Number of Samples Analyzed

Milk (butter fat and total solids)	1926 437	1927 719
Blood sugar determinations	1,175	1,768
Liquor:		
(a) For alcohol	3,292	2,271
(b) For medicinal ingredients	19	84
Chemical waters	47	50
Coal	556	788
Miscellaneous	216	232

#### II. Public Health Products Manufactured

Mercury Salicylate Suspension:  (a) Number of ampoules.  (b) Weight in grains.	7,421 11,217	7,527 10,721
Bismuth Hydrate Suspension:  (a) Number of ampoules.  (b) Weight in grains.  Silver Nitrate Ampoules.	6,681 22,858 29,135	6,825 22,922 35,314
For Administration Service:  (a) Ounces of sterile distilled water	20,677 2,414	21,812 2,492

This section also prepares the distilled water both ordinary and ammonia free, colloidal gold solution, buffer saline, etc., used by the Bacteriological and Serological Sections.

In October the Liquor Control Board commenced a survey of the wines manufactured in the Province, and as a result 211 samples of wine were submitted for complete analysis and report. This necessitates a very considerable amount of wcrk; so much so that approximately one-half of the task remains to be done during 1928.

#### IV. Branch Laboratories

Public Health Laboratories are now maintained at the following centres: Fort William, Kingston, Sault Ste. Marie, Peterborough, North Bay, London, Ottawa, Toronto.

Examination of Table II shows that physicians and the public are taking advantage of the generous service offered and that a steady increase in the volume of work is taking place at most of the centres where such laboratories operate.

A very important part of the service is the distribution of biological and chemical products used in the prevention and treatment of human ailments.

Toward the end of the year the Department decided to close the Branch Laboratory at Owen Sound owing to the small volume of work carried out at this centre and also on account of its close proximity to the laboratories at London and Toronto. A considerable amount of the equipment was given to the Owen Sound General Hospital so that urgent examinations could be carried out in the hospital laboratory, accurate diagnoses made and appropriate treatment begun without delay.

Dr. Rupert Michell, Director of the Branch Laboratory at Owen Sound, was transferred to North Bay to replace Dr. John Douglas, who resigned from the service to join the staff of physicians sent to Europe by the Federal Department of Health to carry out physical examinations of prospective immigrants to Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TABLE I

SPECIMENS EXAMINED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES OF THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF ONTARIO DURING THE YEAR 1927

Sections of the Laboratory	Toronto	London	Ottawa	Kingston	Fort	Peter- borough	North Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Owen Sound	Total
(a) Bacteriology Diphtheria:										
Direct examinations Cultures Virulence tests	2,144 9,031 337	1,299 3,566	1,766 5,123 23	1,082	41 1,458 5	606 1,006 6	278 404	1 129	13 164 15	6,330 21,963 386
Tuberculosis: Sputum	2,886 347	1,448 47	1,017 5	980 2	387 3	393 8	546 2	153 1	240 1	8,050 416
Micro-agglutination Macro. agglutination Blood culture Faeces and urine	1,064 95 57 239	935 10 119	342	189 60 14	120	70 34 19 17	142 1	1 6 1 5	22 4	2,543 200 443 400
Gonorrhoea	3,993 26	1,842	2,028	571	733	529	504	329	302	10,831
Local Municipal supply Outside supplies Water:	714	1,443 384	1,358 15	59 26	85 30	340 187	46 391	518 70		3,849 1,817
Local municipal supply Outside supplies Miscellaneous	3,676 393	315 1,501 822	2,313 1,096 86	375 351 307	1,802 160	621 584 252	523 565 103	2,123 650 177	314 192 10	6,592 10,417 2,310
(b) Serology										
Syphilis: Dark field		7,874 7,499 299	4,065	13 2,385 2,385	1,029					40 38,490 35,758 1,021
(c) CHEMISTRY										
Blood sugars	1,768	44	60	97	27	60	28	60	34	2,178
Local municipal supply Outside supplies Water:	719	723 376	1,365 66		70 116	475 238	62 397	563 99	107 1	3,365 2,012
Local municipal supply Outside supplies Coal (samples for Provincial Secretary's Dept.):	50	66 1,164	3 2							69 1,216
Calorific value	788 788 788 80									788 788 788 80
Liquors: Alcohol Medicinal ingredients Miscellaneous.	2,271 84 232	97	1,112		327	343	220	92	25	2,271 84 2,448
Total examinations										167,972

#### TABLE II

## TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED AT ALL LABORATORIES DURING THE YEARS 1911, 1924, 1925, 1926 AND 1927

Laboratory at	1911	1924	1925	1926	1927
Toronto. London. Ottawa. Kingston. Fort William. Peterborough. North Bay. Sault Ste. Marie. Owen Sound.		40,872 14,546 12,397 5,725 6,199 4,518 6,186 4,419 2,117	69,607 25,261 13,669 7,651 5,499 4,201 3,542 7,889 2,311	61,312 27,405 21,818 7,353 6,165 4,185 3,674 7,529 1,856	77,357 31,876 26,227 9,078 6,427 5,788 4,212 5,563 1,444
Total	5,720	96,979	139,630	141,297	167,972

TABLE III

# TABLE SHOWING OUTFITS, VACCINES AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED DURING THE YEARS 1924, 1925, 1926 AND 1927 FROM THE MAIN LABORATORY

Outfits sent out	1924	1925	1926	1927
Syphilis (Wassermann)	29,220	41,455	31,770	32,368
Gonorrhoea	5,000	4,142	7,125	8,513
Water Diphtheria	2,906 14,652	3,578 15,611	2,518 9,691	4,430 14,204
Tuberculosis	4,396	6,216	6,230	8,688
Typhoid	3,547	2,197	2,551	3,723
Blood sugar	766	1,429 212	2,090 376	3,823 513
FaecesBlood Cultures	332	212	370	256
Total	60,819	74,840	62,351	76,518
Vaccines and Chemical Products				
Typhoid monovalent vaccinecc.		17,750	21,700	32,450
Typhoid paratyphoid vaccinecc.	26,661	12,940	23,120	42,910
Whooping-cough vaccinecc. Silver nitrate for prevention of ophthalmia,	51,385	61,890	65,370	71,120
ampoules		29,470	29,135	35,314
Mercury salicylategrs.	13,235	12,892	11,217	10,721
Bismuth hydrategrs. Pasteur preventive treatment for rabies, number		6,556	22,858	22,922
of persons		3	70	65

## DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

#### LITERATURE

Health literature was requested in usual large quantities by local health authorities, women's institutes, etc., with the result that the Department forwarded a grand total of 75,000 pieces. The Baby Book continued in its popularity, over 10,000 being distributed; the pamphlets regarding communicable diseases are always in demand, 15,000 being supplied this year, while 15,000 copies of the Health Almanac were sent out.

## ONTARIO HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth annual meeting was arranged for the week in which the Canadian Medical Association and the Ontario Medical Association were convening. The programme is shown herewith and the following executive was elected for the coming year:

President		Dr. W. J. Cook, M.O.H., Sudbury
1st Vice-President		Dr. W. E. George, D.O.H., North Bay
2nd Vice-President		Dr. W. L. Hutton, M.O.H., Brantford
Secretary		Miss Mary Power

## Monday, June 13th

#### FIRST SESSION

- 2.00 p.m.—President's Address—Dr. T. W. G. McKay, M.O.H., Oshawa.
- 2.30 p.m.—Address—Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health.
- 2.45 p.m.—"A Practical Health Unit for an Ontario Town"—Dr. B. J. Hazlewood, M.O.H., Bowmanville.
- 3.15 p.m.—Discussion: Dr. G. H. Field, M.O.H., Cobourg. Dr. H. H. Moore, M.O.H., Timmins.
- 3.45 p.m.—"The Wage Earner's Health"—Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene.

## Tuesday, June 14th

#### SECOND SESSION

Chairman—Prof. James Millar, Kingston

10.00 a.m.—"Tuberculosis and the Community"—Dr. T. W. G. McKay, M.O.H., Oshawa.

10.30 a.m.—Discussion: Dr. W. L. Hutton, M.O.H., Brantford

Dr. John W. Shaw, M.O.H., Clinton

Dr. Martin Powers, M.O.H., Rockland

Dr. J. H. Holbrook, Superintendent, Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton.

11.15 a.m.—"Community Milk Supplies in Ontario"—Dr. D. V. Currey, M.O.H., St. Catharines.

Discussion: Dr. W. J. Cook, M.O.H., Sudbury.

Dr. A. E. Berry, Director of Division of Sanitary Engineering.

#### THIRD SESSION

Chairman—Dr. T. W. G. McKay, M.O.H., Oshawa

2.00 p.m.—"Medical Care of Indigents"—Dr. W. E. George, M.O.H., North Bay

2.45 p.m.—Discussion: Dr. C. N. Laurie, M.O.H., Port Arthur Dr. T. W. H. Young, M.O.H., Peterborough

3.30 p.m.—"The Specific Duty of the M.O.H. in Communicable Disease"—Dr. James Roberts, M.O.H., Hamilton

4.00 p.m.—Discussion: Dr. A. L. McKay, Epidemiologist, Division of Preventable Diseases.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO

The exhibit of the Department was used this year to give special emphasis to the public health aspect of municipal milk supplies, stressing adequate pasteurization. The entire north wall (120 feet) was given over to a display covering the question from the farm to the consumer. This was sponsored by the Division of Sanitary Engineering.

The Division of Child Hygiene had a very attractive and practical showing of what food means in the development of healthy children.

The Division of Dental Services was responsible for a very instructive exhibit on mouth hygiene.

The Division of Vital Statistics received applications at their booth for birth certificates; they also showed some interesting graphs in regard to births, marriages and deaths in the Province.

Other sections were devoted to nutrition, care of domestic milk and water supplies, while a special bulletin board carried samples of the various publications of the Department.

The health films were again shown, together with pictures from the various Government departments, in the Moving Picture Theatre, Government Building.

#### FALL FAIRS

Many requests were received from agricultural societies and various organizations for help in connection with fall fairs and other exhibitions. It was impossible to help in every instance, but the following centres were visited: Tillsonburg, Aylmer, Midland, Agincourt, Kirkton, Hamilton, St. Marys, Humbercrest.

#### HEALTH FILMS

Mr. E. H. Jones, who is in charge of moving picture films, has compiled the following report showing the extent to which this service has been used during the year:

Date	Place	Auspices	Attend- ance	School children
Nov. 10	Cobalt	Dept. of Health		800
" 24 " 30	Wallaceburg.	" "		450
1927 Jan. 19	Dunnville	Dept. of Health		400
" 25 Feb. 4	Toronto	Latter Day Saints Church Dept. of Health	150	300
" 7-12	Lindsay	Can Social Hygiene Council	900	
" 15 " 15	St. Catharines Cochrane (films sent)	Dept. of Health		200
" 17 " 20	Toronto	" " (Dental) Jewish Society		
" 21	"	Dept. of Health (Dental)	400	
" 21 " 23	Hamilton			
Mar. 11 " 15	Windsor Toronto	" " Dental)		
" 18	Acton	" "	300	200
" 22-23 " 29	Rockland	" " (Dental)		800 400
" 30	Essex	" " "	200	300
April 5-6 " 7	Sturgeon Falls Cache Bay	District Officer of Health	400	800 300
" 8-9 " 11	North Bay	Can. Social Hygiene Council	500	700
" 19		Queen Street United Church	150	
" 21 May 3	Thornhill	Dept. of Health (Dental)		
" 10 " 11	TorontoBlack Diamond Mine.	Can. Social Hygiene Council	100	
" 12	Calabogie	Dept. of Health (Child Hygiene)	100	40 100
" 16 " 16	Toronto	Ontario Dental Association Dept. of Health (Child Hygiene)		100
June 15	Birchcliffe	" (Dental)	200	
" 17 " 30	Lambton Mills	" (Child Hygiene) Canadian Women's Hostel		300
July 4 Sept. 19	North York	Dept. of Health (Child Hygiene)	150	
" 26	Cobalt	" " (Dental)		400
" 27 " 28	Haileybury	« « « «		275 200
" 29	Kirkland Lake	" " "		700
" 30 Oct. 1	Timmins	" " "		4,000
" 3 " 4	Cochrane	« « «		800
" 5	Kapuskasing Dryden	" " "	50	100
" 6 " 7	Kenora	" " " "		250 500
" 10	Rainy River	" " " "		500
" 12	Fort Frances			3,500
" 13 " 17	Port Arthur	u u u		3,000 2,500
" 19	Sudbury			1,800
" 20	North Bay			
			8,475	25,915
		Grand total		34,390

## DIVISION OF NURSE REGISTRATION ALEXANDRA M. MUNN, Director

#### NURSE REGISTRATION BRANCH

Following the passing of the Nurse Registration Act of 1922, this Branch was organized by Miss E. MacP. Dickson, when a survey of Training School conditions throughout the Province was made, and a report submitted to the Provincial Secretary, under whose Department this work had its beginning.

In 1924 this Branch was transferred to the Department of Health, and a Council of Nurse Education appointed as provided for in the regulations arising out of the Act. This Council is composed of seven members. Three of such members being nurses recommended by the Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario, two physicians, and the remaining two members, the Inspector of Hospitals and the Inspector of Training Schools.

Regulations for the conduct of Training Schools and also standard Training School records were printed and issued to the hospitals. The minimum curriculum, which was issued to the Training Schools for the guidance of those engaged in preparing nurses for the Provincial examinations, was arranged by a committee composed of Miss Jean I. Gunn, Miss Esther Cook, Miss Beatrice Ellis, Miss Kathleen Russell, B.A., Miss Elizabeth MacWilliams, Miss Ruth G. Bryan, Miss Kathleen Panton, Dr. W. J. Dobbie, Mr. James Govan, Inspector of Hospitls, and Miss E. MacP. Dickson, Inspector of Training Schools.

Since 1926 examinations for Provincial registration have been held twice yearly. An Examining Board composed of chairman and seven examiners, all of whom are actively engaged in the teaching of nurses, has been selected by the Council and approved by the Honourable the Minister of Health to prepare questions for the examination papers for the final consideration of the Council. This Board is responsible for the marking of written papers following the examinations. The examinations have been held throughout the Province at twenty centres, arranged with a view to providing accommodation as conveniently as possible for all pupils.

Supplies and printed matter are sent from the office of the Inspector of Training Schools in advance of the examination date to the Presiding Officer. Following the examination the written papers are returned to this office.

When the Examining Board have completed their work all failures are referred to the Council of Nurse Education who decide on the eligibility of the student for registration after the papers have been re-read.

In addition to details of Provincial examinations, the office of the Inspector of Training Schools deals with all applications for reciprocal registration with other provinces and states, and arranges affiliated courses for such students from the Ontario Hospitals as desire to qualify for Provincial standing.

At the present time we have in the Province 110 hospitals conducting Training Schools for nurses. From these hospitals approximately 1,200 students are graduated each year. Since organization this Branch has registered 10,067 nurses. In 1927, 1,100 took the Provincial examination. The total revenue for 1927 for this Branch was \$15,766.00, of this amount \$5,888.00 was received for re-registration fees.

On account of many duties in connection with the examinations and other office work, very little Provincial inspection work has been done during the past year. It is gratifying, however, to report that there has been definite progress in many ways, and particularly so in the matter of improved living conditions and facilities for teaching in the Training Schools.

The double bed has almost disappeared, and fifteen nurses to one bath and toilet may now be regarded as an exceptional state of affairs, soon to be remedied. Boards of Trustees are realizing that if a nurse is to teach health to the community following her graduation, decent surroundings must be provided while in training.

We have eight small hospitals attempting to conduct training schools with one graduate in charge, who is responsible for all routine and emergency work at all hours of the day and night, in addition to teaching nursing methods to six or eight nurses. It has been observed that in such hospitals very little domestic help is employed. An arrangement providing more graduate nurses and domestic help in such hospitals would be a more economical and efficient system providing better service to both patient and physician.

There is a great need in the Province for properly qualified nurse instructors, for the reason that no course is available in the University of Toronto, and students taking a course find it necessary to go to Montreal for a year. It is to be hoped that in the near future something can be done to remedy this by providing a course for teachers and administrators in Toronto.

Until a list of approved Training Schools in the Province of Ontario has been issued, it will be impossible to enter into any very satisfactory arrangement for registration for our nurses on a reciprocal basis with other provinces and states.

STATEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND INSULIN

November 1st, 1926 то Остовек 31st, 1927

	JsoO	\$4,845.16 4,488.26 3,962.60 3,293.86 3,893.46 2,414.70 2,326.76 2,459.22 1,996.42 4,045.54 3,534.78
	Diphtheria Antitoxin Units	38,974 M 36,339 M 26,949 M 31,599 M 19,695 M 28,561 M 18,994 M 30,013 M 16,183 M 32,991 M 32,991 M
	teoD	\$455.00 38,974 M 326.00 36,339 M 932.00 26,949 M 854.00 19,695 M 332.00 19,695 M 370.00 18,994 M 18.00 16,183 M 715.00 32,991 M 931.00 28,627 M \$6,396.00 340,995 M
	Treatment for twelve persons	455 326 932 815 815 832 832 332 370 146 146 1715 931
Diphtheria Toxoid	teoJ	\$392.00 318.00 695.00 573.00 467.00 142.00 129.00 71.00 104.80 251.20 388.80
Diphth	Treatments for six persons	392 318 695 695 573 467 142 1129 711 131 486 3,887
	tsoO	\$352.40 325.40 751.40 627.20 378.80 190.60 100.60 174.00 113.40 85.00 153.20 320.80
	Individual Treatments	1,762 3,757 3,152 3,136 1,894 1,894 1,894 503 370 563 425 766 1,604
	Sost	\$73.00 81.00 81.00 85.20 85.20 85.20 87.20 18.40 14.20 14.20 14.20 17.20 18.40 14.20 17.20 18.40 17.20 18.40 17.20 18.40
	Schick Test Outfits	365 465 407 536 426 212 265 208 92 71 71 313 503
	180J	\$1,415.34 632.43 826.92 380.97 454.32 228.11 513.99 640.98 383.94 465.61 468.49 1,801.48
эш	Smallpox Vacci	31,452 14,054 18,376 8,466 10,096 5,069 11,422 14,244 8,534 10,347 10,411 40,033
	Month	November December January. February March. Ahril. May June July. September October. Totals.

STATEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND INSULIN-Continued

1927
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tsoJ	\$326.00 121.00 153.00 153.00 148.00 197.00 49.00 26.00 64.00 105.00 187.00
For six persons	326 1159 1159 1153 1153 1165 1105 1105 1105 1187
1202	\$248.10 231.00 295.50 129.50 129.10 121.00 289.50 139.70 197 197 197 197 197 0 131.70 42.60 42.60 38.00 178.20 187 187.00 \$24.00 178.20 187 187.00
S.F. Toxin for one person	827 770 985 965 967 466 439 1129 129 594 6,886
1207	\$128.20 124.20 103.20 103.20 985 115.20 965 120.60 967 72.40 466 63.00 88.20 47.00 47.00 142 35.00 142 36.00 594 86.00 594
Dick Test	641 621 516 516 603 362 362 341 235 176 235 5,151
JsoJ	24 10.80 6 2.70 2 .90 2 .90 7 3.15 10 4.50 38 17.10 9 8 4.05 6 2.70
Outfits	24 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 1 18 9 9 9 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
JeoJ	140 \$28.00 44 8.80 106 21.30 44 8.80 62 12.40 91 18.20 165 33.00 151 30.20 21 4.20 112 22.40 1,116 \$223.20
Syringes	140 444 106 444 622 422 1165 1121 1121 1110 1110 1110
Lost	\$672.45 \$672.15 \$94.60 372.15 343.50 439.25 1,007.25 1,571.25 1,532.40 762.75
sunst9T nixotitnA stinU	\$343.80 2,241,500 283.20 2,240,500 206.40 1,240,500 103.80 1,145,000 61.40 3,355,500 61.40 2,508,000 173.40 2,508,000 249.20 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,500 2,542,542,500 2,542,542,542,542,542,542,542,542,542,54
1200	\$343.80 283.20 283.20 206.40 202.00 103.80 61.40 61.40 162.40 173.40 173.40 249.20
Diphtheria Antitoxin Syringes	1,719 1,576 1,416 1,030 1,010 519 1,131 867 867 1,246 1,246
Month	November December January. February March April May. June. July. September October Totals.

STATEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND INSULIN-Continued

1927
31sr,
OCTOBER
TO
1926,
1sr,
November

Total Cost	\$11,581.95 10,192.24 10,679.22 10,779.28 9,348.18 10,178.88 6,799.26 8,201.73 7,512.39 5,927.36 5,927.38 8,467.48 8,467.48	\$105,476.03
Cost	\$4.80 19.20 19.20 14.40 28.80 4.80 4.80 4.80 64.00	887 \$177.40
Syringes for Treatments	24 , 72 , 72 , 144 , 24 , 24 , 24 , 320	
tsoO	\$15.00 60.00 45.00 20.00 90.00 15.00 15.00 15.00 105.00 195.00	\$585.00
Pasteur Treatments	1 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	36 full 6 pt. time
JeoJ	\$1.80 3.60 3.60 2.70 2.70 1.80 3.15 8.10 8.55 8.10 8.55 8.10	106 \$47.70 36 full 6 pt. ti
Intra-spinal Outhts	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	106
Cost	\$76.00 109.00 109.00 24.00 142.00 74.00 76.00 165.00 182.00 69.00	160 \$32.00 1,532 \$1,532.00
Anti-meningitis Serum (visls)	76 109 109 109 24 142 74 76 165 214 182 292 69	1,532
Cost	\$6.40 7.60 6.80 6.80 1.20 3.00 2.60	\$32.00
Syringes	32 38 38 34 34 12 12 15 15 15	
120J	\$1,847.25 1,791.00 1,431.00 1,989.00 2,218.50 1,649.25 2,018.25 486.00 902.25 1,712.25	\$4,192.00 8,430 \$18,967.50
S.F. Antitoxin	821 796 636 884 884 986 848 733 897 216 401 451 761	8,430
1207	\$350.80 \$73.20 385.60 381.60 510.00 502.80 212.40 354.40 354.40 136.00 136.00 1486.00	\$4,192.00
S.F. Antitoxin	877 1,433 964 964 1,275 1,277 1,257 886 886 340 403 345 1,215	10,480
Month	November December January February March April May. July. August. September	Totals

## November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927

## INSULIN

Month	Units	Cost
November. December January. February March. April May. June. July August September October.	717,000 864,800 912,300 796,500 967,600 875,000 842,800 990,200 1,223,800 678,100 822,400 1,080,500	\$3,226.50 3,891.60 4,105.35 3,584.25 4,354.20 3,937.50 3,792.60 4,455.90 4,895.20 2,712.40 3,289.60 4,322.00
Totals	10,771,000	\$46,567.10

## SUMMARY

Cost, Biological Products	\$105,476.03 2,747.85
Net Cost	
	\$149,295,28

## DISTRICT OFFICERS OF HEALTH

## DISTRICT No. 1

## T. J. McNally, D.O.H.

I have the honour to submit this my fifteenth annual report.

Since the revision of the Public Health Act this District comprises the six southwesterly counties of Ontario, divided into one hundred and twenty-seven municipalities, having one hundred and twenty-two Local Boards of Health.

Pursuing the same policy as in former years, every municipality (except Pelee Island) has been visited on several occasions, the local authorities interviewed and the work of their Board reviewed with special attention paid to their local problems of health and sanitation, personal inspection being made of unsanitary conditions, solutions suggested or the situation referred to the Engineering Division for correction.

This work, with special visits on request, inspections of motor camps and highway booths, has only been possible through the service of the motor car supplied by you and its covering about nineteen thousand miles during the year.

The Local Boards and Medical Officers of Health have willingly and faithfully co-operated in carrying out the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

I desire again respectfully to direct your attention to the lack of a regulation for the quarantine and isolation of septic sore throat and to suggest that it be

governed by periods similar to scarlet fever.

In reviewing the apportionment of my time occupied in the different phases of public health service during the year and analyzing the prospective activities during the incoming year it is evident to me that one of your sanitary engineers should be attached to the district office as a full-time resident district engineer, under the direction of the District Officer of Health, as to how and where his time is employed, but his work to be under the supervision of the Head of the Engineering Division.

If this appointment is made and a full-time clerk attached to this office, I am quite sure that the efficiency and economy of the service will more than repay any additional outlay as my time is very seriously encroached upon by sanitary and clerical work which would be better and more economically done by these

officials.

## PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

During the year the Public Health Nursing demonstration in Strathroy by Miss Riddle was successfully carried out, and as a result the citizens and council have engaged Mrs. Wilson as a full-time public health nurse for the town, where she is now very successfully carrying on the work so efficiently inaugurated.

The demonstration of this work by Mrs. Bagshaw in Wallaceburg was also brought to a fruitful conclusion in the employment of Miss Hardy by the council as a full-time public health nurse for the municipality; she is also successfully carrying on the work so well demonstrated by Mrs. Bagshaw.

These appointments are largely due to the public spirit and vision of the Lion's Club in Strathroy and the Board of Health in Wallaceburg, backed by prominent citizens.

In addition to these demonstrations many other services were rendered by these nurses in the district, not the least of which was their work in the successful controlling of the typhoid outbreaks at Kingsville and Chatham, and epidemiological work carried on afterwards.

It is only fitting that I should express the appreciation of the Department for the excellent pioneer work done by Miss Riddle, who has retired from the service.

The only regret I have in connection with this work is that the Department presumably for economy sake, transfer these nurses to Northern Ontario during the season when they could most successfully extend their work into the rural areas of the district where it is most urgently required.

#### Milk

As milk is the only animal substance commonly used for human food in the raw state it is the most potentially dangerous, hence should be surrounded by such safeguards as to source, handling and care as would ensure the maximum of safety.

Unfortunately our laws for its control and inspection are far from being uniform or efficient as I pointed out in my last report and as has been so disastrously demonstrated by the serious epidemic of typhoid fever in Chatham during the year.

The responsibility traced to its source must be assumed by the Government of the Province. It is all very well to reply that the Local Councils may, with the consent of the Department of Agriculture, formulate satisfactory by-laws, but practically this is only a very thin veneer to cover the real responsibility and pass it along to those who too frequently are not seized of the danger or are influenced by local interests not always seriously concerned about the public health.

As a further reason for provincial governmental control it is only necessary to recall the serious financial situation created in Eastern Ontario by the Montreal milk-borne typhoid epidemic of the past summer.

From a field officer's point of view I consider this milk supervision the most urgent unsolved problem of the Department of Health.

Government supervised pasteurization should be compulsory in all urban centres with a population of eighteen hundred or over and of all shipped milk before distribution.

#### RURAL SCHOOLS

The annual inspection of these institutions by local medical Officers of Health is gradually and surely (though in some cases all too slowly) bringing about improved sanitary conditions in them; quite frequently new and modern buildings or remodelling of the old ones result from the advice given to the trustees after these inspections.

In this work the local school inspector has the supervision of the plans and too frequently does so without reference to the Board of Health regarding the installation of septic tank or cesspool as required by section 14 of Schedule B of the Public Health Act.

#### **SMALLPOX**

This disease has been confined to a few isolated cases during the year and these of very mild type.

#### DIPHTHERIA

In several of the municipalities the medical officers are making a serious effort to induce the parents to have the pre-school and school-age children protected against this disease by the administration of toxoid.

There is also a growing disposition on the part of the medical men to employ

this treatment in their family practice.

The incidence of the disease and the mortality show that much ground has yet to be covered; it is quite noticeable that the early case in an outbreak is the fatal case hence the necessity for teaching the public to consult their family physician immediately in case of "sore throat."

#### VENEREAL DISEASES

I desire to again direct attention to the unchecked, untreated condition of these diseases and their prevalence in the native population on the reservations. Would it not be possible to establish a clinic on each reservation in co-operaton with the Federal Department of Health?

#### Typhoid Fever

Two serious outbreaks of this disease have occurred in the district during the year in addition to the usual isolated cases. The first outbreak occurred in Kingsville and was brought to my attention through laboratory reports on April 14th. Immediately on receipt of this information I motored over to the town, arriving in the evening to find that one of your engineers was on the ground and installing a temporary chlorination plant to treat the water supply which he had found to be grossly polluted.

A careful survey of the situation made hurriedly eliminated milk and all other possible routes and sources of the disease so that I concluded the epidemic was water-borne; this conclusion was ultimately verified by the cessation of new cases, after the period of incubation for the disease dating from the installation of chlorination of the water, except a few secondary cases in homes where

the disease had been.

This epidemic, as nearly as I can ascertain, consisted of *fifty-six* cases, about fifty of which were directly due to the contaminated water supply, and the remainder (six) secondary.

The pollution of the water supply was due to breaks in the intake pipe, thus necessitating taking the supply from near the shore where the contamination was so great that the filtration plant failed to adequately purify it.

The second outbreak was in Chatham and was called to my attention by

Dr. T. L. McRitchie, M.O.H., on the 10th of August.

A rapid survey of the possible sources and routes of the disease indicated the milk supply of Glover's dairy as the medium through which it was transmitted.

This dairy was immediately closed and no milk allowed to be distributed from any of the producers supplying this dairy until a careful survey had been made, the pasteurizing plant thoroughly sterilized and defects in its construction corrected.

The accuracy of our decision that the milk route was responsible was effectively vindicated by the control of all new cases, except *five which were clearly secondary*, at the expiration of the quarantine period dated from the closing of the dairy.

In all of the original cases the milk from this dairy was used exclusively or at a time that would account for the infection of the patient. There were all told 109 cases, of which about five might be attributed to secondary infection,

with seven fatalities.

Notwithstanding the careful and exhaustive epidemiological survey of all persons connected with the production and handling of this milk supply by Dr. A. L. McKay, the original source was not established. The data of these surveys may be found in Dr. McKay's reports.

#### RABIES

This disease has made its appearance in several municipalities in the County of Essex, in dogs and animals bitten by them.

Several persons bitten by these rabid dogs have been treated apparently

successfully, as no case developed in humans.

The Dominion Veterinary Department is keeping a close watch on the dogs and other animals but have not taken any action towards excluding American dogs coming into Canada though it is well known that the disease is quite prevalent in the United States.

## WATER SUPPLIES

During the year the Kingsville water supply has been safeguarded by laying a new intake pipe out into deeper and purer water and by chlorinating after filtration.

The Courtright supply has given trouble through a break in the chlorination apparatus. This break was not reported to the health authorities and was only found out when the routine test by the local board revealed gross pollution. When last examined by me the extension of the intake to deeper and purer water, as recommended by your engineer, had not been carried out. I reported this at the time and urged that some action be taken by the Department to have this water supply properly safeguarded as it has already been the cause of one outbreak of typhoid; if this situation has been overlooked, I urge that such action be taken as to make and keep the supply safe.

The local situation in regard to water in Glencoe is still in the same unsafe condition notwithstanding the efforts of the Deputy Minister, your District Officer and other Department officers to arouse the citizens to a proper sense of

their danger from this source.

Woodstock and Aylmer supplies continue to show pollution after heavy rains and freshets.

## MOTOR CAMPS AND HIGHWAY REFRESHMENT BOOTHS

All of these camps and booths were examined by me in company with your engineer, Mr. Johnston, as to their sanitary conditions and surroundings and where deemed advisable an analysis made of the water supply.

A very perceptible improvement was observed as may be judged by our issuing twenty certificates of approval of camps and thirty-two for booths, as

against four for each in 1926.

If it is proposed to require all booths and camps to secure licenses next year, based on the same requirements, I urge that the Department send a registered notice to each known camp and booth owner as well as by notice in the daily press of this requirement.

#### SANITARY RESORTS

These communities have not received as much personal attention this year owing to the amount of time devoted to inspection of motor camps and other demands on my time during the holiday season when they are occupied, but I have been able to induce some of the municipalities to appoint full-time sanitary inspectors during this part of the year and in this way have had them fairly well supervised.

I would again recommend that the Department make some regulation that will require these places to be registereed so that they might be listed and the new ones located for inspection.

#### Nuisances

Much time and many special trips have been required to assist local authorities to have conditions corrected.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the cordial assistance of the Deputy Minister and Divisional heads whenever required to successfully carry on the work in this district.

## DISTRICT No. 2

## J. J. FRASER, D.O.H.

I beg to submit herewith report of the work done in District No. 2 for the year 1927.

This year seems to have shown a closer co-operation between the health officers and the profession. Many times when I have gone to see the health officer he has called in the other doctors for an informal discussion. I went to the meeting at the Academy of Medicine on the relation of the Department of Health to the Profession. The discussion was a very friendly one. Although this question is not a contentious one in the District, I have often wondered why it is not more so. Sometimes the doctor's wife utters a word of protest, but I do not recall a single member of the profession who is antagonistic to the work which is being carried on.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

There has been no outbreak assuming epidemic proportions during the year. But in the last three months of the year the three most controllable diseases—smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria—have tended to show an increase. While the mortality rate has not increased the case incidence has, and the apparent reason is public indifference.

We know this to be the case in smallpox. In every municipality where cases are investigated, Section 13 of the Act has practically to be enforced before we can get vaccination done. A short time ago a township health officer showed me a letter he had written to each school section, setting forth the advantage of having the school and pre-school children immunized against diphtheria. He asked them to communicate with him and set a day to do this at each school. Not one request was received in reply.

Throughout the Province there have been outbreaks of typhoid here and there. These are traced mostly to the milk supply and the milk is infected, not through an open case but through a carrier. I think that carriers should be registered and requested to report to the local Board of Health at stated intervals. In countries where this is in force they claim good results have followed.

Scarlet fever and chickenpox have been difficult to check on account of the mild form in which they have appeared. In the early part of the year a few cases of scarlet fever occurred in the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Reformatory and in St. Joseph's Hospital. About two hundred in these institutions were given the Dick test and the positives immunized. It was a very interesting series and was watched by many of the doctors in the city.

On account of the threatened wave of smallpox in December, there being nearly four times as many cases as in the same month last year, health officers were warned to take special care in diagnosing chickenpox. The laboratory test for differential diagnosis, done by the Connaught Laboratory, has been found

to be very useful.

## PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The District Health Nurses have been employed mostly in Northern Ontario this year, leaving the district to the locally appointed nurses. This is all right for the towns and cities, but leaves the rural parts lacking. This lack can best be filled by the appointment of county health nurses. This will be hard to get started, but once launched the scheme will come easier. There are different reasons for this, one is our tenacious inherited attachment to town and village government and the reluctance of the small units to yield jurisdiction in any respect to the county government. It had a slow development in England, but now it is estimated the County Nursing Associations employ 5,120 nurses and of these 4,080 are doing public health duties along with bedside nursing. There they have found it of decided advantage to have combined health and school nurses appointed by the County Council, work under the direction of the medical health officer and not under the County Superintendent.

The question of county health units has been to the fore for five years with no results. Would it not be worth trying out one part of the unit, viz., the nursing

part, and work up from that to the whole unit?

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

In my annual report last year I said: One of the problems pressing for solution is maternal mortality. This is just as true as it was a year ago, and is at the end of the year becoming a live question. The Women's Institutes have taken it up and have included it as an important part of their programme for the coming year. The Manitoba Board of the Institutes calls it "A big job for us during 1928." It would seem an opportune time for the Department to join forces with the Institutes and their combined efforts might have some result. We know the causes of maternal mortality, and we know that at least 50 per cent. of these deaths are preventable. That should be something to start from.

The Federal Department of Health has just completed a special enquiry into this question, and the finding that Canada's maternal mortality ranks second highest among the nations is not an enviable one. And while the rate for Canada is given as 6.4 per 1,000 living births, that for the Province is given as 7.2. While 6.4 may not seem very impressive, when translated into terms of the aggregate resulting in a showing of 1,532 deaths of mothers, the figures are appalling enough to demand action.

## MOTOR CAMPS AND REFRESHMENT BOOTHS

The inspection of motor camps this year has emphasized the need of licensing these places. As observed last year the better class are anxious to conduct a camp in a sanitary way. Those that are run for the accommodation of motor tramps pay no attention to rules of sanitation. Among those not approved five were good but lacked some minor details to bring them up to requirements. A copy of the regulations together with a reminder sent before next inspection will probably put these in the approved class. Most of the approved ones make a nominal charge of fifty cents a night.

As for refreshment booths I do not think the motoring public would suffer if 90 per cent. of these were cut off. At least in my district, and the fact that there are over four hundred in one of the other districts shows there might be a

drastic cut there, too.

## SUMMER RESORTS

These were again inspected as usual and found generally satisfactory. Complaints were very few and when investigated were usually found to be without foundation. For example, a complaint was made to the Department about the intake at one hotel. This intake runs out into the lake 125 feet where the water is forty feet deep. This is better than lots of town supplies have.

The large privately owned resort will do anything that is suggested to improve sanitary conditions. But the company owned and the little fellows need constant watching or they will get away with something. And as these are constantly changing and new ones starting up, the whole process of education,

coaxing, bullying and threatening has to be done over again.

Boys' and girls' camps like motor camps are springing up like mushrooms. The following were inspected this year: Camp Ahmek, Wapomeo, Wabuno, Tannamakoon and Pathfinder in Algonquin Park; Two Y.M.C.A. camps Kitchekewana on Georgian Bay and Pinecrest in Muskoka. Also a girls' camp at Camperdown and one on Lake Vernon, near Huntsville. At Ahmek, where there is a personnel of 350, on the recommendation of the district officer, a whole-time sanitary inspector is employed, an ex-army man.

I was assisted in this work by Mr. Byram of the Engineering Division who

did Sparrow Lake, Kahshe Lake and part of Georgian Bay.

#### FOOD SUPPLIES

More slaughter houses than usual were required to take out permits in accordance with paragraph 9 of schedule B. Investigated two complaints of feeding raw offal to hogs, one at Mount Forest and one at Listowel. It is very difficult to get the local Board to prosecute in these cases. Investigated a complaint about the food shops in Gravenhurst. Found the complainant quite irresponsible.

Inspected the milk supply at several places. At Galt the supply is all pasteurized by four plants. They all have recording thermometers, the keys of which are held by the board of health. In Owen Sound 85 per cent, of the milk is pasteurized, and the Board expects the new Council to pass a by-law requiring the whole supply to be done. At Walkerton, the Council passed a new by-law and appointed a milk inspector. Chesley, Hanover and Mildmay have not yet

had the survey completed.

#### HEALTH EDUCATION

This important phase of activity has received its fair share of attention during the year. Meetings with health officers throughout the district, Boards of Health, organizations of different kinds, etc. Articles have been written for the weekly press. The needs of the outlying parts in the Bruce Peninsula have been looked after. An enthusiastic meeting was addressed there when 200 women from all parts of the Peninsula were present. The Red Cross Outpost Hospital at Lion's Head, serving Tobermory, which is sixty-five miles from a railway, is doing good work. If the Department could spare a nurse from the north country to work in conjunction with the nurse there it would be appreciated.

Three problems which should receive special attention the coming year all call for extended educational work among the public. These are immunization for smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria, county health nurses, maternal mortality. The public will need a great deal of educating along these lines before it will accept the benefits to be derived from such work.

## DISTRICT No. 3

## D. A. McClenahan, D.O.H.

I have to report appreciable progress in preventive medicine for the year 1927. The public is taking more interest in public health and is beginning to realize that good health is a purchasable commodity and that money spent in heath measures is an investment. It is coming to see that public health means more than the prevention of disease; that it means as well the promotion of good health and the prolongation of life.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

There are still too many deaths in my district from communicable diseases. These diseases are preventable. In the year 1927 there were in this Province 51,755 cases of communicable disease and 2,801 deaths. This means a death rate of 5.4 for all forms of communicable disease. We must remember that we have now specific preventives for smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever. If we could get parents to have their children immunized particularly against smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever, we would come nearer to stamping out these diseases, and there would be a distinct lowering of the incidence rate and the death rate of these diseases. I cannot help thinking that the practising family physician is not free of blame in this matter. I believe it is his duty to urge upon parents the importance of the prevention of these diseases. He should first see that his own children are protected and then recommend it to his patients.

I would like to see doctors enter into an agreement with heads of families to keep them and their families well for a period of say a year for a certain sum. If sickness supervened then the doctor must attend and his fee for the year should not be increased. This might stimulate the medical profession to take more interest in preventive medicine. There would be nothing unethical as far as I can see in a medical man making such an agreement.

I have been carrying on a campaign for over two years in connection with the prevention of diphtheria. We have immunized many thousands of children, but have not been able as yet to cover the whole district. I am still continuing the work and hope by another year to be able to say that every parent in my district has had the opportunity of having his child immunized against diphtheria.

We have been campaigning in favour of vaccination against smallpox for years and parents do not get their children vaccinated except when there is a scare on owing to the proximity of smallpox. We have been urging doctors to recommend to their patients that they bring their children to be vaccinated and we are often confronted with the fact that some doctors do not vaccinate their own children. In view of these facts, I am of the opinion that the only solution is for the opening of free vaccination clinics in every municipality. This is, I think, permissible under the Public Health Act and might be the means of getting a larger number of children vaccinated. It would, at least be worth trying.

I would like to recommend also that the method used in doing vaccination should be the intra-dermal one.

I have given the incidence rates and death rates of communicable diseases in the Province, but have been unable to get the figures in my district. If this could be arranged at the Department and made available at the end of the year it would be a distinct help to the District Officers of Health.

#### CHILD WELFARE

So far as I know no demonstrations have been given by the District Public Health Nurses during the year 1927. We have succeeded with the valuable help of Dr. J. T. Phair, Director of Child Hygiene Division, in having public health nurses established in some municipalities. The work is becoming increasingly popular with the public and we are hopeful of greater expansion in the future,

#### MILK

Nearly all the villages, towns and cities in my district have milk by-laws in operation. Georgetown, Oakville and Port Credit have no milk exposed for sale except pasteurized milk. The ideal we have before us is to have no milk but pasteurized milk sold. If we could have all these municipalities selling nothing but properly pasteurized milk we would, I am sure, find a diminution in morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases. Pasteurizing milk does not mean though any lessening of the supervision of the supply, because close inspection is necessary to insure proper collecting and pasteurizing of milk. I think it good business on the part of the municipality to have self-recording thermometers put on all pasteurizers at the expense of the public. This enables the Inspector to see how the temperature has been maintained during pasteurization.

#### Tourist Camps

If the proposed regulations regarding tourist camps and refreshment booths are implemented into law and these places are operated only on a permit granted by the Provincial Department of Health, we shall, I think, have made a distinct step forward in the safeguarding of the travelling public. Automobiles are becoming more and more an important means of transportation, and it is only

fair that the Department should see to it that tourists are given safe places to stay overnight or to get light refreshments on their journey. Conditions in tourists camps in my district have improved materially in the last two years, but I think the time has arrived to stabilize this industry and weed out those careless vendors who will not comply with the regulations.

I am submitting to the Honourable the Minister of Health this report, and in doing so I desire to return thanks for co-operation and assistance from all connected with the Provincial Department of Health, and also from Boards of Health and Education, and local Medical Officers of Health in District No. 3. This district comprises the Counties of York, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk and Brant.

## DISTRICT No. 4

N. H. SUTTON, D.O.H.

I wish to submit my report on the work in No. 4 District, for the year 1927, as follows:

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

#### SMALLPOX

This disease has gradually become less prevalent in the district during the year. In the first three months it remained centred about Belleville and Peterboro, appearing in various municipalities in the areas surrounding these cities. At this time it also appeared in an occasional case along the Lake Ontario townships, as far west as Pickering, but in these places it was quickly snuffed out. During the winter it almost disappeared. In the late autumn, however, it has again appeared in Haliburton county and along the border of Hastings and Northumberland. The cases are not at all numerous. The enforcement of Regulation 13 of the Vaccination Act, together with as general vaccination as the M.O.H. could procure by educating his public, have been effectual in stamping out or preventing the presence of the disease, wherever these measures have been well tried. The disease has in general been of a mild type and this mildness has made public co-operation difficult to obtain. The M.O.H. of Belleville succeeded in getting a large amount of vaccination done during the first half of the year and during the summer vacation brought Regulation 13 into force. As a result the children there are now pretty well protected. This disease having appeared in Lindsay during December, Regulation 13 was put into effect at the commencement of the Christmas holidays, covering both primary schools and Collegiate. The new year should see that town also fairly well protected. The scattered population of Haliburton county will make that area more difficult to protect, while the going and coming to lumber camps, etc., will provide facilities for the spread of the disease.

#### SCARLET FEVER

This has not been especially prevalent and has also been mostly of a mild type. During the late winter it promised to be fairly severe in Hillier township, Prince Edward county, but the use of antitoxin prevented any deaths. In the early spring, a motor show was held in Picton armouries, which attracted people from all over the county. Among the crowds which filled the building daily, there were apparently some mild missed cases or carriers and as the facilities for spread of the infection were ideal, it is not surprising that a brisk epidemic flared up in Picton. The cases were so numerous that the population was much alarmed. A most unusual condition presented itself in which the physicians' offices were almost constantly filled with people requesting protective inoculation. I visited the town a few days later, met the medical men and after discussing the situation fully with them, advised that active rather than passive immunization be given these people. This procedure was accordingly carried out with the result that the disease disappeared as if by magic in a couple of weeks and scarcely another case has been notified from that town during the remainder of the year.

DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria was not prominent until the autumn when it made its appearance in several places and in fairly severe type. Some deaths have occurred, almost all of these being young children to whom a physician was not summoned early in the case.

A good piece of work was done by the M.O.H., Bowmanville, in ferreting out

a case in that town. In the process he located nearly a dozen carriers.

Another excellent piece of work was that of the school physician in Peterboro, who set out to immunize the public school children by means of toxoid, and with the co-operation of the Rotary Club succeeded in immunizing also large numbers of pre-school-age children who were brought to the schools in Rotary cars. Dr. Fraser, of the branch laboratories here, and other local physicians assisted in this work.

## ENCEPHALITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS

There have been some cases of each of these diseases in various places, but nothing approaching epidemic proportions. There have also been several cases on the borderline of each. The difficulty of diagnosis has been extraordinary and the suggestion of a new disease entity has been advanced. Almost all of these borderline cases had a slight rise of temperature of fleeting duration. Some have had a slight sore throat; some have developed persistent vomiting, evidently cranial in origin. Subsequent to these symptoms, many of the cases have developed various nerve lesions. Most frequently these have involved the cranial nerves and especially the facial nerve. Paralysis of this nerve or its branches has been unilateral and in the areas where poliomyelitis was present, have been flaccid in type, and where encephalitis has occurred, has been irritative in type. Some cases of each type have also involved the nerves supplying the muscles of deglutition. In other cases, sensory nerves have been involved, one case showing unilateral nerve deafness. All of these cases have tended so far to clear up in time, but it is yet too early to state the ultimate result in many of them.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE

The cases of these appear to become more numerous, but it is possible that increasing notification and the better use of the machinery of the V.D. Prevention Act in tracing sources and contacts may account for the seemingly greater prevalence. Certainly they are not becoming less widespread, while the youth of some of the victims is appalling.

#### IMMUNOLOGY

Reference has been made to several instances of good work along this line and interest in this method of prevention of disease is increasing very encouragingly among medical men and the general public. Here, as in most other public health lines, Oshawa continues to lead the district. In this work it is indeed even more advanced than Toronto. A friendly emulation in good work hurts no individual or community.

## MILK SUPPLY

In the spring, I continued my survey of the milk supply of the urban municipalities. This involved instructional inspection of the producers and retailers of such places in the counties of Northumberland, Prince Edward, Hastings, Victoria, and the north half of Ontario. In each place I took with me the local M.O.H. or sanitary inspector or other officer charged with this work. The Montreal epidemic of milk-borne typhoid made such an inspection very timely. The interest was widespread and mostly quite keen. A good deal of improvement has resulted, but much persistence in follow-up work will be needed before a general advance is marked. The producers and retailers are distinctly more receptive to advancement in ideas than they formerly were. They could be brought forward fairly easily and rapidly if the part-time M.O.H. had the time to lead them. This phase of the work was not quite completed when the cows were put out on grass and some four or five municipalities remain to be inspected.

## MOTOR TOURIST CAMPS AND HIGHWAY REFRESHMENT BOOTHS

The inspection of these was begun, following the milk inspection. The motor tourist camps were not much more numerous than last year, those which had discontinued nearly balancing the new ones. The municipally-owned or operated camps are showing some improvement and the desire for approval. The private owners are not greatly interested in departmental approval and approval signs, so long as they can operate without them. The refreshment booths were distinctly more numerous and continued to spring up during the summer. Generally, the new ones showed improvements in layout and conveniences over those erected in former years. There was also noticeable in this class a more general desire to come up to minimum requirements. The cost is not usually so high as in the case of camps. When these enterprises are licensed and cannot operate below a minimum standard, this work will be much easier and more effective.

#### FRESH AIR CAMPS AND SUMMER RESORTS

Where these were on highways they were inspected, as well as the tourist camps and booths. Almost without exception, the management of the fresh air camps were exceedingly careful of camp sanitation and they were for the most part well instructed in such matters. No outbreaks of communicable disease disturbed them in my district this year.

The summer hotels of the Stoney Lake area were next inspected and the sampling of the lake and river water done again. Results of these water analyses were as satisfactory as last year, while those of the waters of shore springs were mostly better. The spring at McCracken's Landing is as much polluted as ever, but the proprietor of the store on whose property it is used the spring water in

his household all summer without ill effect. They had had typhoid (probably contracted from that spring) many years ago. I received information of some fairly severe cases of diarrhoea traceable to ice cream purchased from this store, but the information did not arrive sufficiently early to be able to definitely locate the cause. It is possible that the ice cream dippers may have been immersed in spring water at that time.

#### PETERBORO CITY DISPOSAL PLANT

This plant was put into operation in the late autumn of 1926. The operators had not had previous experience or training in this work and unfortunately the advice of the Department of Health was not sought by the municipal authorities as to the proper running of the plant. Faulty operation resulted and, after the coming of warm weather, a grievously foul odour arose which did not at all confine itself to the plant. A complaint of nuisance was registered by those living across the river in North Monaghan township and the aid of the Department was sought. Visits by Dr. Berry, of the Engineering Division, resulted in better operation and the abatement of the nuisance. Some changes in the personnel in the plant have been made, but these have not included the employment of anyone trained in operating such a plant. One may still hope that history will not repeat itself next summer.

#### RED CROSS HOSPITALS AND OUTPOSTS

The Red Cross Hospital at Bancroft has been operating to full capacity almost constantly throughout the year. It has been a great blessing to North Hastings. The outpost at Apsley was completed during the winter and officially opened in the spring. Lack of good medical attention has rendered the work of the nurse in this area harder, but all the more valuable. This summer and autumn another outpost is being organized at Coe Hill. The work of the first Red Cross outpost, in Wilberforce, is continuing with ever increasing usefulness. Efforts are being made to provide a Red Cross hospital in the village of Haliburton, and when these are successful I will feel much happier as to my northern area.

#### GENERAL

The appointment of a provincial sanitary inspector to look after the lumber camps, etc., in this northern area is also a distinct step in advance.

Favourable mention should be made of the work of the Lindsay Local Board of Health. They have engaged a Public Health nurse, who came on duty in August. Her work has been so successful as to have been given general commendation and she is already regarded as indispensable. This Board has earnestly taken hold of the milk supply and is working towards complete pasteurization and proper inspection of producing and retailing. It is educating the dealers and public so that this stage may be amicably reached during the coming year.

The last month of the year has seen the start of a most hopeful development in Peterboro. The announcement of the departmental intention to close the provincial branch laboratory here gave rise to a determined effort on the part of the medical men and citizens generally to retain the laboratory and to utilize it as part of a unified Health Department in the city headed by a full-time M.O.H. The municipal council has gone on record as favouring this development and there is every hope that this objective may be attained and consolidated during the coming year.

## DISTRICT No. 5

## PAUL J. MOLONEY, D.O.H.

I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report for the year 1927 for District No. 5.

Owing to amendments to the Health Act in 1927, District No. 5 now consists of the counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Leeds and Grenville, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Lanark, Renfrew, Carleton, Prescott and Russell, and the cities of Ottawa and Kingston, the total acreage being 5,570,763,

and the population approximately 500,000.

The central office, which for many years has been located in the city of Ottawa, continues to be utilized as a source of information and a public health centre to an increasing extent each year through personal interviews by letter and telephone. The latter means of communication is particularly noticeable by its increase, scarcely a day passing without many long distance calls from health officers, Boards of Health, municipal councils, and others connected with public health matters. The written communications now exceed 2,500 letters annually.

The district has been thoroughly inspected in a routine manner during the year, and the work has been greatly expedited by the supplying, by the Depart-

ment, of an automobile for our work.

All the public institutions, thirty-four in number, have been inspected regarding their sanitary condition and reports sent to the Provincial Department of Health, and, where indicated, to the governing bodies. A request for the elimination of unsanitary conditions, or for the installing of needed improvements, has generally been promptly met by those in charge of the management. Requests for the investigation of special conditions existing in different localities in the district have been promptly responded to when at all possible, and, if justified, vigorous action has been taken in regard to the sanitary conditions.

I desire to record the hearty co-operation and valuable assistance received from the various divisions under the control of the Provincial Department of Health and also from the Inspectors of the Ontario Department of Labour, the Provincial Public Health Nurses, the Mothers' Allowance Board and Inspectors, the Federal Veterinary General's Department, and the Canadian Tuberculosis

Association.

Besides the reports which cover the work each month which are sent to the Department, special reports dealing with and giving information in detail concerning important conditions which have arisen have been sent to the Department during the year.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Except for smallpox there were no very serious epidemics of communicable diseases during the year. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, infantile paralysis and the other rare diseases were absent.

#### SMALLPO'X

This disease has been more prevalent in the district than for many years. Where vigorously dealt with at the onset of the outbreak it has been stamped out with but a few cases. In Eastview a very severe case was confined to one

family by Dr. Parent, M.O.H., who had taken extra precaution. The cost to the municipality was only a fraction of what it would have been if the disease

had been allowed to spread as to become fairly general.

Another noteworthy outbreak occurred in Smith's Falls in August. Several cases were diagnosed. The M.O.H., Dr. Kerfoot, with the active support of a strong local Board of Health, had practically all the children in the schools vaccinated in face of a very noisy opposition. While many municipalities have still several cases after months of less drastic measures, Smith's Falls continues to have a clean bill of health at the end of the year.

Ottawa City has had great difficulty in eliminating an outbreak which, although greatly curtailed, still continues at the close of the year. An antivaccination sentiment, which was strongly encouraged by part of the local press, has made the problem for the local health authorities very difficult.

In Cornwall town and township, a severe outbreak was not handled in the beginning with satisfactory promptness and became widespread. Later, with vaccination of all school children, with a campaign for vaccination of factory employees, fostered by the different mill managements, and pretty general vaccination of all adults and pre-school children, and careful quarantine of the cases, the outbreak was well under control as the year closes.

At Braeside, near Arnprior, in July an outbreak which had dangerous possibilities was effectively stamped out by systematic vaccination, about 90 per cent. of the population being vaccinated. Two Public Health nurses, Miss Campbell and Miss Mickleborough, then giving a health demonstration in the

county, taking charge under Dr. Jamieson, M.O.H.

Rockland had many cases in the fall but the town is well vaccinated and cannot spread very far. Sporadic cases, limited to one, or at most a few cases, occurred in the districts surrounding Ottawa City, Pembroke, North Lancaster, among Rideau Canal workmen, North Gower, Renfrew, Finch, Bath. I have heard of no case in a person already, within recent years, vaccinated.

#### TYPHOID FEVER

The district was fairly free from this disease during the year, nothing of an

epidemic nature occurring.

During the Montreal epidemic only three or four cases traceable to that city occurred. Sporadic cases at Rockland, Morrisburg, Iroquois, Morewood and Embrun were probably due to contaminated municipal water supply. Iroquois and Morrisburg have since installed chlorination plants.

In connection with the Montreal outbreak, an embargo was placed on the

export to the United States of milk and cream from the district.

This office was appealed to by the shippers and the assistance of Dr. Bell, the Deputy Minister, was secured. After interviews in Montreal and Washington, the United States authorities were convinced of the adequate precautions taken by the Ontario authorities and the embargo was lifted. It is computed that the farmers of Eastern Ontario were the gainers by the lifting of this embargo to the amount of a million dollars.

#### DIPHTHERIA

Physicians seem to be availing themselves more frequently of the provincial laboratories for the diagnosis of diphtheria, and also for release, than formerly. In Arnprior, where a large number of cases occurred in November, a Public Health nurse of the Department made a systematic examination of the throats

of all the school children. Eleven positives were discovered, including one of the teachers. Very few of these proved positive under the virulence test but the outbreak was rapidly abated when all the suspected throats were put under treatment.

## Tourist Resorts—Wayside Inns, Etc.

This end of the province had an enormous number of tourists, both from Canada and United States, during the summer months. The new and improved highways accounted largely for this influx.

The Rideau chain of lakes with the adjoining network of small lakes and

connecting streams to the west were most favoured.

It is not generally realized the number of lakes in this section. One county alone has over four hundred charted lakes.

The problem of sanitation in connection with the summer resorts has now for many years been carefully looked after by the local health authorities, the

Sanitary Engineering Division, and myself.

The system followed this year was to notify all local Officers of Health in the tourist resort area of the regulations governing these places, and also that an inspection of their work would be made by a sanitary engineer after a certain date. Finally, accompanied by the engineer, I made an inspection myself.

The problem of the many tourist camps, wayside boarding houses and

restaurants along the highways has become a serious one.

The wayside restaurant especially springs up over night and is hard to control.

The plan adopted by the Department of giving approval banners to those complying with certain standards has excited a good deal of emulation and a decided improvement in the tourist camps is noticeable. It has similar effect on the restaurants. However, relatively few have come up to the standard. Out of sixty-three tourist camps, seven have been given approval.

Out of several hundreds of wayside restaurants, sixteen have been given

approval.

If the proposed licensing system is adopted it will very materially curtail the number of tourist camps and probably eliminate the majority of the wayside restaurants.

The regulations are not severe and the travelling public should have assurance that in patronizing these places they are not exposing themselves to the

danger of contracting communicable disease or other sickness.

Under this heading I would like to refer also to the excellent summer camps conducted by the Y.M.C.A. at Shirley's Bay and Golden Lake. Also the Ottawa Boys' Club camp at Mink Lake, and the Boys' camp at Christie's Lake, and Camp Oconto, a privately conducted camp for girls near Sharbot Lake. All these camps were carefully inspected several times during their occupancy, and generally found very satisfactory.

## PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

During the year an extensive campaign was carried on by the nurses in the district.

A major demonstration was carried on with Barry's Bay, Killaloe and Brudenell as centres. All in the northern and more sparsely settled part of the district. The nurses' services were wonderfully well received. Added to their professional abilities, their tact and earnestness secured the ready sympathy and co-operation of the people.

A splendid Child Welfare clinic was held at Barry's Bay by Dr. Phair, assisted by Dr. Kiteley. The nurses in charge were Miss Campbell and Miss Castle.

A smaller demonstration was held at Calabogie, Black Diamond Mines, with the same two doctors in charge of the clinic.

Demonstrations were also given at Cobden and Westmeath by Miss Campbell and Miss Mickleborough, and Child Welfare clinics by Drs. Phair and Kiteley at Rockland and Renfrew.

Outside of the prsecribed demonstration work the nurses also performed some very effective work in emergencies.

At Braeside, where a rather severe outbreak of smallpox occurred, the nurses took charge and effectively and promptly stamped it out. They interviewed every man, woman and child in the town and induced all but thirty of the whole population to get vaccinated.

At Arnprior, owing to a serious outbreak of diphtheria, Miss Squires took charge and had a swab taken of every school child and teacher in the schools. Thirteen positives were found and appropriate treatment given by the physicians and the disease, which was very persistent, was effectively controlled.

Miss Squires was also employed in special work in Glengarry, and in the taking of cases, which had been specified as needing special treatment at the different Child Welfare clinics, to the hospitals.

## CHEST CLINICS

During the year a chest clinic was conducted by Dr. Brink, and his assistant physicians, at Brockville, Smith's Falls, Perth, Rockland, Cornwall, Pembroke and Renfrew. The clinics lasted from two to six days. These clinics were held for the purpose of assisting physicians in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of patients having, or suspected of having, diseases of the chest. No patient was examined except accompanied or sent by a physician. The reports of the clinical examination, X-ray findings, etc., were sent to the physician for his information.

These clinics are proving very popular with the medical profession, and also with the general public. They are not clinics for the poor, but the poor as well as the well-to-do have been given this service by the Department.

In connection with this matter of chest clinics, I would like to again emphasize the great need of a sanatorium in Eastern Ontario. The sanatorium in Ottawa is only rarely available for patients from the districts outside, as the accommodation is almost always entirely taken up by the city patients. The sanatoria in Muskoka and Western Ontario are too remote for the average patient, and great difficulty has usually been found in getting admission to them.

## Some Other Matters of Note Dealt With

Prevention of banned products from a Montreal dairy entering Ontario during typhoid epidemic.

Winchester—Unsanitary condition of township schools and complicated drainage problem.

*Iroquois*—Installation of chlorination plant. Pasteurization of the town's milk supply.

Morrisburg—Installation of chlorination plant. Investigation re installation of sewers. Investigation re demand that indigent typhoid case be compelled to go to the hospital.

Cornwall—Inauguration full-time Public Health nurse. Fly Creek sewer problem. Unsanitary dump.

Arnprior—Investigation of water filtration plant. Legal action against Medical Health Officer re quarantine.

Rockland—Investigation re filter plant. Slaughterhouse problem.

Plantagenet—Municipal water supply.

Lancaster—Drainage difficulty. Employment of full-time Public Health nurse.

Alexandria—Filtration of municipal water supply. Investigation re new source of supply.

Caledonia, Elgin, Jones Falls, etc.—Inspection of cheese factories.

Westport—Ownership of water lots at summer resort.

Verona—Investigation re non-report of communicable diseases by local physicians.

Vankleek Hill-New municipal water system.

Gananoque—Installing full-time Public Health nurse, and dealing with several nuisances.

Kemptville—Investigation re dispute over Health Officer's salary.

Embrun—School water supply and unsanitary slaughterhouses.

Cardinal—Investigation re installing new sewer system.

Calabogie—Investigation of nuisances.

#### DISTRICT No. 6

## W. Egerton George, D.O.H.

I have the honour to submit my 1927 report for District No. 6, comprising Districts of Cochrane, Temiskaming, Nipissing, Parry Sound and part of Sudbury.

#### PERSONNEL.

The Department is represented by the following staff who supervise the public health efforts in this district:

1. District Officer . . . W. Egerton George, M.B., D.P.H.

2. Public Health Nurses . . Miss R. Hally Miss E. Smith

Miss H. Pennock

Hugh McIntyre

3. Sanitary Inspectors . . . John Richardson D. McKee

4. Laboratory Staff:

Director . . . John S. Douglas, M.B.

Assistant . . . John Lawson

Stenographer . . . Miss V. McGonegal

No satisfactory co-ordination has been established between the District Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors.

The laboratory service was seriously interrupted in November by the resignation of the Director in order to accept a position with the immigration service of the Dominion Government. At the end of the year the laboratory was still closed although it continued to act as an important distributing centre for biological supplies, specimen packages, antitoxin and vaccines.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Below are the total cases reported for 1927:

	1927	1926	1925
Anthrax.	4	0	0
	83	0	
Chickenpox	0	96	124
Conjunctivitis	· ·	100	_
Diphtheria	50-3	40-2	120-14
Influenza	37-1	10	0
Gonorrhoea	60	17	27
German measles	25	4	16
Measles	547	387	183
Mumps	131	47	427
Pneumonia: Acute lobar	26-8	11-2	12
Bronchial	13-8	12-5	6-5
Poliomyelitis	0	0	7
Puerperal septicaemia	2-2	0	1
Scarlet fever	89-1	137-1	293-1
Septic sore throat	9	4	3
Smalipox	42	83	1
Syphilis	21	9	6
Tuberculosis	38-1	7	4-3
Typhoid	32-1	14	12
Whooping cough	41 .	89-1	26
Meningitis	2-2	1-1	1
	1,249-27	972-12	1,271-23

Communicable diseases continue to occupy the place of first importance in the activities of health officers. This is particularly true of the district officers in Northern Ontario who beside the supervision of municipalities have large areas of unorganized territory with no assistants to investigate the incidence of communicable disease and to establish isolation and quarantine. The distance and the difficulty of transportation to such cases demand so much time that communicable diseases in the northern health districts of Ontario obtain an importance out of proportion to other health activities.

However, a survey of the past year indicates progress and improvement in certain particulars in this branch of endeavour. One very material improvement has been made in the regular municipal weekly returns as required under Section 23, Public Health Act. This improvement has been more than 100 per cent. over last year. And although this does not apply to the percentage of communicable diseases reported, undoubtedly the making of systematic weekly returns has resulted in an improvement in the accuracy and completeness of the totals. As an example I may say that for a number of years more deaths than cases were reported from tuberculosis, in fact this was almost the case in 1925 when there were four cases and three deaths reported from this disease. Now

during the past year (1927) we had returns of thirty-eight cases and one death. This is the largest number of returns of tuberculosis ever made in one year in Health District No. 6. It is the opinion of this office that they are not yet nearly complete, but the improvement is encouraging. That there was only one death reported indicates more energetic measures of treatment. Patients are more generally being removed to some sanitorium, where their deaths are recorded outside the district. Considerable advantage has been gained for the patient by better treatment while the children of the home have been protected from infection. From the unorganized area in this district twenty-one indigent tuberculosis cases were sent to the sanatorium at the expense of the Department.

More general co-operation of physicians has kept this office informed of cases of communicable disease occurring in the unorganized area. So noticeable has this become that a recommendation was sent to the Department asking for an amendment to Section 56, Public Health Act, making physicians responsible for reporting to the district officer all cases of a communicable disease or suspected communicable disease whom they are called upon to visit in unorganized territory.

Mild smallpox which has been so prevalent throughout the Province has been no stranger in these parts. The mildness of the disease has resulted in many discrepancies and disagreements in diagnosis. For many cases no medical aid was necessary, indeed the hiding of cases was made effectual for the same reason. Frequent calls were made on this office to settle the diagnosis in typical cases. In many of these a smallpox placard soon gave mute testimony to the physician's willingness to play fair should grounds for suspicion arise and sympathetic outside authority be available who may without injury be blamed for the action taken. The difficulty of isolating promptly all cases of this mild variety is too well known to demand comment, except to say that it indicates the necessity for energetic vaccination of all those exposed or suspected of being exposed. As a result of the cases of smallpox which occurred in this district, 7,000 were vaccinated during the year. In no instance did the disease reach epidemic proportions, and in all cases vaccination of contacts promptly terminated the outbreak. The vaccine was very potent. At each place efforts were made to check up the occurrence of serious reactions; none were found or reported. After repeatedly observing outbreaks of smallpox in municipalities and in camps where quarantine, isolation and vaccination were promptly carried out without a single secondary case developing, I am convinced that in the whole field of preventive medicine no other single procedure is so effective. Within this health district smallpox occurred in small outbreaks at Maple Island, Point au Baril, Dunchurch and South River in the District of Parry Sound, and at Charlton, Boston Creek, Kirkland Lake and the Township of Teck in the District of Temiskaming. The inclosed chart shows that the incidence of smallpox in District No. 6, 1927, followed the usual characteristic exacerbation during the winter months.

As seen from the graph the seasonal occurrence of scarlet fever during 1927 did not conform with the usual increase of incidence during the autumn months, with the crest in October and the usual decrease in February, March and April; but it showed a marked rise in January and February with a secondary peak in June.

The increase in the total number of cases was almost entirely due to measles and mumps.

Vaccination against smallpox was carried on in schools at Sturgeon Falls, Englehart, Charlton, Savard Township, North Bay, Haileybury, Cobalt and

Kirkland Lake. Specific active immunization against diphtheria was carried on in Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Gowganda, Matheson, Garson Mines and Swastika.

#### CHILD HYGIENE

During the most of 1927 we had three Provincial public health nurses working in this district and for several months four nurses. Miss Hally was located farthest north in Matheson, Cochrane, Kapuskasing and in the vicinity of these towns. Miss Smith was at Kirkland Lake, where she was successful in having a local nurse appointed, New Liskeard and intermediate points. Miss Pennock limited her services to the section from Powassan to Burk's Falls. Miss McEwan gave her attention to Mattawa and surrounding townships. Miss McEwan occupied her area between the months of March to July, inclusive, when she resigned to take a position with the Red Cross. The assistance in personnel which the Department of Health is giving to organizations such as the one mentioned is in the interests of co-operation between such organizations and the Department.

For the past four or five years the duties of the Provincial public health nurses have largely been those of making surveys. All of the organized municipalities have been surveyed as well as many unorganized townships. By a survey is meant a careful physical inspection of the child life of a community. Usually proceeding through the schools, records are made of the physical condition of each pupil. After this has been completed visits are made to the homes in the interests of those found defective. There the condition of the child is explained to the mother, and where necessary the parents are advised to obtain medical aid. These visits also allow the nurse to see the younger children of the home and ascertain their physical condition. Instruction is given to the mother regarding the danger in her children of defects tending to produce permanent disabilities. The opportunity is also made use of on occasions to present information regarding the essentials of pre-natal care.

As a result of these years of effort by our nursing staff the Department is now well informed of the condition of the child life of the Province. Speaking for Health District No. 6, it appears to this office that a heavy responsibility rests upon the Department and the Government to see that the principles of hygiene are applied to the child much more efficiently than heretofore, if we would have our children reach adult life physically fit.

The educational campaign which has been carried on has resulted in parents taking their children to the doctor in a few instances for the correction of defects. However, it becomes more and more evident by the display of interest on the part of parents at the clinics that they are keenly alive to the requirements of their children, but that they are unable to provide the necessary treatment. If the corrections are to be made then, and the work of the nurses is to become efficient, the municipality or some outside corporation or voluntary organization, must provide the remedy free of charge or at a minimum cost.

A splendid beginning has already been made through the schools to immunize children against dangerous communicable diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever. Again a travelling dental clinic maintained by the Department visited several of our rural points this summer in areas where no dental care has been provided and outside the practice of any dentist. The response of children from selected families among the poor has placed the seal of approval on this splendid beginning. It is to be hoped that travelling medical clinics will be added

which will make the necessary correction such as the removal of tonsils and adenoids, the giving of advice to the malnourished and to those suffering from goitre, etc. Other clinics are required to make correction in errors of vision and hearing.

#### UNORGANIZED AREAS

The greatest problem requiring solution in the unorganized areas is that of indigent medical relief, from the lack of which the pioneer settler is the most important sufferer. True, the difficulties of poor relief are also great for even to the advanced in years, the Homes for the Aged are closed since there is no governmental financial support to take care of same. The care of destitute children in children's shelters is a matter of complaint since thep er diem aid provided by the Government is not sufficient to carry the proportion of costs for these children.

Sickness and poverty aggravate each other and materially affect the Provincial statistics of disease and death. These statistics are the facts that represent the bookkeeping of public health, and their causes are, therefore, of grave concern to public health officials of Northern Ontario who have the supervision of this area. The Public Health Act acknowledges the sanitary value of this form of relief since it makes it a duty on every municipality to provide medical service for their indigent sick. But to the pioneer settlers in those vast areas of Northern Ontario where there are no organized municipalities no relief is provided. It is well known that settlement in this area is usually followed by six to ten years of privation. During these lean years the occurrence of sickness may stop the meagre income which supports the family, precipitating distress and emergency. The neighbours at great sacrifice courageously come with assistance, pooling their resources to stay the threat against a life of the settlement. Can our Government continue to deny to these deserving citizens the necessary legislation and administration to conserve the vital resources, and to terminate the responsibility of neighbouring towns and villages for what alone is done to lower the morbidity and mortality rates of those outside their boundaries? The distress produced by want of the necessities of life (food, clothing and heat) must be provided from some source. The proximity to the distress makes northern municipalities more receptive to the appeals. While those who would not listen usually find that the people have finally moved into the municipality for the avowed purpose of securing relief during the emergency. Many municipalities openly accuse the Government as being among the worst oppressors of the poor for this lack of sanitary protection against those evils which so materially affect vital statistics in unorganized areas. It appears to this office that a combining of administration for the relief of distress among the poor should be made, both medical relief and that designed to provide the necessities of life, under the local Boards of Health in organized municipalities and under the Provincial Department of Health in unorganized areas.

#### MILK SUPPLIES

Since the policy regarding the supervision of municipal milk supplies in the past has not given satisfactory results, it was decided early in the year to scrap the general supervision of all milk supplies and to centralize the efforts on of three or four towns. By this change it became possible in the selected towns to make detailed investigations of the milk produced by each dairyman. Where samples showed high bacterial counts an effort was made to locate the point of failure of technique. If the producer failed to correct same, it was recommended that he be cut off until he could offer a product up to the standard.

South Porcupine

In no municipality within this district did the milk supply improve as greatly as in South Porcupine, where the measures described above were adopted by the local authorities and supported by this office. The excellency of the results obtained was due to an exceptionally efficient and energetic Sanitary Inspector in the person of Charles McInnis, acting under the instruction of the local Board of Health. Although no milk in that municipality is pasteurized, the technique of production has reached a very high order. In proof of this I may state that at the time of writing I consulted the last laboratory return from this municipality and found that out of sixteen samples received, ten showed bacterial counts below 1,000. Three only were above 20,000, the highest being 56,000. When it is explained that this milk must travel 265 miles by train and remain over night before reaching the laboratory, you will recognize that this is an accomplishment which may well be held up as an incentive and example to local Boards throughout the district. Five new cow barns were built within the year.

#### Kirkland Lake

This rapidly growing municipality has been one of those to receive special consideration from this office during 1927. The local Board of Health has been very active and have required their Sanitary Inspector to give considerable time to dairy inspection. Besides supervision from this source one of the citizens took the matter up with the head of the Department and claimed that their supply was very inferior. I was able to inform the Department that the supply was fairly good, although improved equipment is required which will tend to guarantee consistency in cleanliness. The municipality is handicapped because of two or three poor producers who have an improper idea of methods, while on the other hand they have two or three good men who have insufficient capital. Filthy conditions caused the Sanitary Inspector to prohibit the sale within the municipality of milk from one dairy. Another has barely escaped the same treatment. He was granted an extension of time to see what effect new equipment would have on his product. Two splendid cow barns were built during the summer.

#### Timmins

The investigation which began last year at the instance of the Eplett Dairy was continued. As the Eplett Dairy sells pasteurized milk, every effort was made to impress the municipality with the importance of pasteurization. However, Eplett is not a producer, and although pasteurization has been efficiently carried out supervision of his producers has proven very unsatisfactory. Eplett has his pasteurizer at New Liskeard and his producers are in that vicinity. The milk is shipped to Timmins where it is bottled and delivered. As a result of competition with pasteurized milk, local producers at Timmins began to institute many delayed improvements in technique and marketing. Several new cow barns were built during the summer. Some of these milkmen have been able to add to their efficiency by placing their entire product in the hands of consumers within a few hours after milking. With careful handling, such milk is bound to have low bacterial counts. Eplett's pasteurized milk requires to overcome this handicap. The sporadic efforts that he has made to penalize his dirty producers has invariably resulted in such improvement in the bacterial counts of the pasteurized milk as to make it the leader against all competition. The comparative ease with which the Eplett product can be placed in the preferred class, on the one hand, and the continual recurrence of high bacterial counts, on the other, has strongly tended to compel the Department to the conclusion that the trouble is with Eplett and that his must be classed among the poor supplies.

New Liskeard

Outside of Eplett's producers the number of milkmen supplying New Liskeard is comparatively few (four or five). In other words, the dairies are rather large and for that reason ought the more easily to comply with the recommendations of the local Board of Health. Some pressure has been exerted for the past two or three years to improve barns, equipment and methods of handling. Two dairymen were building modern barns at the time of my visit. Eplett has no delivery in New Liskeard, although many call at the plant for milk. Two of his producers also were putting up modern dairy barns. The New Liskeard supply is slowly coming up to an acceptable standard.

## SUMMER TOURIST CAMPS

Previous to 1927 tourist camps in this district were not an important sanitary factor as there were only seven of them. Of these two complied with the standards of the Department. However, this year twenty-seven camps were opened between North Bay and Cobalt along the Ferguson Highway. These were opened by the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests. The water supplies as a general rule were of doubtful quality, requiring frequent sampling. At points where the supplies were found dangerous, seven wells were dug and provided with pumps. Fire-places or incinerators were made standard equipment and supplied at all camp sites. At most of these camping places sanitary privies were provided before the season closed. At Tilden Lake Camp a caretaker was placed in charge early in the summer. It is proposed to place caretakers at two or three other camps, but as the structural requirements for them are considerable, the work was not completed until the close of the season.

## WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Municipal water supplies have ceased to be an important source of worry in this district as all but three are adequately chlorinated and these are from carefully protected ground water wells or springs. It is to be regretted that no reserve supply of chlorine was to be found at one point at the time of my visit; at three places it was necessary to increase the chlorine dosage.

Township of Teck

Kirkland Lake found it necessary to greatly extend their mains, increasing the size on some streets and duplicating the lines on other streets. Additional

pumps were necessary to supply the increased demand.

At Swastika they are anxious to have sewer and water service, but it appears to this office that the population is too small to assume the financial responsibilities of a general water and sewer system. However, a more adequate supply of water is advisable. To provide this a limited water system could be recommended.

Kapuskasing

Kapuskasing completed their sewer system during the past summer. The trunk sewer discharges into the Kapuskasing River below the dam. It is not proposed to provide a form of treatment for the present as there are but few settlers along the rivers between the railway and James Bay, into which the river ultimately empties. The municipal water supply is obtained sufficient distance above the dam to guard against local pollution.

Parry Sound

This municipality finally obtained ownership of the old dam at the mouth of the Seguin River. By rebuilding the dam they are able to control the level of the water in the river within the town. In this manner a solution has been obtained of the nuisance created in the hot, dry days in summer by sewage which used to lie exposed on the bed of the river. Representations by this office were made to the municipal council early in the year before their estimates were struck regarding this nuisance. This was found to be quite unnecessary as the local authorities had plans already under way. The stigma which summer visitors of whom there were a goodly number were bound to hang on the town compelled a solution. It is well that one could be found within the financial ability of the town. Some form of sewage treatment is required for Parry Sound, but the town is unable at present to bear the expense.

## RURAL AND SMALL URBAN PUBLIC HEALTH

The difficulty of obtaining even rudimentary public health efforts or the compulsory control of quarantinable diseases in townships and villages has been evident for years. This office, therefore, recommends that the Department make a study of the question with the object of providing efficient administration. As rural areas in Northern Ontario are mostly unorganized and therefore under the supervision of the Province, it is suggested that the experiments be instituted in Northern Ontario.

## DISTRICT No. 7

## G. L. Sparks, D.O.H.

I beg to submit for your information the following report outlining the work done during 1927 in District No. 7, which includes the Districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Patricia:—

The Public Health Act (1927) came into force during the month of April and at that time the Provincial Board of Health ceased to exist. Your district officer's duties have therefore been carried on during the greater part of the year in accordance with the conditions specified in the new Act.

#### Annual Meeting and Conference

On June 13th and 14th, I attended in Toronto the 1927 annual meeting of the Ontario Health Officers' Association. Following this meeting the district officers were called to a conference with the Deputy Minister of Health and later to a conference with the Minister of Health. After my return to Fort William, preparations were made to commence the special summer survey of motor tourist camps and refreshment booths as will be described later in this report.

#### ROUTINE VISITS TO MUNICIPALITIES

Routine sanitary inspections were carried on in the following municipalities—Fort William, Port Arthur, Schreiber, Nipigon, Shuniah (summer resorts), Ignace, Dryden, Sioux Lookout, Fort Frances, Rainy River town, Kenora and Keewatin. Reports covering the above visits and inspections were duly forwarded to the Department.

#### DAIRIES AND CREAMERIES

Sixty-three dairies were inspected in connection with the milk supplies of the following municipalities:—

> Dairies ..... 3—Producers.

(3)	Fort William 8—6 Producers.
• •	2 Distributors (Pasteurized milk).
(4)	Port Arthur 9—7 Producers.
, ,	2 Distributors (Pasteurized milk).
(5)	Dryden
(6)	Kenora
	1 Distributor (Pasteurized milk).
(7)	Keewatin3—Producers.
(8)	Sioux Lookout 4—Producers.
(9)	Rainy River Town 5—Producers.
(10)	Fort Frances16—Producers.
` ′	(Special survey with Mr. James Gibbard,
	Asst. Engineer, and with Dr. J. E.
	O'Donnell, M.O.H.)
	_
	Total63—58 Producers, 5 Distributors from 4 Pasteurizing

Four milk-pasteurization plants were inspected—one in Kenora, two in Fort William and one in Port Arthur (one Fort William plant having a distributing depot in Port Arthur but milk pasteurized in Fort William). Two creameries were also inspected—one at Dryden and one at Rainy River town.

plants.

At the request of Dr. J. E. O'Donnell, M.O.H., a special survey of the milk supply of Fort Frances was made on August 8th and 9th by Mr. James Gibbard, an Ontario Department of Health sanitary engineer. I accompanied Mr. Gibbard and Dr. O'Donnell during the survey and Mr. Gibbard's report contains recommendations which (if acted upon by the municipal authorities)

will materially improve the Fort Frances milk supply.

Municipality

(1) Schreiber . . . . .

Some of the above dairies (producers) which were inspected during the month of September were found to be swarming with flies, and in some cases insanitary privies and manure heaps were found in close proximity to the milkhouses. There is no doubt that many dairymen pay little or no attention to proper methods of milk production from the standpoint of the public health. Most dairies lack facilities for the immediate cooling of the milk or for the steam sterilization of utensils and bottles. Often the dairy is conducted as a side line in the general work on a pioneer farm where economic conditions are most unfavourable. Under present legislation the control of the milk supply is in the hands of the municipal authorities, and the local M.O.H. and sanitary inspector are usually made responsible for the supervision of same.

During the year an attempt has been made to encourage the local health authorities of Port Arthur and Fort William to maintain some degree of laboratory supervision over the efficiency of milk-pasteurization plants by means of a system of bacterial counts. Both medical officers of health have co-operated with me in this work, and have, when requested, instructed their local sanitary inspectors to collect the necessary samples. Dr. N. O. Thomas, director of the laboratory in Fort William, allowed his senior laboratory assistant to accompany the inspectors on their first visits to the pasteurization plants for the purpose of giving them instruction in the proper methods of collecting samples for bacterial count, and swabs or scrapings for efficiency of sterilization of bottles and utensils. Some very interesting information was obtained as a result of the above work which has demonstrated the importance of continuous laboratory supervision over the efficiency of milk-pasteurization plants. The mechanical efficiency of these plants should also be checked up periodically by sanitary engineers and I understand from the Deputy Minister of Health that all milk-pasteurization plants are to be inspected by engineers from the Sanitary Engineering Division.

### WATER SUPPLIES AND CHLORINATION PLANTS

Close touch has been maintained with medical officers of health from whom polluted water samples have been received at the laboratory in Fort William, and attempts have been made to stimulate an endeavour on their part to discover the sources of pollution. Great Lakes steamship companies have also been warned as to the presumptive danger of water supplies on their respective boats from which polluted samples have been collected and examined at the laboratory in Fort William. I am advised that a chlorination plant has recently been installed at the Dryden town pumping station, and it is encouraging to know that most of the municipal supplies in the district are protected by chlorination. An exception, however, is the water supply of the village of Nipigon in the municipality of Nipigon. The present water supply of the village of Nipigon is insanitary, dangerous and entirely unsatisfactory, and the municipality should be given a definite time limit within which to provide a safe water supply for the village. On August 5th, I accompanied Mr. James Gibbard, Assistant Engineer, Ontario Department of Health, on a special survey of the above water supply; and Mr. Gibbard's report is a sufficient condemnation of same to demand drastic action by the Department should the municipal authorities fail to take definite action during the open season of 1928 to provide a safe water supply for the village of Nipigon.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL; NIGHT SOIL; MANURE AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

A number of municipalities in the district continue to discharge raw sewage into the nearest available waters, some of which are used as sources of public water supply. Dependence is generally placed upon chlorination of the public water supply, and there is apparently no immediate prospect of change from the

above primitive method of disposal of sewage.

Where sewerage facilities are not available outdoor privies are in use and in some cases it appears to be impossible for local authorities to compel householders to keep their privies in a sanitary condition. This also applies to insanitary collections of garbage and manure. Mr. W. C. Millar, District Provincial Sanitary Inspector, recently prosecuted certain residents of the town of Sioux Lookout for allowing their premises to become nuisances under the Public Health Act, and the judicious use of the power of prosecution appears to be the only effective method of getting results in some cases.

### SUMMER RESORTS, MUNICIPALITY OF SHUNIAH

During the month of August, I accompanied Dr. C. N. Laurie, M.O.H., on routine visits to the following summer resorts in the municipality of Shuniah,—Pearl Station, Loon Lake, Birch Beach, Amethyst Harbour, Silver Harbour, Silver Beach, Wild Goose, Green Bay, and Iskabibble Beaches. Sanitary conditions were found to be generally good at all the above summer resorts, and it would appear that the improvement over previous years has been due to the appointment during the past four summers of a full-time local sanitary inspector

during the months of July and August. Supervision of available water supplies was carried out by the local inspector by inspections and sampling, and householders were warned *re* boiling of suspected supplies. If the present method of supervision is continued during coming years with as good apparent results and should an outbreak of typhoid fever or other communicable disease be traced at any time to exposure at the above summer resorts, such would apparently be due to circumstances not under our control as public health officials, and I do not see what more can be done in the municipality of Shuniah but to continue the present method of supervision by the local health authorities.

### SPECIAL SURVEY MOTOR TOURIST CAMPS AND REFRESHMENT BOOTHS

During the summer months I accompanied Mr. James Gibbard, Assistant Engineer, Ontario Department of Health, on the annual special survey of motor tourist camps and refreshment booths. Eight (8) motor tourist camps and fifty-seven (57) refreshment booths were visited in District No. 7, and no certificates of approval were issued. Considerable time and energy were spent in connection with the above work, and it is to be hoped that a more effective method of control will be devised so that motor tourist camps and refreshment booths will be governed by definite sanitary regulations having the force of law.

### TERRITORY WITHOUT MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION

Under the Public Health Act (1927), the provincial sanitary inspectors have been given certain jurisdiction in all territory without county organization. As there are many local municipalities in the unorganized Districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora, this apparently means that the District Provincial Sanitary Inspector has certain of the powers of a local board of health in each of the local municipalities in his district. This increases the work and responsibilities of the district provincial sanitary inspector to such an extent that it would appear advisable to have at least one provincial sanitary inspector in each judicial district so that effective uniform sanitary supervision may be maintained over all the territory in the district. The force of this is seen in the fact that there is a large summer resort area in the Lake of the Woods area adjacent to the towns of Kenora and Keewatin. An adequate inspection service should be provided to supervise this area during each summer resort season. Also in the territory without municipal organization are many school buildings and premises which are not subject to inspection by any local M.O.H. Owing to the necessity of keeping up with the office and other routine, it is a physical impossibility for the district officer to attempt to perform in the territory without municipal organization all the duties and functions of a local M.O.H. Some assistance in the supervision over the above unorganized areas is necessary, either by additional provincial sanitary inspectors or by the appointment of local medical officers of health with limited areas of jurisdiction.

### Communicable Diseases

The following table has been complied from the weekly returns of communicable diseases sent to this office as having been received by the Department from the secretaries of local boards of health in District No. 7, during the year 1927. The figures are not to be taken as representing the exact number of cases and deaths from communicable diseases, but they may have some value as an index of the communicable diseases reported from municipalities in the district:—

	Cases	Deaths
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	1
Chancroid	20	0
Chickenpox	246	2
Conjunctivitis, acute infectious	1	0
Diphtheria	45	4
Dysentery	1	1
Erysipelas.	2	0
Gonorrhoea	6	0
Influenza	31	0
German measles	2.	Ŏ
Glanders	Õ	1
Measles	510	Î
Mumps	58	Ô
Pneumonia, (a) acute lobar.	10	9
Pneumonia, (b) pronchial	Q	8
Scarlet fever.	93	0
Syphilis.	2	0
Tuberculosis.	26	16
Typhoid fever.	26	10
Whooping cough.	100	1

The district has been fortunate in having been free from smallpox during 1927, no cases or deaths having been reported by any local board of health or from the territory without municipal organization. This is a remarkable circumstance in view of the public apathy regarding the requirements of the Vaccination Act. The responsibility for the enforcement of the Vaccination Act rests upon the local authorities.

Chickenpox was reported from eight municipalities; diphtheria from seven; influenza from four; measles from thirteen; scarlet fever from six; typhoid fever from five, and whooping cough from five.

The following visits were made into the territory without municipal organization in connection with communicable diseases:

- (1) February 25th—Scarlet fever at Heron Bay, District of Thunder Bay.
- (2) March 2nd—Whooping cough in S.S. No. 2, Dawson Road and Forbes, District of Thunder Bay.
- (3) March 28th-31st—Scarlet fever in Township of Spohn, District of Rainy River.
  - (4) April 8th—Suspected influenza at Raith, District of Thunder Bay.
- (5) August 11th—Tuberculosis in Township of Spohn, District of Rainy River.
  - (6) December 7th—Scarlet fever at Savanne, District of Thunder Bay.

Reports of twenty-six cases of typhoid fever (with no deaths) were received from the following municipalities:—Fort William, 13; Fort Frances, 1; Rainy River town, 5; Kenora, 6; Dryden, 1.

Dr. J. E. R. Smith, M.O.H., Fort William, deserves credit for his efforts to discover and isolate typhoid "carriers" in connection with the cases reported in Fort William. One of the Fort William cases was from the tug "Strathmore," where the infection was presumed to have followed the drinking of polluted lake water.

Reports of twenty-six cases of tuberculosis (with sixteen deaths) were received from the following municipalities:—Fort William, 22 cases, 3 deaths; Port Arthur, 2 cases, 13 deaths; Schreiber, 2 cases, no deaths. From Port

Arthur many more deaths than cases were reported. Two patients resident in territory without municipal organization were removed during the spring to the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives, at Gravenhurst. One patient died within two weeks after his removal to Gravenhurst, and the other patient died within a comparatively short time after her removal to the sanatorium. The lack of sanatorium accommodation in the Province of Ontario nearer than Gravenhurst is a source of hardship to patients who are compelled to undertake railway journeys of at least six hundred miles before reaching the nearest sanatorium in the province. An ordinary general hospital is admittedly not a fit and proper place for cases of tuberculosis, but under the Hospitals Act, no hospital receiving aid from the Province of Ontario shall refuse to receive and care for cases of tuberculosis. I have therefore endeavoured in some instances to have advanced cases cared for in the local general hospitals when no good purpose could be served by sending the patients to sanatoria so far away from their homes.

The detailed office work in connection with laboratory reports received during the year would have been impossible without the services of a very efficient stenographer. The following routine, having particular reference to communicable diseases, was carried on during the year: Practising physicians consulted and medical officers of health notified re all Widal reports received from provincial laboratories; medical officers of health notified re all positive (diagnosis) diphtheria swab and tuberculosis sputum reports received from provincial laboratories. This work, in addition to the notifications re water analyses reports, has greatly increased the office routine.

### Weekly Reports and Motor Car Logs

The Department has been kept in close touch with your District Officer's activities during the year by the weekly reports sent to the Deputy Minister of Health. These reports have contained detailed summaries of the work carried on throughout the successive weeks, including schedules indicating the motor car mileage and expenses in connection with same.

### OTHER DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

A careful reading of the annual report submitted by Dr. N. O. Thomas, Director of the Ontario Department of Health Branch Laboratory in Fort William; also of the annual report submitted by Mr. W. C. Millar, District Provincial Sanitary Inspector, will convey a correct appreciation of the public health work carried on by each of these officials. The work of the district public health nurses is primarily under the supervision of the Director of Child Hygiene, and a survey of the report of that division will indicate the attempt that is being made to carry public health education to the individual and to the family. In a number of instances the public health nurses have given valuable service in the maintenance of supervision over reported cases of tuberculosis resident in the territory without municipal organization.

Special activities carried on during 1927 by the Department included a visit to the district by the Travelling Chest Clinic; also a visit from Dr. Conboy, Director of Dental Services. The Travelling Chest Clinic visited Kenora, Fort William and Port Athur, where valuable diagnostic work was done in connection with incipient and obscure cases of tuberculosis, also in the examination of "contacts." In view of the growing recognition of the necessity for periodic

physical examinations it would appear that travelling clinics for this purpose may be a logical development of public health work, unless public health activities are to be restricted solely to the prevention of communicable diseases.

Dr. Conboy's visit to the district was made with a view to the establishment of dental clinics; and the mass of information, relative to defective teeth, as recorded during past years by our public health nurses, may bear fruit if dental facilities are provided in the outlying areas of the district.

### DISTRICT No. 8

### H. W. Johnston, D.O.H.

I have the honour to submit the following summary of the work of the Department as carried on in District No. 8 during the year 1927:—

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

Again it is necessary to advise that a large portion of time and effort have had to be given to the investigation and control of communicable diseases. It is some satisfaction, in checking over the reported cases, to find that, with the possible exception of measles, there has been no widespread outbreak of contagious disease in any community within the district during the year.

Scarlet fever has been rather widespread but only a very few cases in any one place. In several instances the type of scarlet has been very severe. There were only ten (10) cases of diphtheria reported from organized municipalities

during the year.

Every opportunity has been taken to interest the public and the medical practitioners in the use of scarlet fever and diphtheria immunization treatment. School Boards have shown particular interest in this method and have frequently undertaken to provide free treatment for all pupils enrolled. The physicians who are using passive immunization for all immediate contacts have been thoroughly satisfied with the results, and a number of outbreaks have been immediately checked when the antitoxin was used.

During the latter part of the year frequent reports were received of a distressing type of infection commonly diagnosed as Influenza which in the earlier part of the season exhibited very severe intestinal symptoms. Later the type seemed to change and the more severe symptoms were in the bronchial and upper pulmonary areas, with high temperatures and prolonged irritation of

the thrachea.

During the year, though smallpox has been generally prevalent throughout the Province, this district had fortunately only two places where cases were reported. On the Mississagi Indian Reserve the infection was confined to one family and in a lumber camp tributary to Chapleau one case came to the attention of the contracting physician. Early diagnosis and active measures for preventing further contagion limited these in each case to the original source.

Public health nurses working in the rural sections of the district, particularly isolated communities in unorganized territory, have been coming in contact with a large number of families where tuberculosis is prevalent. Some of these communities are settled by immigrants who are often partly isolated and it is

frequently difficult to secure their co-operation in taking the necessary care to prevent the spread of infection. Many of them refuse to accept sanitarium treatment even where the expense is guaranteed by the Department of Health. As the nurses find more time to devote to this work they gain the confidence of the settlers and conditions will probably improve.

During the year the travelling tuberculosis clinic has only been allotted to this district for one week in Sault Ste. Marie. There has been urgent request from many of the smaller towns in the district for the assistance which this clinic is able to give in diagnosis and in stimulating interest on the part of the public

in the care and prevention of tuberculosis.

A larger number of places than usual have reported typhoid fever during the year 1927. There has been no condition approaching an epidemic in any one place, and in most instances the outbreak has been traced definitely to carriers.

In the summer some time was given to the investigation of an unusual number of cases of dysentry in Blind River and Thessalon. Apparently the infection was carried by flies, and in Blind River particularly, owing to overcrowding in the homes and to lack of accommodation for a large number of people who had come in to work on the extension to the Carpenter-Hixon plant, it was difficult to maintain satisfactory sanitary conditions throughout the town. The municipality is now working on a proposition for the installation of a water and sewerage system which will meet the needs of the community.

It is noted that a larger number of municipal clerks are forwarding regularly their weekly reports on communicable diseases. It is still felt in the northern districts of the province that it would be well to have these reports submitted directly to the District Officers of Health. Much of value in the report is lost through the time that it takes for it to be sent to the central office and returned to the district.

### SANITARY SUPERVISION

During the summer months very thorough sanitary supervision was given to refreshment booths and motor tourist camps throughout the district. Owing to the very large area to be covered, this work was combined with supervision of hotels, boarding houses and summer resorts who cater to the tourist trade in Northern Ontario. It also included a supervision of summer camp colonies on the lakes and rivers in the district. The municipalities and tourists and the operators of the different camp sites and refreshment booths appreciate this service and each year are endeavouring to bring their places more completely into line with the requirements of the Department.

During the year some assistance was given to the municipality of Sault Ste. Marie in securing a satisfactory type of garbage disposal. Formerly the city was doing the work of garbage collection and using an out-of-date type of incinerator for disposal. They are now having it done by contract, and the incinerator, which is located several miles out in the country, is owned and operated by the

contractor.

Several visits were made to Creighton Mine in an endeavour to secure an improved type of sewage disposal. Up to the present time no satisfactory response has been secured from the company which controls the townsite.

Sanitary matters of minor importance have also required attention in Desbarats, Webbwood, Mindemoya, Goudreau Mine, Gore Bay, Gogama and Island Lake.

In a number of municipalities and unorganized communities an endeavour had been made to improve the milk supply where these have not previously been sufficient or of a reasonably satisfactory quality. In the town of Espanola, which is controlled by the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, the dairymen have combined in having their supply handled by one dealer who is operating a pasteurization plant. Samples are submitted weekly to the laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie for analysis.

In Hornepayne and Chapleau it has been difficult to secure a sufficient supply of milk for the towns. There is no farming community tributary to either place. Feed for the dairy herds had to be largely brought in from outside for most of the year. Frequent supervision has resulted in some improvement in the handling of these supplies.

The Department of Agriculture has been paying special attention to the encouragement of dairy farming in Algoma district. Co-operation from our Department has been given in the supervision of sanitary conditions in creameries which are enlarging their operations each year.

### CHILD HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The plan of the Division of Child Hygiene in allotting specified districts to nurses has been working satisfactorily in District No. 8. It has been found that where nurses are able to repeat at least once a year their demonstrations in any community the service is made more valuable from the standpoint of securing improved conditions in the schools and the homes visited. We have particularly appreciated the assistance which has been given by the Division in arranging for Dr. MacKenzie Smith to work with the nurses in the schools in rural and isolated sections of the District. This special work has been carried on in Manitoulin Island, St. Joe's Island, along the line of the Algoma Central Railway, the Michipicoten and Goudreau mining areas and the rural townships between Sault Ste. Marie and Blind River. The results have been particularly evident in the interest which is shown in having corrections made where defects have been noted during the physical examinations. During the early part of the summer the Child Hygiene Division also supplied the personnel for a successful series of Well Baby Clinics in the rural section west of Bruce Mines.

### PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

The usual type of public health education has been carried on through contact with voluntary organizations and schools. Addresses have been prepared for meetings of the Women's Institutes, and public health meetings have been held for the showing of films on health topics. I believe that an excellent service could be rendered by an enlargement of the moving picture service of the Department.

Public health programmes were arranged for school fairs and agricultural society fairs in the districts of Manitoulin, Sudbury and Algoma. These fairs offer opportunities for contact which is not possible to make in any other way. Special attention is given to bringing before the public the organization of the Department of Health and the various types of activity which are used to cultivate the public health idea throughout the Province. Co-operation has also been given through this office in having extracts printed from the *Health News Bulletin* issued by the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

In Northern Ontario difficulty is frequently experienced in carrying on public health work where Indian reserves are located in the neighbourhood of other organized or unorganized communities. Communicable disease, including tuberculosis and venereal disease, are frequently prevalent in these reserves. It is unfortunate that the Department of Indian Affairs has no active programme of public health education or supervision for the residents who are under the Indian treaties. In case of any threatened epidemic we usually get very hearty co-operation from the local officials of the Indian Department, but the difficulty arises in the lack of any programme of preventive medicine.

Throughout the year frequent opportunity has been available for cooperation with the Children's Aid Society, the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, Crippled Children's Clinics and the Service Clubs of the district in work which they are carrying on, in which health problems may be a part. The Sault Ste. Marie Crippled Children's Clinic has again been a real assistance to the public health nurses in helping them solve problem cases which arise during their routine work.

It has not yet been possible to solve the problem of the care of indigents in unorganized territory. The investigation of conditions which is being carried on by the Department indicates the need for some plan of relief for settlers who are unable to secure medical attention or nursing care in the isolated settlements of the northern part of the province. It would be impossible to estimate the value of the free services which have been rendered by the physicians whose practice includes the unorganized areas referred to. Government assistance is urgently needed to provide relief for the settlers in poor circumstances who are doing pioneer work in opening up new Ontario.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors have been co-operating with the operators of lumber and mining camps in a campaign for accident prevention. It is felt that too much time is lost by employees through preventable accidents. The lumber companies are also becoming interested in a plan which would prevent unfit men being sent from the city employment agencies to work in lumber camps. Great hardships are often caused these men and inconvenience and expense falls on the company when the men employed are taken long distances from the railway before discovering that they are suffering from some chronic ailment or general disability which makes it impossible for them to carry on the required work. It is suggested that it would be advisable for these workers to be medically examined before being shipped by the employment agencies.

# APPENDIX



# The Public Health Act

R.S.O. 1927, Chapter 262

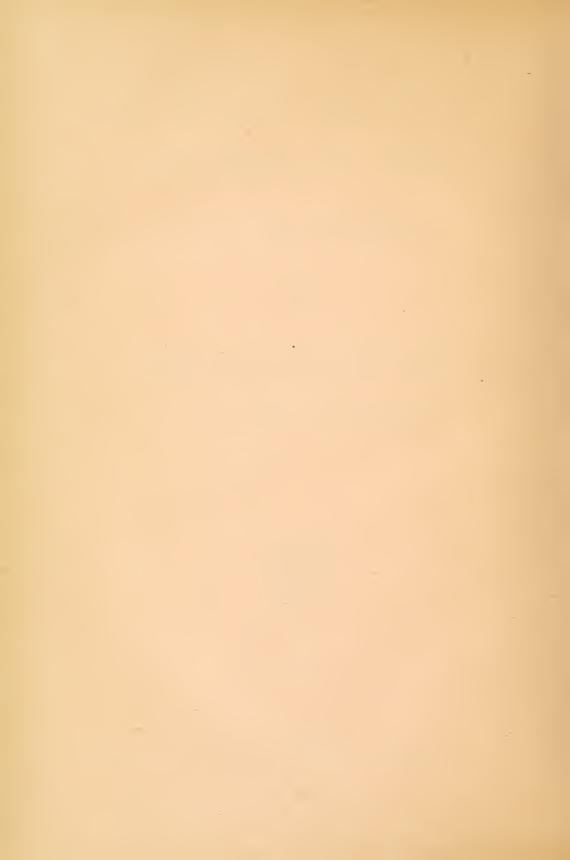
As Amended by 1928, Chapter 45

AND

## The Vaccination Act

R.S.O. 1927, Chapter 263





# The Public Health Act

R.S.O. 1927, Chapter 262

As Amended by 1928, Chapter 45

AND

### The Vaccination Act

R.S.O. 1927, Chapter 263



#### TORONTO

### The Public Health Act

R.S.O. 1927, CHAPTER 262 As amended by 1928, Chapter 45

### INTERPRETATION.

Interpreta-

### 1. In this Act,—

"Communicable disease." (a) "Communicable disease" shall mean and include any contagious or infectious disease, and shall include smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, German measles, glanders, cholera, erysipelas, tuberculosis, mumps, anthrax, bubonic plague, rabies, poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis, and any other disease which may be declared by the regulations to be a communicable disease;

"Department." (b) "Department" shall mean the Department of Health for Ontario.

"Deputy Minister." (c) "Deputy Minister" shall mean the Deputy Minister of Health for Ontario;

"House," "Household." (d) "House" or "household" shall include a dwelling house, lodging house, or hotel, and a students' residence, fraternity house, or other building in which any person in attendance as a student, pupil or teacher, or employed in any capacity in or about a university, college, school or other institution of learning resides or is lodged;

"Householder." (e) "Householder" shall include the proprietor, master, mistress, manager, housekeeper, janitor, and caretaker of a house;

"Local Board." (f) "Local board" shall mean the local board of health for any municipality;

"Medical Officer of Health." (g) "Medical Officer of Health" shall mean the medical officer of health of the municipality appointed under this Act, or in unorganized territory a medical officer of health appointed by the Department for a specified area;

"Member of a household." (h) "Member of a household" shall mean a person residing, boarding or lodging in a house;

- (i) "Minister" shall mean the Minister of Health for "Minister." Ontario;
- (j) "Municipality" shall not include a county;

"Municipality."

- (k) "Occupier" shall mean the person in occupation or "Occupier." having the charge, management or control of any premises, whether on his own account or as the agent of any person;
- (l) "Owner" shall mean the person for the time being "Owner." receiving the rent of the land or premises in connection with which the word is used whether on his own account or as agent or trustee of any other person or who would so receive the same if such lands and premises were let;
- (m) "Premises" shall mean and include any land or "Premises." any building, public or private, sailing, steam or other vessel, any vehicle, steam, electric or street railway car for the conveyance of passengers or freight, any tent, van, or other structure, of any kind, any mine, and any stream, lake, drain, ditch or place, open, covered or enclosed, public or private, natural or artificial, and whether maintained under statutory authority or not;
- (n) "Regulations" shall mean regulations made under "Regulations." the authority of this Act;
- (o) "Street" shall include any highway, and any public "Street." bridge, and any road, lane, footway, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 1.
- 2.—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint Chief a duly qualified medical practitioner, of at least five years of Health. standing, to be Chief Inspector of Health.
- (2) The Chief Inspector of Health may exercise, any-Duties and where in Ontario any of the powers conferred by this Act on medical officers of health, and he shall act under the direction of the Minister and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Minister or by the Deputy Minister. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 2.
- 3. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act or "Minister" the regulations, wherever in any regulations made under the for "chief authority of any former Act for which this Act is substituted "Departor in any other Act reference is made to the "Chief Officer ment" for of Health," the word "Minister" shall be deemed to be Bcard." substituted therefor, and where reference is made to the

"Provincial Board of Health," the words "Department of Health" shall be deemed to be substituted therefor. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 3.

Duties and powers of Department, have power to,—

Investigations as to disease and mortality. (a) make investigations and enquiries respecting the causes of disease and mortality in Ontario or in any part thereof;

Advising as to sanitary matters.

(b) advise the officers of the Government in regard to public health generally, and as to drainage, water supply, disposal of garbage and excreta, heating, ventilation and plumbing of premises;

Oversight of vaccine and serum.

(c) exercise a careful oversight of vaccine matter and serum produced or offered for sale in Ontario, or manufacture the same if deemed advisable, and as far as possible prevent the sale of the same when found to be impure or inert, and see that a supply of proper vaccine matter is obtainable at all times at such vaccine farms and other places as are subject to inspection by the Department;

Enquiring into alleged nuisances.

(d) determine whether the existing condition of any premises or of any street, or public place, or the method of manufacture or business process, or the disposal of sewage, trade or other waste, garbage or excrementitious matter is a nuisance or injurious to health;

Inspection of sanitary conditions in gaols, etc.

(e) inspect all county gaols, prisons, houses of refuge, asylums, hospitals, sanatoria, orphanages, homes or places of refuge, charitable institutions and other public or private institutions for the safe keeping, custody or care of any person confined therein by process of law, or received or cared for therein at his own charges or by public or private charity, and see that such institutions are kept in a proper sanitary condition and that this Act and the regulations are complied with:

Distribution of literature.

(f) make public distribution of sanitary literature, especially during the prevalence in any part of Ontario of any communicable disease, and pay particular attention to all matters relating to the prevention and spread of communicable diseases in such manner as the Department may deem best to control any outbreak;

(g) enter into and go upon any premises in the exercise Entry on of any power or the performance of any duty under orders as to this Act, and make such orders and give such alterations directions with regard to the structural alteration of the premises or with respect to any other matter as the Department may deem advisable in the interests of the public health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 4.

5.—(1) The Minister may direct an officer of the Depart-Investigament to investigate the causes of any communicable disease disease and or mortality in any part of Ontario, and the person so directed mortality. may take evidence on oath or otherwise, as he may deem expedient, and shall, for the purposes of such investigation, possess all the powers which may be conferred upon a commissioner appointed under The Public Inquiries Act.

(2) Where it appears to the Department that any unsani-Investigatary condition or nuisance exists in a municipality, and that unsanitary the local board has, on a proper representation of the facts, and nuisneglected or refused to take such measures as may remove ances. such condition or abate such nuisance, the Minister may direct an investigation as provided by subsection 1.

(3) If upon such investigation it is found that a remediable Removal or unsanitary condition or nuisance exists, the Department may direct its immediate removal or abatement by the person responsible therefor, and if such person neglects or refuses after three days' notice by the Department to remove or abate the same, may cause such removal or abatement to be made, and the treasurer of the municipality shall forthwith pay out of any money of the municipality any expenses incurred under such orders. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 5.

6. The Minister, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Regulations. Governor in Council, may make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for,-

(a) the prevention or mitigation of disease;

Prevention and mitigation of disease.

- (b) the frequent and effectual cleansing of streets, Cleansing yards and premises;
  - streets and premises.
- (c) the removal of nuisances and unsanitary conditions; Removal of
- (d) the cleansing, purifying, ventilating and disinfecting Cleansing of premises by the owners and occupiers or other and disinpersons having the care or ordering thereof;
- (e) the construction, repair, renewal, alteration and Regulations inspection of plumbing, the material to be used plumbing. in the construction of, and the location of drains,

pipes, traps, and other works and appliances forming part of or connected with the plumbing in any building or upon any property or in any highway, street, lane or public place, and in any structure or place, whether permanent or temporary, constructed or used thereon or therein;

Sewerage system.

(f) the location, construction, repair, renewal, alteration, and inspection of sewers, drain-pipes, manholes, gully traps, flush tanks, and other works, in or upon public, municipal or private property, forming part of or connected with any municipal sewerage system;

Passenger traffic. (g) regulating, so far as this Legislature has jurisdiction in that behalf, the entry and departure of boats or vessels at the different ports or places in Ontario, and the landing of passengers or cargoes from such boats or vessels or from railway carriages or cars, and the receiving of passengers or cargoes on board the same, for the purpose of preventing the spread of any communicable disease;

Burials.

(h) the safe and speedy interment or disinterment of the dead, the transportation of corpses and the conduct of funerals;

Checking communicable diseases. (i) the supplying of such medical aid, medicine and other articles and accommodations as the Department may deem necessary for preventing or mitigating an outbreak of any communicable disease;

Inspection for the purpose of disinfection. (j) the inspection of premises by the local board or medical officer of health, or some officer of the Department, and the cleansing, purifying and disinfecting anything contained therein when required by the local board or officer, at the expense of the owner or occupier, and for detaining for this purpose any steamboat, vessel, railway carriage or car, or public conveyance and anything contained therein and any person travelling thereby as may be necessary;

Ordering alteration or destruction.

(k) entering and inspecting any premises used for human habitation in any locality in which conditions exist, which, in the opinion of the Department, are unsanitary, or such as to render the inhabitants specially liable to disease, and for directing the alteration or destruction of any such building which is, in the opinion of the Department, unfit for human habitation:

- (1) preventing the overcrowding of premises used for Preventing human habitation by limiting the number of dwellers crowding. in such premises and the amount of air space to be allowed for each dweller therein;
- (m) preventing the departure of persons from infected Preventing localities and for preventing persons or convey-persons exances from passing from one locality to another, infection, and for detaining persons or conveyances who or which have been exposed to infection for inspection or disinfection until the danger of infection is past;
- (n) regulating the appointment of sanitary inspectors Sanitary to be paid by the municipality in which they act for the purpose of enforcing this Act or the regulations, or any by-law in force in the municipality:
- (o) the removal or keeping under surveillance of persons Surveillance. living in infected localities;
- (p) authorizing the taking possession by a municipal Taking possession, local board of health, or medical premises. officer of health, for any of the purposes of this Act, of any land or unoccupied building;
- (q) the sanitary precautions to be taken in health re-Health and sorts, summer resorts and upon boats or other summer vessels plying upon lakes, rivers, streams and inland vessels plying upon lakes, rivers, streams and inland waters. other inland waters, and for preventing the pollution of such waters by the depositing therein of sewage, excreta, vegetable, animal or other matter or filth;
- (r) any other matter which, in the opinion of the De-General. partment, the general health of the inhabitants of Ontario or of any locality may require;
- (s) the manufacture of non-intoxicating beverages and Manufacture of distilled and mineral water, and the manufacture beverages. of syrups, wines and brewed beers. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 6.
- 7. The Department may, from time to time, declare all or Application any of such regulations to be in force in any specified muni-tions. cipality or locality for such time as the Department may deem expedient. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 7.
- **8.**—(1) The regulations shall be subject to the approval Approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall come into and proforce and take effect upon publication of such approval and regulations. the regulations approved in the *Ontario Gazette*.

To be laid before Assembly. (2) Every regulation shall be laid before the Assembly forthwith if the Assembly is then in session, or if it is not then in session within fourteen days after the commencement of the next session. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 8.

By-laws, etc., superseded by regulations. **9**.—(1) Any order or regulation made by the Department shall, while it is in force in any locality, supersede any municipal by-law or other regulation, including the by-law set out in Schedule B, dealing with the same subject matter, and so far as any such by-law or other regulation is inconsistent with the order or regulation of the Department, such by-law or other regulation shall be deemed to be suspended.

Publication of regula-tions.

(2) Every order or regulation made by the Department shall be published in the next report issued by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 9.

Powers of officers of the Department.

10. The Deputy Minister of Health, the district officers of health, the Provincial Sanitary Inspectors in unorganized areas and any other officer of the Department specially authorized for the purpose shall possess all the powers conferred upon a medical officer of health and the officers of a local board by this Act or by the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 10.

Health districts and district officers.

11.—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may divide the province for the purposes of this section into not more than ten health districts, and may appoint a legally qualified medical practitioner to be known as the district officer of health for each such district.

Salaries, etc., of district officers of health. (2) Every district officer of health shall be paid such salary as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and his actual and necessary travelling and other expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties, and such salary and expenses shall be payable out of such sums as may be appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

District officers of health, duties of.

(3) Every district officer of health shall within his district be the official representative of the Department of Health. and subject to the approval of the Minister or the Deputy Minister he shall have general control of statutory organization for public health. He shall further, for the promotion of public health and for the protection of the inhabitants from communicable disease have authority, subject to the approval the Minister to enforce the provisions of Act and the regulations and he shall be responsible through the local medical officer of health for the enforcement of this Act and the regulations. He shall also have for the further effective carrying out of this Act and regulations all the powers and rights and authority to perform all the functions and duties of the local medical officer of health or the sanitary inspector under this Act.

- (4) Whenever required so to do by the Department, a May act in district officer of health shall have the same authority and districts. shall perform the same duties in any part of Ontario as he might do in the district for which he is appointed.
- (5) Every district officer of health shall act under the To act under supervision and control of the Department, and shall report to it at least monthly, and at such other times as may be required, and shall in such report give such information as may be required by the Department or by the regulations.
- (6) The Department, every district officer of health and Enforce-inspector, and every medical officer of health and sanitary sanitary inspector shall have authority to enforce the by-law set out in Schedule B, or any amendment thereof approved by the Department, and any by-law respecting the milk supply of, and any other by-law respecting sanitary matters in a municipality, and for this purpose may institute proceedings for the prosecution of offenders against any of the said by-laws.
- (7) A district officer of health shall have the authority to summon a special meeting of a local board of health for public health purposes. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 11.

### LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

- **12**.—(1) There shall be a local board of health for every Local municipality in Ontario.
- (2) In a city, and in every town having a population of In cities and 4,000 or over, according to the enumeration of the assessors 4,000 or for the last preceding year, the local board shall consist of the mayor, the medical officer of health, and three resident ratepayers to be appointed annually by the council at its first meeting in every year.
- (3) In a town having a population of less than 4,000, In towns of according to such enumeration, and in every other muni-1,000, vil-cipality, the local board shall consist of the head of the muni-1,000, vil-townships. cipality, the medical officer of health, and one resident rate-payer to be appointed as provided by subsection 2.
- (4) There shall be a secretary of the local board, and, unless Secretary. otherwise provided by the council, the clerk shall be the secretary. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 12.
- 13. Every local board shall be a corporation by the name Corporate of "The Local Board of Health of the City (or as the case name." may be) of "(inserting the name of the municipality). R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 13.

Meetings.

14.—(1) A local board shall hold at least four meetings in each year at a time and place to be fixed by resolution of the board, and such other meetings as m y be prescribed by the regulations, or be required by the Board.

Chairman.

(2) At the first meeting of a local board in every year, which shall be held not later than the 1st day of February, the board shall elect one of its members to be chairman R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 14.

Special meetings.

15. Any member of a local board may call a special meeting thereof at any time by giving notice in writing to the secretary and to the remaining members of the board. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 15.

Secretary of board to

**16**. The clerk of the municipality shall report to the to report membership Department the names and addresses of the members of Department, the local board in each year, on or before the 1st day of February, and he shall so report any change occurring during the year in the membership of the board. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 16.

Vacancies in board.

17. Whenever a vacancy occurs in any local board of a city or town by the death, resignation or removal of an appointed member the council shall, at its first meeting after such vacancy occurs, appoint a resident ratepayer to fill the same, and in default of such appointment the Department may appoint a resident ratepayer of the municipality to fill the vacancy. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 17.

Quorum.

18. A majority of the members of a local board shall form a quorum. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 18.

Payment of local boards in townships.

19. The council of a township may by by-law provide for the payment to each member of the local board and to the secretary of a sum not exceeding \$4 for every attendance at meetings of the board and his necessary travelling expenses in going to and returning from such meetings. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 19.

Payment of accounts certified by board.

**20**. The treasurer of the municipality shall forthwith upon demand, pay the amount of any account for services performed under the direction of the board and materials and supplies furnished, or for any expenditure incurred by the board or by the medical officer of health or sanitary inspector in carrying out the provisions of this Act or the regulations, after the board has by resolution approved of the account and a copy of the resolution certified by the chairman and secretary has been filed in the office of the treasurer. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 20.

Recording proceedings.

**21**.—(1) The proceedings of every local board shall be recorded by the secretary in a book to be kept for that purpose.

- (2) The secretary shall annually, on or before the 15th Annual day of December, prepare a report of the work done by the report. board during the year, and of the sanitary condition of the municipality.
- (3) The report as adopted by the local board shall include Local reports to be the annual report of the medical officer of health and shall transmitted to Deputy be transmitted to the Deputy Minister of Health. R.S.O. Minister, 1927, c. 262, s. 21.
- 22. The secretary of every local board shall report weekly Weekly report to the Department the number of cases of and deaths from Department. communicable diseases, and the number of deaths from all other causes, occurring in the municipality during the preceding week, upon a form to be supplied by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 22.
- 23.—(1) Whenever a local board has authority to direct Enforcing authority of that any matter or thing shall be done by any person, the local board. board may also, in default of its being done by the person, direct that such matter or thing shall be done at the expense of the person in default, and may recover the expense thereof by action in any court of competent jurisdiction, or the board may direct that the same be added by the clerk of the municipality to the collector's roll and collected in like manner as municipal taxes.

(2) Where a local board in a city or in any town, village, When local may police village or township bordering on or situate within ten install sanimiles of a city having a population of not less than 200,000 veniences. in which a sewerage system has been established, recommends that sanitary conveniences should be installed in any building, and is of the opinion that the owner of the premises is unable or unwilling to pay the expense of the same at once, the municipality may install suitable sanitary conveniences and construct private drain connections required to connect such sanitary conveniences with the common sewers of the municipality at the expense of the owner, and the Department may direct that the cost, including interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum on the deferred payments, be paid by the owner in equal successive annual payments extending Payment over a period not exceeding five years, and that such annual by owner payments be added by the clerk of the municipality to the annual incollector's roll and collected in like manner as municipal taxes. stalments.

(3) A certificate from the clerk of the municipality setting Registration of certificate forth the cost of the said conveniences and a description of of charges the lands upon which the same were made shall be registered ling sanitary conin the proper registry or land titles office against the said tary conveniences. lands on proper proof by affidavit of the signature of the said clerk and upon payment in full of the cost of the said con-

veniences a like certificate from the city clerk shall be registered and the lands shall thereupon be freed from all liability with reference thereto. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 23.

Municipality may assume responsibility for board or employees.

24.—(1) Where an action is brought against a local board or any member, officer or employee of a local board by any person who has suffered any damage by reason of any act or default on the part of such local board or any member, officer or employee thereof, the corporation of the municipality may assume the liability or the defence of the action, and may pay any damages or costs for which such board or the member, officer or employee is liable in respect of such act or default.

But not for contractors.

(2) In this section the word "employee" shall not include a contractor with the local board. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 24.

Duty of local board as to carrying out Act and regulations. **25.** It shall be the duty of a local board to superintend and see to the carrying out of the provisions of this Act and of the regulations, or of any by-law of the municipality pertaining to public health and to execute, do, and provide all such acts, matters and things as are necessary for that purpose. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 25.

Complaints as to nuisances.

**26.** Where information is given in writing to the local board by any resident householder of the existence of a nuisance or unsanitary condition in the municipality, the local board shall forthwith cause the complaint to be investigated and all necessary steps to be taken as provided by this Act or by the regulations to abate or remedy the same. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 26.

Cleansing and disinfecting houses, etc. 27.—(1) Where a medical officer of health is of opinion that the disinfecting of any house or part thereof, or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check any communicable disease, he shall, through the sanitary inspector or otherwise, at the cost and charge of the municipality, disinfect such house or part thereof and the articles therein contained.

Disinfecting, etc., of premises. (2) The disinfecting, renovating and cleansing of houses and premises shall be carried on in accordance with the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 27.

Ambulance.

**28.** A local board may provide, maintain or hire an ambulance or carriage for the conveyance of persons suffering from disease or accident, and may pay the expense of conveying therein any person so suffering to a hospital or other place. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 28.

29. A local board may provide all necessary apparatus and Disinfecting apparatus. attendance for the disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing or other articles which have become infected, and may cause such articles to be disinfected free of charge or may make a reasonable charge for disinfecting them. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 29.

30. A local board may direct the destruction of any furni-Destruction ture, bedding, clothing or other articles which have been of infected bedding. exposed to infection, and may give compensation therefor. etc. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 30.

- 31. In any municipality the local board may provide such Medical dental and medical inspection of the pupils of all public and inspection. separate schools as the regulations under The Department of Rev. Stat., Education Act may prescribe, and, in the absence of such 6. 322 regulations, as the local board may deem proper, and may execute, do and provide all such acts, matters and things as may be found necessary from such inspection. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 31.
- 32. Where the order of a local board or medical officer of Appeal to health involves an expenditure of more than \$1,000, the person from order against whom the order is made, or any person chargeable of board. with such expenditure or any part thereof, may, within four days after being served with a copy of such order, appeal therefrom to the judge of the county or district court who shall have power to vary or rescind the order, and any order so varied may be enforced by the Department in the same manner as an order originally made by the board or a medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 32.

**33.**—(1) Where a local board of health has not been estab-Powers of Minister on lished as required by this Act, or where a local board of default of health or any officer thereof has in the opinion of the Min-authorities. ister refused or neglected to act with sufficient promptness or efficiency in carrying out the provisions of this Act or any order or regulation of the Department, or to take such efficient measures as might remove any unsanitary condition or abate any nuisance, the Minister may direct an officer of the Department to carry out such measures as are authorized by this Act, or by any order or regulation made thereunder.

- (2) The expenses so incurred shall be certified by the Liability Minister, and shall be a debt due by the corporation of the for paymunicipality, and upon presentation of such certificate the expenses. treasurer of the municipality shall pay the same.
- (3) The corporation of the municipality whose treasurer Recovery of shall pay the expenses so incurred as provided by subsection 2 expenses of may recover the amount so paid by action in any court of of Departcompetent jurisdiction against the person certified in writing ment. by the Minister to have been in default, or the council of the

corporation of the said municipality may direct the amount of such expenses to be added by the clerk of the municipality to the collector's roll and collected from the person so certified to be in default in like manner as municipal taxes. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 33.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors, appointment. **34.**—(1) The council of every municipality shall appoint a legally qualified medical practitioner to be the medical officer of health for the municipality, and shall also appoint such number of sanitary inspectors for the municipality as may be deemed necessary by the local board, and as may be prescribed by the regulations.

By Lieutenant-Governor in Council in case of default. (2) Where the council refuses or neglects to make any of such appointments, or to fill any vacancy, the Department shall, by registered letter addressed to the clerk of the municipality, require the council to make the appointment or to fill the vacancy forthwith, and if the council continues in default for five days after the receipt of such letter the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister, may make the appointment or fill the vacancy.

Assistant medical officers, appointment.

Medical officers for townships.

(3) The council of a city having a population of 100,000 or over may appoint an assistant medical officer of health, or more than one assistant medical officer of health, who shall act under the direction of the medical officer of health, and while so acting shall have all the powers and perform the same duties as the medical officer of health.

Township may appoint more than one medical officer.

(4) The council of a township, with the approval of the Department, may appoint for any stipulated time more than one medical officer of health for the township and may limit the territory within which each of such officers shall act, and every such medical officer of health shall, within the territory for which he is appointed, have and perform the powers and duties of a medical officer of health as set out in this Act or in any by-law passed thereunder and in force in the municipality.

Appointment of nurses and physicians by council or local Board. (5) The council of a city, town, township or village or a local board of health may appoint one or more public health nurses, and one or more duly qualified physicians and engage such other services as may, in the opinion of the council or local board be required for carrying out the provisions of this or any other Act administered by the Department of Public Health or the regulations made thereunder for the prevention or treatment of disease.

- (6) The council of a town, township or village, or the Appointlocal board of health of the same may unite with the council nurse by or councils or boards of health of one or more neighbouring municimunicipalities for the purpose of appointing, employing and palities. paving one or more public health nurses for the promotion of the public health and the prevention or treatment of disease; such appointments shall be eligible for grants in respect of the same as may be provided by the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 34.
- **35**. Every sanitary inspector appointed by the council Tenure of shall hold office during the pleasure of the council, and if appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall hold office until the 1st day of February in the year following that of his appointment. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 35.
- **36.**—(1) Every medical officer of health appointed by the Dismissal. council shall hold office during good behaviour and his residence in the municipality, or in an adjoining municipality, and, if appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall hold office until the 1st day of February in the year following that of his appointment, and no medical officer of health shall be removed from office except on a two-thirds vote of the whole council and with the consent and approval of the Minister before whom cause shall be shown for the dismissal.
- (2) A medical officer of health who refuses or neglects to Dismissal of M.O.H. for carry out the provisions of this Act or the regulations, or any neglect of special order of the Department, or any by-law of the municipality relating to sanitary matters, may be dismissed from office by the Department or by the municipal corporation on the recommendation of the Department.

- (3) It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to Annual inspection make a sanitary inspection of all schools in his municipality of schools annually and to make a report to the Department regarding by M.O.H. the same, using forms supplied by the Department for that purpose. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 36.
- 37. The medical officer of health shall be the executive M.O.H. to officer of the local board, and with the local board shall be officer of responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this board. Act, and of the regulations, and of the public health or sanitary by-laws of the municipality. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262,
- 38. Every medical officer of health, whether appointed by Salaries of the council or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall medical officers of be paid by the municipal corporation a reasonable salary to health. be fixed by by-law, and such salary shall be his total remuneration for his services as medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 38.

Payment of sanitary inspectors.

**39**. Sanitary inspectors shall be paid such annual sum as may be determined by the council of the municipality. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 39.

Vacancy in office of M.O.H.

**40.**—(1) Where a vacancy occurs in the office of medical officer of health, the council shall forthwith nominate another medical officer of health in his stead who shall be approved by the Minister as hereinbefore provided.

Temporary absence of M.O.H.

(2) When the medical officer of health is absent from the Province for a protracted period the council may, with the written approval of the Department, appoint a legally qualified medical practitioner to be acting medical officer of health during such absence, and such acting medical officer of health shall have, during the absence of the medical officer of health, all the powers, and perform all the duties of the medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 40.

Annual conference.

**41.**—(1) There shall be an annual conference of all the medical officers of health, and it shall be the duty of every medical officer of health to attend the same.

Expenses of attendance.

(2) The expenses of the attendance of each medical officer of health shall be borne by the corporation of the municipality, and shall be payable in addition to his salary on the certificate of the Deputy Minister.

Time and place of holding.

(3) The conference shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 41.

### ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Establishment. **42.**—(1) The corporation of a municipality may establish, erect and maintain one or more isolation hospitals for the reception and care of persons suffering from any communicable disease.

Municipalities may join in establishing.

(2) The corporations of two or more adjacent municipalities may join in establishing, erecting and maintaining such a hospital.

Issue of debentures.

(3) A corporation may borrow money by the issue of debentures for the purposes mentioned in subsection 1 or 2, and it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the electors to any by-law for raising money for such purpose.

When payable.

(4) Debentures issued under this section shall be payable within twenty years from the date of the issue thereof.

Where to be established.

(5) Any such hospital may be established in a municipality or in one of the municipalities providing for the same or in an adjoining municipality.

(6) The powers conferred by this section shall be subject Subject to to the provisions of sections 43 to 47, but an isolation hospital 43-47. shall not be established, maintained or kept by a municipal corporation upon lands in another municipality which were selected, purchased or contracted for, or upon which the corporation had secured an option before the 1st day of January, 1912, and upon which an isolation hospital had not before that date been erected, without the consent of the council of the municipality in which such lands are situate, and unless such consent had been obtained before the 16th day of May, 1912, such land shall not be used for that purpose. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 42.

43. No such isolation hospital and, except as provided by Permission The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, no sanatorium, insti- for establishment of tution or place for the reception, care, or treatment of per-isolation hospitals and sons suffering from consumption or tuberculosis shall be consumption hospitals. established or maintained or kept within the limits of any municipality without permission to be given in the manner c. 357. hereinafter provided. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 43.

- **44.**—(1) Every municipal corporation and every person Application desiring to establish, maintain or keep any such isolation board. hospital, sanatorium, institution or place in a municipality, shall make application in writing to the local board of health of such municipality for permission to do so.
- (2) The local board shall give notice of the application Notice of and of the meeting at which the same will be considered by meeting. advertisement once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published in the municipality or, if there is no such newspaper, in a newspaper published in an adjoining municipality.
- (3) The local board shall take such application into con-Considerasideration at its next general meeting after the last publication application. of such notice, or at a special meeting to be called for the Notice purpose within one month after that date.
- (4) The local board shall hear the applicant for such per-Hearing and] mission in person or by counsel, and shall hear any person decision. opposed to the granting of such permission, and shall within one month thereafter determine by resolution of the board whether or not such application shall be granted.
- (5) If the local board determines not to grant such per-Refusal of mission, notice in writing of their decision shall forthwith be permission. given to the applicant by registered letter, and the applicant Appeal. may appeal from such decision to a board of appeal to be composed of the head of the municipality, the sheriff of the county or district in which the municipality is situate, and the Deputy Minister.

Notice of appeal.

(6) The appeal shall be by notice in writing addressed to the Deputy Minister, and sent by registered post to him within seven days after the receipt of notice of the decision of the local board.

Notice of hearing of appeal.

(7) The Deputy Minister shall appoint a time and place for the consideration of the appeal, and at least seven days' notice of the time and place of hearing the appeal shall be given by registered letter addressed to the secretary of the local board and to the applicant, and by advertisement in a newspaper published in the municipality in which it is sought to establish such hospital, sanatorium, institution or place of reception, or, if there is no such newspaper, in a newspaper published in the county or district town of the county or district in which such municipality is situate.

Hearing of

(8) The board of appeal shall hold a sitting at such time and place and shall hear what may be alleged for and against such appeal on behalf of the applicant and the local board of health or any ratepayer of the municipality who may object to the granting of such permission.

View of locality.

(9) The board of appeal may adjourn the proceedings for the purpose of visiting any building or proposed site and determining upon its suitability or procuring such further information as the board may deem necessary.

Decision of board of appeal.

(10) The decision of the board of appeal or a majority of the members thereof shall be given in writing and shall be final.

Fees of board of appeal.

(11) Each of the members of the board of appeal shall be entitled to a fee of \$10 per day for each day during which he is necessarily engaged in connection with the appeal and reasonable and necessary expenses, and the same and any other costs and expenses incurred in hearing the appeal shall be payable by the appellant upon the written order of the Minister to the persons entitled thereto.

Nonapplication of sections. (12) Nothing in this section or in section 43 contained shall apply to any public general hospital in which persons suffering from other diseases as well as persons suffering from consumption or tuberculosis are received and treated. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 44.

Penalty.

**45**. Every person who erects, establishes or maintains any such isolation hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place or who takes part in the superintendence or management thereof, until permission has been given as provided by the next preceding section, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25 for every day on which such offence is continued. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 45.

Plans to be

46.—(1) No isolation hospital shall be established by the approved by Department. corporation of any municipality until the plans and the proposed equipment thereof shall have been submitted to and approved by the Department.

Alterations, etc., department as to

(2) Every municipal corporation establishing such an directions of isolation hospital shall from time to time make such alterations therein and such changes or improvement in the equipment thereof as may be directed by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 46.

Control of the local board

47. Subject to the regulations the local board of the municipality, by the corporation of which an isolation hospital is established, shall have the management and control of it, and of the conduct of the physicians, nurses, attendants and patients. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 47.

### EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

Temporary emergency hospitals in case of out-break of disease.

- 48. Where any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, becomes prevalent in a municipality, and the municipal corporation has not already provided proper hospital accommodation for such cases, the medical officer of health of a local board shall immediately provide, at the cost of such corporation, such a temporary hospital, hospital tent, or other place or places of reception for the sick and infected as may be deemed best for their accommodation and the safety of the inhabitants, and for that purpose may.—
  - (a) erect such hospital, hospital tent, or place of reception;
  - (b) contract for the use of any existing hospital, hospital tent, or place of reception; or,
  - (c) enter into an agreement with any person having the management of any such hospital, subject to the approval of the medical officer of health of the local municipality in which such hospital is situate, for the reception and care of persons suffering from such communicable disease, and for the payment of such remuneration therefor as may be agreed upon. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 48.

### ACQUIRING LAND.

Occupying land in case of emergency.

49.—(1) Where an outbreak of any of the diseases, to which the next preceding section applies, occurs or is apprehended, the local board of health may enter upon and take and use for the purposes mentioned in that section any land or unoccupied building without prior agreement with the

owner of the same and without his consent, and may retain the same for such period as may appear to the board to be necessary.

Notice to clerk of local municipality. (2) Written notice, Schedule A shall, within five days after the taking or obtaining possession, be given by the board to the clerk of the municipality wherein the land or unoccupied building is situate; such notice shall be given whether possession is taken or obtained with the consent of the owner or otherwise.

Notice to owner where not a consenting party. (3) Where possession is taken without the consent of the owner, the board shall, within five days after taking possession give the like notice to the owner.

Where owner or his address is unknown.

(4) If the owner is not known, or is not a resident in Ontario, or if his residence is unknown to the board, the board shall cause the notice to be published in two successive issues of some local newspaper having a circulation within the municipality where the property is situate, and shall send by registered post to the last known address, if any, of the owner a copy of the notice, and such publication shall be sufficient notice to the owner.

Compensa-

(5) The owner shall be entitled to compensation from the corporation of the municipality wherein the land or building is situate, for the use and occupation thereof, including any damages arising from such use and occupation, such compensation to be agreed upon between the council of the municipality and the owner; and in case they do not agree, the judge of the county or district court of the county or district in which the property is situate shall summarily determine the amount of the compensation, and the terms of payment, in such manner and after giving such notice as he sees fit. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 49.

Order for possession.

**50**. Where any resistance or forcible opposition is offered or apprehended to possession being taken of the land or building, the judge of the county or district court may, without notice to any person, issue his warrant to the sheriff of the county or district, or to any other person, as he may deem most suitable, requiring him to put and maintain the board, its agents or servants in possession, and to put down such resistance or opposition, which the sheriff or other person, taking with him sufficient assistance, shall accordingly do. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 50.

### MEDICAL CARE OF INDIGENTS.

Municipal corporation to provide for medical attendance for indigent persons.

**51.**—(1) The corporation of every municipality shall enter into an agreement with the medical officer of health or some other legally qualified medical practitioner resident in the municipality or in a municipality adjacent thereto for

his medical attendance upon and care of persons suffering from the result of injury or disease who, in the opinion of the head of the municipality or of its relief officer, if any, are unable through poverty to pay for the necessary attendance, and who are not cared for in a public or private hospital.

(2) This section shall not impose any duty on the medical M.O.H. need officer of health in respect to such cases, unless an agreement unless rehas been entered into with him, as provided in subsection 1. munerated.

(3) Failing the making of any other agreement the medical In absence of officer of health shall be deemed to be indigent medical M.O.H. to officer of health for the municipality and shall be remunerated indigent for his service as indigent medical officer, according to the M.O.H. provisions of the next succeeding subsection.

- (4) Every such agreement shall provide for fair and reason-Agreement able remuneration for the service rendered. R.S.O. 1927, for remuneration. c. 262, s. 51.
- **52.**—(1) Where a medical officer of health claims that the Disputes as salary paid to him by a municipal corporation or the re-eration of muneration provided for under section 51 is not fair and application reasonable, and gives notice of such claim in writing, signed to county by him, to the clerk of the municipal corporation, and the council of the corporation neglects to comply with such demand, or directs the serving upon the medical officer of health of a notice disputing such a claim, the medical officer of health, after the expiration of ten days from the receipt of such claim by the clerk of such corporation, may apply in a summary manner to the judge of the county or district court of the county or district within which the municipality lies, for an order allowing his claim and fixing the amount payable to him as salary under section 38 or as remuneration under section 51, and upon such application the judge shall hear the parties and their witnesses and shall make such order as he may deem just, and in and by such order shall settle and determine the salary properly payable to such medical officer of health, and a fair and reasonable remuneration under section 51.

- (2) If such application is not made by the medical officer Time for of health within thirty days after receiving notice from the making application. corporation disputing his claim, he shall be deemed to have abandoned the same.
- (3) The judge, upon the application, shall take into con-powers of sideration all the circumstances of the case, and amongst judge. other matters the physical extent, population and assessment of the municipality.

Application (4) The Judges' Orders Enforcement Act shall apply to every of Rev. Stat., c. 111. application or order made under this section. 262, s. 52.

### PROVISIONS AS TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

Communicable diseases.-Notice by

**53**.—(1) Whenever any householder knows or has reason to suspect that any person within his family or household, householder, or boarding or lodging with him, has any communicable disease, he shall, within twelve hours, give notice thereof to the secretary of the local board or to the medical officer of health.

How given.

(2) The notice may be given to the secretary or to the medical officer of health at his office, or by letter addressed to either of them and mailed within the time above specified, and the secretary of the local board shall forthwith transmit to the medical officer of health notice of each case of communicable disease reported to him.

Notice of communicto be included in weekly report.

(3) Every such notice filed with the medical officer of health shall be transmitted forthwith by him to the secretary of the local board of health, and shall be included in the weekly report required to be sent to the Department under section 22. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 53.

Removal of person or clothing prohibited.

**54.**—(1) No householder, in whose dwelling there occurs any communicable disease, shall permit any person suffering from or exposed to such disease to leave, or any clothing or other property to be removed from his house without the consent of the medical officer of health, who may forbid such removal or prescribe the conditions thereof.

Who to be deemed exposed to disease.

(2) Every person in a house when a communicable disease exists therein, and every person who during the period of quarantine enters such house, shall be deemed to be exposed to the disease.

Duty as to treatment of newborn for eve diseases.

(3) It shall be the duty of every physician, medical officer of health, superintendent of a hospital, nurse, midwife, and everyone in charge of a maternity hospital, every householder, and everyone in charge of a child, to see that such requirements as may be prescribed by this Act or by the regulations are duly complied with in respect of ophthalmia neonatorum, trachoma, inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, or other communicable diseases of the eyes. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 54.

Report by physician.

55.—(1) Whenever any legally qualified medical practitioner knows, or has reason to suspect, that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with any communicable disease, he shall within twelve hours give notice thereof to the medical officer of health of the municipality in which such diseased person is.

- (2) This section shall apply to the medical superintendent superintendent superintendents of or person in charge of any general or other hospital in which hospitals, there is known to him to be a patient suffering from any etc. communicable disease. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 55.
- (3) The provisions of subsection 1 shall apply to any person Reporting communic-registered and practising as a drugless practitioner under the able disease. authority of *The Drugless Practitioners Act.* 1928, c. 45, s. 2. Rev. Stat., c. 200.
- **56.**—(1) Where any communicable disease is found or Precautions suspected to exist in any municipality, the medical officer of spread of health and local board shall use all possible care to prevent infection. the spread of infection or contagion by such means as in their judgment is most effective for the public safety.
- (2) The medical officer of health or local board, when it is closing considered necessary to prevent the spread of any communic-churches, able disease, may direct that any school or seminary of learning, or any church, or public hall or other place used for public gatherings or entertainment in the municipality shall be closed, and may prohibit all public assemblies in the municipality; and no such school, seminary, church, hall or public place shall be kept open after such direction for the admission of the public, nor re-opened without the permission of the medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 56.
- **57**. The medical officer of health, or the local board, or a Isolation of committee thereof, shall isolate any person having any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, and shall forthwith cause to be posted up on or near the door of the house or dwelling, in which any such person is, a notice stating that such disease is within the house or dwelling. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 57.
- **58.**—(1) If any person coming from abroad, or residing Of infected in any municipality within Ontario, is infected, or has recently been infected with, or exposed to, any communicable disease to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, the medical officer of health or local board shall make effective provision for the public safety by removing such person to a separate house, or by otherwise isolating him, and by providing medical attendance, medicine, nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him.
- (2) The corporation of the municipality shall be entitled Recovery of to recover from such person the amount expended in providing such medical attendance, medicine, nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him, but not the expenditure incurred in providing a separate house or in otherwise isolating him. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 58.

[Note.—See section 27 as to disinfecting houses and articles therein].

Recovery of expense incurred through neglect or refusal to carry_out Act.

**59**. Where, owing to the refusal or neglect of the medical officer of health, the local board or the corporation of any municipality, any communicable disease is brought into another municipality, the corporation of which incurs expense in preventing the spread of such communicable disease, the corporation of the municipality in default shall pay to the corporation of the municipality incurring such expense the whole amount thereof, and the same shall be recoverable as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 59.

Removal of patients.

**60**. No person suffering from any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, shall be removed at any time except by permission and under direction of the medical officer of health, nor shall any occupant of any house in which there exists any such communicable disease change his residence to any other place without the consent of the medical officer of health, or without complying with such conditions as he may prescribe. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 60.

Power to enter premises.

**61**. The medical officer of health, or a legally qualified medical practitioner appointed by him in writing for that purpose, may enter in and upon any house, out-house or premises, in the day time, for the purpose of making enquiry and examination with respect to the state of health of any person therein, and cause any person found therein, who is infected with any communicable disease, to be removed to a hospital or some other proper place. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 61.

Entering and disinfecting public conveyances.

**62.**—(1) Where there is any reason to suspect that any person suffering from a communicable disease to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, is in or upon any railway car, street railway car, steamboat, vessel, stage, or other conveyance, the medical officer of health or sanitary inspector of the municipality, or any member of the local board, may enter such conveyance and cause such person to be removed therefrom, and may detain the conveyance until it is properly disinfected; or such officer or member may, if he thinks fit, remain on, or in, or re-enter and remain on or in such conveyance, with any assistance he may require, for the purpose of disinfecting it; and his authority shall continue in respect of such person and conveyance notwithstanding that the conveyance is taken into another municipality.

Payment by owner of

(2) The expense incurred for medical attendance, care, conveyance, nursing, maintenance and all costs for disinfection shall be paid by the owner of the conveyance in which such person is found.

- (3) Any legally qualified medical practitioner or sanitary Authority inspector authorized by the Department shall have the same Department. authority as a medical officer of health under this section. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 62.
- 63. Where any communicable disease is reported or dis-Removal of covered in a dwelling house or out-house occupied as a dwell-unsanitary ing, and such house or out-house is in a filthy and neglected dwellings. state, the medical officer of health may, at the expense of the corporation of the municipality, compel the inhabitants of such dwelling house or out-house to remove therefrom, and may place them in sheds or tents, or other proper shelter, in some more suitable situation, until measures can be taken, under the direction and at the expense of the municipal corporation, for the immediate cleansing, ventilation, purification and disinfection of such dwelling-house or out-house. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 63.

64. No person recovering from any communicable disease, Patients and to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, precautions and no nurse who has been in attendance on any such person, as to disinfection. shall leave the premises or expose himself in any public place, street, shop, inn or public conveyance until he has received from the medical officer of health a certificate that in his opinion such person or nurse has taken such precautions as to his person, clothing and all other things which he proposes to bring from the premises as are necessary to insure the immunity from infection of other persons with whom such person or nurse may come in contact. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 64.

65. Every such person and nurse shall adopt for the dis-Measures infection and disposal of excreta, and for the disinfection of by Departutensils, bedding, clothing and other things which have been ment. exposed to infection, such measures as may be prescribed by the regulations or by the medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 65.

66. No person suffering from or having recently recovered Sanitary from any communicable disease, to which this section is by before the regulations made applicable, shall mingle with the general mingling with public. public, and no person having access to any such person, except the attending physician and clergyman, shall do so, until such sanitary precautions as may be prescribed by the medical officer of health have been complied with. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 66.

67.—(1) No person suffering from, or having recently Notice to before recovered from any communicable disease, to which this using public section is by the regulations made applicable, shall expose himself, nor shall any person expose any one under his charge, who is so suffering from any such disease, in any railway

car, street railway car, steamboat, vessel, stage or other conveyance, without having previously notified the owner or person in charge of such conveyance of the fact of his having such disease.

Conveyance to be disinfected. (2) The owner or person in charge of any such conveyance shall not, after the entry of any infected person into his conveyance, allow any other person to enter it, without having sufficiently disinfected it under the direction of the medical officer of health or sanitary inspector. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 67.

Bedding, clothing, etc.

**68.** No person shall give, lend, transmit, sell or expose any bedding, clothing, or other article likely to convey any communicable disease, without having first taken such precautions as the medical officer of health may direct for removing all danger of communicating such disease to others. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 68.

Disinfection of houses, etc.

**69.** No person shall let or hire, or permit to be occupied, any house or room in a house in which any communicable disease has recently existed without having caused the house and premises used in connection therewith to be disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health, and, for the purpose of this section, the keeper of an inn or house for the reception of lodgers shall be deemed to let for hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such inn or house. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 69.

False statements of persons renting or showing houses. **70.** No person letting for hire, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire any house or part of a house, on being questioned by any person, negotiating for the hire of such house, or part of a house, as to the fact of there previously having been therein any person, animal or thing suffering from or liable to be infected by any communicable disease, shall knowingly make a false answer to such question. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 70.

Transportation of infected persons. **71.**—(1) No common carrier shall knowingly accept for transportation or carry within Ontario, except under and subject to the regulations, any person suffering from any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, or any infected article or articles of clothing, bedding or other property whatsoever.

Corpses.

(2) No carrier shall knowingly accept for transportation or carry within Ontario the body of any person who has died of any communicable disease, except under and subject to the regulations.

Penalty.

(3) Every person contravening the provisions of subsection 1 or of subsection 2 shall incur a penalty of \$100. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 71.

72.—(1) Whenever a communicable disease exists in any School attendance house or household in which there is a person who is a student from houses or pupil in, or a teacher, or other person employed in any combunities. capacity in or about a university, college, school or other exists. institution of learning, the householder shall, within twelve hours after the time such disease is known to exist, notify the principal, superintendent, head teacher or other person in charge of such institution, and also the medical officer of health, of the existence of such disease; and the person suffering therefrom shall not attend or be employed at such institution until a certificate has been obtained from the medical officer of health that he may safely do so.

(2) Whenever a local board of health, or any of its officers Duty of local board or members, are aware of the existence in any house of any and teacher. communicable disease, they shall at once notify the principal, superintendent, head teacher or other person in charge of any university, college, school or other institution of learning at which any member of the household is in attendance, either as a student or pupil, or in or about which he is employed as a teacher, or in any other capacity, and none of such last mentioned persons shall after such notice be permitted to attend, or be employed or be in or about such institution, until the certificate mentioned in subsection 1 is obtained and presented.

(3) Whenever a professor, lecturer, instructor or teacher teacher to in any such institution of learning has reason to suspect that of cases in any other professor, lecturer, instructor or teacher in, or any homes of pupils. student or pupil of, or any person employed in or about, such institution, is suffering from a communicable disease, or that there exists in any household of which he is a member any communicable disease, such first mentioned person shall notify the medical officer of health thereof, and shall not permit the attendance of the person suffering from such disease if under his direction or control until the medical officer of health certifies that such attendance may be safely allowed.

(4) No student or pupil having suffered from a communi- Pupil not to attend cable disease shall be allowed to attend any such institution within minimum time of learning within the minimum period prescribed by the fixed by regulations.

(5) Whenever a communicable disease exists in any board-Boarding ing school or other institution in which pupils are received for tuition, and boarded or lodged, the head of the institution, or the person in charge thereof, shall immediately isolate the person suffering from such disease and any person in attendance upon him, and, within twelve hours after the disease is known to exist, shall notify the medical officer of health, and shall not permit the person so suffering or any person in attendance upon him to mingle with the other pupils or

inmates of the institution until the medical officer of health has certified that he may safely do so. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 72.

#### NUISANCES.

# Removal, Abatement, etc.

Nuisances, what to be deemed. **73**. Any condition existing in any locality which is or may become injurious or dangerous to health or prevent or hinder in any manner the suppression of disease shall be deemed a nuisance within the meaning of this Act. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 73.

Particular nuisances. **74.** Without restricting the general application of the next preceding section and for greater particularity it is declared that the following shall be deemed nuisances within the meaning of this Act:

Premises in dangerous condition.

(a) Any premises or part thereof so constructed or in such a state as to be injurious or dangerous to health;

Streets, pits, etc., in dangerous condition.

(b) Any street, pool, ditch, gutter, water-course, sink, cistern, water or earth closet, privy, urinal, cesspool, drain, dung pit or ash pit, so foul or in such a state, or so situated as to be injurious or dangerous to health;

Water supply.

(c) Any well, spring or other water supply injurious or dangerous to health;

Stables, byres, etc. (d) Any stable, byre or other building in which animals are kept in such a manner or in such numbers as to be injurious or dangerous to health;

Accumulations of refuse. (e) Any accumulation or deposit of refuse, wherever situate, which is injurious or dangerous to health;

Offensive matter in uncovered trucks or waggons. (f) Any deposit of offensive matter, refuse, offal or manure contained in uncovered trucks or waggons at any station or siding or elsewhere so as to be injurious or dangerous to health;

Trades situated so as to be dangerous. (g) Any work, manufactory, trade or business so situated as to be injurious or dangerous to health;

Overcrowded houses. (h) Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates or in which insufficient airspace is allowed for each inmate to comply with the regulations;

- (i) Any school house, public or private, factory, shop or Defective other building, which is not in a cleanly state or ventilation free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or overwater or earth closet, urinal or other nuisance; or schools and is not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless so far as practicable any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated therein which are injurious or dangerous to health, or is so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of those employed or being therein;
- (j) Any fireplace or furnace the fires of which do not, Smoke from so far as practicable, consume the smoke arising from the combustible matter used therein for working engines, or used in any mill, factory, dye-house, brewery, bakehouse or gas works, or in any manufacturing or trade process whatever;
- (k) Any chimney emitting smoke in such quantity as to From chimneys, be injurious or dangerous to health;
- (1) Any burial ground, cemetery or other place of sepul-offensive or ture so located or so crowded or otherwise so ar-dangerous burying ranged or managed as to be offensive or injurious or grounds. dangerous to health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 74.
- **75.** The medical officer of health of any municipality or Inspection any inspector or other person in the employ of the local off municipality. board acting under his instructions, or any member of a local board may enter, inspect and examine at any time of the day or night, as often as he thinks necessary, any premises within the municipality for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and may take such action as he deems necessary for carrying out the said provisions, and any person in charge of such premises for the time being shall render such aid to the medical officer of health or other person as may be necessary to make such inspection or examination. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 75.
- **76.**—(1) Every medical officer of health shall see that the Duty of municipality or location for which he is appointed is regularly medical inspected in order to prevent nuisances or to abate any exist-officer. ing nuisance.
- (2) If upon such examination he finds any premises in a Examination filthy or unclean state, or that any matter or thing is there of premises and order for which, in his opinion, may endanger the public health, he cleansing may order the owner or occupant of the premises to cleanse the same, and to remove or destroy what is so found therein. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 76.
- 77. Where the owner of any premises wherein a nuisance where exists is unknown or does not reside in the municipality, and where untractions are unoccupied or the occupant is unable to non-resident.

remove the nuisance, the medical officer of health or the local board may, without previous notice, immediately cause the nuisance to be abated. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 77.

Disposition of articles removed.

78. Where under the provisions of this Act, or of the regulations, or of any municipal by-law, a local board or any medical officer of health or sanitary inspector removes anything which is likely to be injurious to or to become or cause or is a nuisance, such thing shall be subject to the disposition of the local board, or, if the officer is acting under a by-law of a municipal council, shall be subject to the disposition of the council, and the owner of such thing shall have no claim in respect thereof. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 78.

Owner to have no claims.

Service of notice

requiring

nuisance.

79.—(1) Wherever the local board of health or medical officer of health is satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, the abatement of medical officer of health shall serve a notice on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues, or, if such person cannot be found, on the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance exists or from which the same arises, requiring him to abate the same within a time to be specified in the notice, and to execute such works and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose.

Service on owner when required.

(2) Where the nuisance arises from the want or the defective construction of any structural convenience, or where there is no occupier of the premises, notice shall be served on the owner.

Where owner and occupant not in fault.

(3) Where the person causing the nuisance cannot be found, and it is clear that the nuisance does not arise or continue by the act or default of the owner or occupier of the premises, and it is therefore improper that such owner or occupier should be required to abate it, the local board shall abate the nuisance at the expense of the corporation of the municipality. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 79.

Where cause of nuisance out of municipality.

**80**. Where a nuisance appears to be wholly or partially caused by some act or default committed or taking place without the municipality, the local board of the municipality affected thereby shall cause an inspection to be made, and when necessary shall take or cause to be taken against the person by whose act or default the nuisance is caused in whole or in part any proceedings in relation to nuisances by this Act authorized with the same incidents and consequences as if such act or default were committed or took place wholly within its jurisdiction. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 80.

sideration of difficulty involved.

**81.**—(1) If, on investigation by the local board, any nuisance is found to exist, and if after the board has required the removal or abatement of the same within a specified time, the board finds that default in removal or abatement has been made, and the case appears to the local board to involve the expenditure or loss of a considerable sum of money, or serious interference with any trade or industry, or other considerations of difficulty, the Department at the request of the local board may investigate and report upon the case.

- (2) If the report of the Department recommends the re-Application moval or abatement of the nuisance, the local board or any Supreme ratepayer residing in the municipality, or within a mile thereof, may apply to a judge of the Supreme Court for an order for the removal or abatement of the nuisance, and to restrain the proprietors of any such industry from carrying on the same until the nuisance has been abated to the satisfaction of the Department; and the judge may make such order upon the report of the Department or upon such further evidence as he may deem meet.
- (3) The Judges' Orders Enforcement Act shall apply to every Application, order made by a judge under this section. R.S.O. 1927, c. 111.

# Expenses in Respect of Abatement of Nuisance.

- **82.**—(1) Where the owner or occupier of any premises in Where owner which a nuisance exists fails, after due notice, to abate the neglects to same, the medical officer of health or sanitary inspector may abate. enter upon the premises and take such steps as may be necessary to abate the nuisance.
- (2) All reasonable costs and expenses incurred in abating Recovery of expenses. a nuisance shall be deemed to be money paid for the use and at the request of the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance was caused, but shall be recoverable from both the owner and the occupier for the time being of the premises.
- (3) If the costs and expenses incurred in abating the nuis-Collection ance are not paid by the owner or occupier within one month as taxes. after a demand of payment, a statement of the amount of the costs and expenses, and of the person by whom and the premises in respect of which the same are payable, shall be delivered to the clerk of the municipality who shall insert the amount in the collector's roll, and the same may be collected in like manner as municipal taxes.
- (4) The occupier for the time being of the premises may Occupier's deduct any money recovered or collected from him which, as deduct paybetween him and the owner, the latter ought to pay, out of ment from the rent then due or from time to time becoming due in respect of the premises.
- (5) An occupier shall not be required to pay any further Limit of amount resum than the amount of rent for the time being due from coverable him, or which, after demand of such costs or expenses, and from occupier.

after notice not to pay his landlord any rent without first deducting the amount of such costs or expenses, becomes payable by such occupier, unless he refuses truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; and the burden of proof that the sum demanded from such occupier is greater than the rent due by him at the time of such notice, or which has since accrued, shall be on such occupier. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 82.

# When Application to Supreme Court Necessary.

Where application in respect of nuisance must be to Supreme Court.

**83.**—(1) No determination or order of the Department or of a local board for the removal or abatement of a nuisance shall be enforced except by order of a judge of the Supreme Court where such removal or abatement involves the loss or destruction of property to the value of \$2,000 or upwards.

Application for order.

(2) The order may be made upon the application of the Department or of the local board. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 83.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Restriction on establishment of offensive trades. **84.**—(1) Any person who without the consent of the local board or of the municipal council establishes any of the following trades or businesses or manufactures—

Blood boiling,
Bone boiling,
Refining coal oil,
Extracting oil from fish,
Storing hides,
Soap boiling,
Tallow melting,
Tripe boiling,
Slaughtering animals,
Tanning hides or skins,
Manufacturing gas,
Manufacturing glue,

Fertilizers from dead animals, from human or animal waste, or

Any other trade, business or manufacture, which is or may become offensive, or which is by the regulations declared to be a noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture

Penalty.

shall incur a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$250, in respect of the establishment thereof, and a penalty of not less than \$20 for every day on which after notice in writing by the local board, or an officer thereof, to desist, such business, trade or manufacture is carried on, whether there has or has not been any conviction in respect of the establishment thereof. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 84.

85.—(1) Any person who keeps or stores any rags, bones, Storing rags, junk, bottles, scrap iron or other metals, or other refuse bones, etc. within any municipality, except on premises approved of by Penalty, the medical officer of health, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and the continuance of the offence for each week after conviction shall be considered a separate offence.

(2) In the event of such approval being refused by the Appeal to medical officer of health, the applicant shall have the right to storage of appeal from such refusal to the Minister, who shall cause of rags, etc. the premises to be examined, and make such enquiries as he may consider desirable, and grant or refuse such approval, or make such order or direction as he may deem proper, which determination shall be final. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 85.

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

86. Subject to any regulations made under The Depart-Boards to ment of Education Act the local board, upon such terms and medical and conditions as may be agreed upon with any public or separate inspection. school board, shall provide medical and dental inspection for Rev. Stat. the pupils in the schools of the board and render such other c. 322 services relating to the health and well-being of the pupils as any such regulation may require and as may be directed by the Minister of Health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 86.

## INSPECTION OF LODGING HOUSES, LAUNDRIES, ETC.

87.—(1) The medical officer of health or any sanitary Medical inspector acting under his instructions may, at any time of Health may the day or night, as often as he thinks necessary, enter into enter and examine a lodging house, tenement where rooms are rented, or a lodging houses, tenelaundry where the owner or employees reside upon the ments and longing houses. premises, or other building where he has reason to suspect that the same are overcrowded or occupied by more persons than is reasonably safe for the health of the occupants.

(2) If upon such examination it is found that the premises When found are occupied by more persons than is reasonably safe for the or unsanihealth of the occupants, and that the sleeping rooms are such tary. that six hundred cubic feet of air space cannot be provided for each occupant, or that the rooms or premises occupied by them are in a filthy or unclean state, or that any matter or thing is there which, in the opinion of the medical officer of health, founded on his own inspection or on the report of the sanitary inspector, may endanger the public health or the health of the occupants, the medical officer of health may order the owner or occupant to remove the inmates from the premises, or to remove that which causes the premises to be filthy or unclean, and put the rooms in a condition fit for human habitation. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 87.

Placarding

88. Where, in the opinion of the medical officer of health, any premises are so situated, so constructed or so improperly lighted, or in any other respect of such a character or in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation or dangerous to health, he may cause such premises to be closed, and may affix a notice thereon in a prominent place setting forth the reason for such closing, and that the premises are closed by order of the medical officer of health; and no person shall pull down or deface such notice or use the premises closed as a dwelling or cause the same to be so used. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 88.

# INSPECTION OF DAIRIES, CHEESE FACTORIES, DAIRY FARMS, ETC.

Inspection of dairies, etc., and slaughterhouses.

**89.**—(1) The medical officer of health may make or cause to be made by a veterinary surgeon or other competent person a periodical inspection of all dairies, cheese factories, and creameries, dairy farms and slaughter houses, and if upon such examination he finds that the premises are in a filthy or unclean state, or that any matter or thing is there which, in his opinion, may be injurious to or endanger the public health, he may order the owner or occupant of the premises to cleanse the same or to remove any such matter or thing.

Power to order cleansing.

> (2) When the above named premises are used for the production of food which is offered for sale in another municipality the medical officer of health of the municipality where the food is offered for sale shall have authority to inspect such premises or to cause an inspection to be made. If upon such inspection he shall find a filthy or unclean state or that any matter or thing is there which in his opinion may be injurious to or endanger the public health he may prohibit food products from the aforementioned premises being offered for sale in the municipality for which he is medical officer of health and he shall warn the owners, occupiers or operators of the premises accordingly. Upon the violation of such prohibitory order after due warning the person violating the order may be summoned before a court of competent jurisdiction and upon conviction may be fined an amount not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 with the confiscation of all such products offered or exposed for sale in the municipality. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 89.

## INSTALLATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Plans to be submitted to

**90.**—(1) Whenever the council of any municipality or any Department municipal board or commission or any company or person contemplates the establishment of, or the extension of, or any change in an existing waterworks system, they shall submit the plans, specifications and an engineer's report of the water supply and the works to be undertaken, together with

such other information as may be deemed necessary to the Department, and no such works shall be undertaken or proceeded with until the source of supply and the proposed works have been approved by the Department.

- (2) The Department, upon the application for such ap-Department proval, may direct such changes to be made in the source of change in supply or in the plans submitted as it may deem necessary in plans. the public interest. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 90.
- 91.—(1) The Department shall have the general super-Department vision of all springs, wells, ponds, lakes, streams or rivers supervision used as a source for a public water supply or for agricultural, of streams, domestic or industrial purposes with reference to their purity, together with the waters feeding the same, and shall examine the same from time to time when the necessity for such examination arises, and inquire what, if any, pollution exists and the causes thereof.
- (2) The Department may inquire into and hear and deter-Inquiry by Department mine any complaint made by or on behalf of a riparian pro- as to complaints of prietor entitled to the use of water, that any industrial waste pollution of or any other polluting material of any kind whatsoever which waters. either by itself or in connection with other matter may corrupt or impair the quality of the water or may render such water unfit for accustomed or ordinary use has been placed in, or discharged into such water, or placed or deposited upon the ice thereof, or placed or suffered to remain upon the bank or shore thereof.

(3) The Department may make a report upon such com-Report of plaint and as to what remedial measures, if any, are required in respect to any alleged injury or invasion of right as it may deem just.

(4) Where the report of the Department recommends the Application removal or degree of treatment of any such polluting material report of any riparian proprietor interested may apply to a judge of Department. the Supreme Court or a county judge by way of originating notice according to the practice of the Court, for an order for the removal or abatement of the injury in terms of the report of the Department and to restrain the proprietors of the industry from carrying on the same, or the offending party or parties from continuing the acts complained of until the injury or invasion of right has been abated to the satisfaction of the Department.

(5) The judge may make such order upon the report of the Court may act on Department or upon such further evidence as he may deem report of meet and on such terms and conditions as may be deemed or further proper. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 91.

Depositing filth, etc., in Provincial waters.

**92.**—(1) No garbage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth shall be discharged into or be deposited in any of the lakes, rivers, streams or other waters in Ontario or on the shores or banks thereof.

Disposal of offensive matter on boats.

(2) The owners and officers of boats and other vessels plying upon any such lake, river, stream or other water shall so dispose of the garbage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth upon such boats or vessels as not to create a nuisance or enter or pollute such lake, river, stream or other water.

Residents of summer resorts. (3) Residents of a health resort or summer resort shall so dispose of garbage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth as not to create a nuisance or permit of its gaining entrance to or polluting any such lake, river, stream or other water.

Penalty.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$100. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 92.

Returns from waterworks. 93. Water boards, water companies, water commissioners, the proper officers of any municipal corporation and any person making use as a source of water supply of any well or any other source within or partly within Ontario, and distributing the waters thereof for public, domestic or general uses, shall, from time to time, and whenever required by the Department, make returns to the Department upon forms to be furnished by it of such matters as may be required by the Department and called for by such forms, and any such water board, water company, water commissioner, officer or other person who shall, for the space of thirty days after being furnished with such forms, fail or neglect to make any such reports required shall incur a penalty of \$100. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 93.

Polluting water supply.

94.—(1) No sewage, drainage, domestic or factory refuse, excremental or other polluting matter of any kind, which, either by itself or in connection with other matter, corrupts or impairs or may corrupt or impair the quality of the water of any source of public water supply for domestic use in any municipality, or which renders or may render such water injurious to health, shall be placed in or discharged into the waters, or placed or deposited upon the ice of any such source of water supply, or be placed or suffered to remain upon the bank or shore of any such source of water supply near the place from which the supply of water for domestic use is obtained, nor within such distance thereof as may be considered unsafe by the Department after an examination thereof by a member or officer of the Department, nor shall

anyone bathe or swim in the waters of any such sources of water supply within such area as may be fixed or defined by order of the Department.

(2) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions Penalty. of subsection 1 shall incur a penalty of not more than \$100 for each offence, and each week's continuance after notice by the Department or local board to discontinue the offence shall constitute a separate offence. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 94.

## SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND SEWAGE.

- 95.—(1) Whenever the construction of a common sewer Sewerage or of a system of sewerage, or an extension of the same, is Plans to be contemplated by the council of any municipality, the council submitted. shall first submit the plans and specifications of the work together with such other information as may be deemed necessary by the Department for its approval.
- (2) The Department shall inquire into and report upon such Department sewer or system of sewerage, as to whether the same is cal-and report. culated to meet the sanitary requirements of the inhabitants of the municipality, and as to whether such sewer or system of sewerage is likely to prove prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the municipality or of any other municipality liable to be affected thereby.
- (3) The Department may make any suggestion or amend-Amendment of the plans and specifications or may impose any con-instance of dition with regard to the construction of such sewer or system of sewerage or the disposal of sewage therefrom as may be deemed necessary or advisable in the public interest.
- (4) The construction of any common sewer or system of Work not to be proceeded sewerage shall not be proceeded with until reported upon with until and approved by the Department, and no change in the Department. construction thereof or in the disposal of sewage therefrom shall be made without the previous approval of the Department.
- (5) The Department may from time to time modify or Modification, etc., of alter the terms and conditions as to the disposal of sewage order. imposed by it, and the report or decision of the Department shall be final, and it shall be the duty of the municipal corporation and the officers thereof to give effect thereto.
- (6) Whenever required by the Department, the clerk of Report to be sent to every municipal corporation having, using, owning, leasing Department. or controlling a sewerage system or sewage disposal plant shall make returns to the Department upon forms to be furnished by it of such matters as may be required by the Department and called for by such forms, and in case of default the clerk shall incur a penalty of \$100.

Urban sewerage works or sewage disposal works in adjoining township. (7) The sewerage system or sewage disposal plant of an urban municipality may, with the approval of the Department, be continued into, or through, or be situate in an adjoining township municipality, but before approving of any such work the Department shall give notice to the clerk of the township and shall hear and consider any objections which the council of the township or the residents therein may make to the location of the works.

Powers of urban municipality after approval of Department.

(8) When the approval of the Department has been obtained the corporation of the urban municipality may enter upon, take and use such lands in the township as may be necessary, and for that purpose shall have and may exercise the same powers within the township as it has within its own municipality, and paragraph 53 of section 397 of *The Municipal Act* and clauses *a* and *b* following the said paragraph shall not apply.

Rev. Stat., c. 233.

- Orders of Department as to sewerage or sewage disposal plant.
- (9) The Department may withdraw, amend or vary any approval given by it under this section or any order or certificate made by it, and may approve of a different or other system of sewerage, sewage disposal or sewage disposal plant, or a different or other location of the same.

Hearing and notice to municipality affected.

(10) Before acting under the provisions of subsection 9 the Department shall notify the clerk of the township municipality in which the system of sewerage is located or into or through which it is continued or in which it is proposed to locate the system of sewerage, or into or through which it is proposed to continue the same, or in which it is proposed to locate a sewage disposal plant, and the Department shall hear and consider any objections which the council of the township or any resident therein may make to the erection of the said work or any part thereof.

Application to Railway and Municipal Board. (11) Where the Department has made an order or report under the provisions of subsections 7 to 10, the corporation of the urban municipality before proceeding with the work, shall apply to the Railway and Municipal Board, for an order prescribing the manner in which such work may be carried on, and notice of such application shall be given to the township municipality and to any resident therein whose property is, or may be, affected by the proposed works.

Powers of Railway and Municipal Board,

- (12) Upon such application the Railway and Municipal Board may make an order,
  - (a) stopping up and closing any highway, road or road allowance, temporarily or permanently for the purpose of allowing the proposed work to be carried on; and vesting the same in the urban corporation, and providing for the opening of other roads, highways and road allowances for the use and

convenience of the residents of the township municipality in lieu of the roads, highways and road allowances so stopped up and closed, and the provisions of section 85 of *The Registry Act* shall not c. 155. apply;

- (b) imposing such terms and conditions upon the urban municipality with respect to the construction and operation of the proposed works as the said Board may deem just;
- (c) ordering that any buildings, restrictions, covenants running with the land or any limitations placed upon the estate or interest of any person or corporation, in any lands in or through which it is proposed that a sewage disposal system may be constructed or continued, or where the site of the sewage disposal plant is proposed to be located, shall be terminated and shall be no longer operative or binding upon or against any person or persons, and direct that any such order be registered under the provisions of The Registry Act;
- (d) fixing the compensation to be paid for lands taken or injured in the construction of such works.
- (13) The registration of any order under clause *c* of sub-Regissection 12 shall be a bar to any action or proceeding taken by order. any person or corporation claiming any right or benefits under or by reason of any such restrictions, covenants, interests, estate or title in the lands described in the order.
- (14) The Railway and Municipal Board shall have Jurisdiction of Board jurisdiction to enquire into, and hear and determine any as to claims application by or on behalf of any person or corporation interested complaining that any urban municipality constructing, maintaining or operating any sewage disposal system, or plant, or having the control thereof,—
  - (a) has failed to do any act, matter or thing required to be done by an Act or regulation, order or direction, or by any agreement entered into by the corporation: or
  - (b) has done or is doing any act or is failing to do any act and that such act or failure is causing depreciation, loss, injury or damage to any property of any owner, and the said Board may make any order, award or finding in respect of any claim of damage or injury, as it may deem just.

All claims to be determined by Board. (15) The jurisdiction of The Railway and Municipal Board under this section shall be conclusive and all claims for injury or damages or any other matter arising under the provisions of this section relating to the construction by an urban municipality of a sewage disposal plant in a township municipality, shall be heard and determined by the Board and *The Railway and Municipal Board Act*, so far as it is practicable, shall apply to every application and order made to or by the Railway and Municipal Board under this section.

Rev. Stat., c. 225.

Agreement

between

municipalities.

urban and township (16) Where a sewage disposal plant or any connection therewith is constructed by an urban municipality in a township the council of the urban municipality and the council of the township may enter into an agreement for the connecting with and user of such sewage disposal plant or connections by the township municipality and residents thereof on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 95.

Sewage disposal plant in another municipality.

- (17) Where the corporations of the urban municipality and the township do not agree, as provided in subsection 16, as to the right of the township and the inhabitants to make use of such sewage disposal plant or as to the terms of such user, the Railway and Municipal Board upon the application of the corporation of the township may make an order conferring the right to make use of such sewage disposal system upon the township and upon the inhabitants thereof whose properties are adjacent thereto, and the terms and conditions as to such usage.
  - (a) The corporation of the township may assess and collect as taxes whatever amount may be agreed upon with the urban municipality for every sewer connection to the sewage disposal plant or any connection therewith under this subsection in the same manner and to the same extent as if the same constituted a public utility owned by the township.

Right to connect with plant. (18) Where the township does not apply to the Board as provided in subsection 17, the owner of any residence or dwelling in the township in proximity to the sewage disposal plant or to any connection therewith, may apply to the Railway and Municipal Board for an order declaring that such owner shall have the right to connect his property with such sewage disposal plant or any connection therewith. 1928, c. 45, s. 3.

#### BY-LAWS FOR BORROWING FOR WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE.

- **96.**—(1) No by-law shall be passed for raising money for By-law for any of the purposes mentioned in sections 90 and 95 until debentures the proposed water supply or sewerage system, as the case not to be passed until may be, has been approved by the Department of Health, approved by and such approval has been certified under the hand of the Minister.
- (2) The by-law shall recite the approval of the Department. By-law to recite R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 96. approval.
- 97.—(1) Where the Department reports in writing that Assent of electors not it is of opinion that it is necessary in the interest of the public required. health that a waterworks system or an adequate water purification plant, or a sewer or a sewerage system, or an adequate sewage treatment plant should be established or continued, or that any existing waterworks system, water purification plant, sewer or sewerage system, or sewage treatment plant should be improved, extended, enlarged, altered, renewed or replaced, it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the electors to any by-law for incurring a debt for any of such purposes.
- (2) Where the Department has reported as provided by Council on subsection 1, the council of a municipality shall forthwith Department pass all necessary by-laws for the establishment of the works to pass by reported upon and the corporation of the municipality shall carry out works. immediately commence the work and carry the same to completion without unnecessary delay.

- (3) The by-law shall not be finally passed until the ap-By-law not proval of the Department has been obtained to the work to to be passed be done as hereinbefore provided, and shall recite such approved. approval. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 97.
- **97***a*.—(1) The municipal council of a city having a popula-Issuing debentures tion of not less than 100,000 may with the approval of the to defray Railway and Municipal Board provide by by-law for expenses of investigation the issue of debentures for the purpose of raising money to as to sewage disposal. procure investigations and reports as to the method of sewage treatment and disposal best suited to meet the needs of the municipality.
- (2) It shall not be necessary to procure the assent of the Assent of electors not electors to any by-law passed pursuant to subsection 1.
- (3) Instead of making a separate issue of debentures to Payment defray the expenses of such investigation and report, the debentures council may provide that such expenses shall be included in issued for work. the cost of the work and be paid out of the proceeds of any debentures issued therefor. 1928, c. 45, s. 4.

Repairs and renewals ment.

98. Every waterworks system, water purification plant. etc., powers sewer or sewerage system and sewage treatment plant established for public use shall at all times be maintained and kept in repair as may be necessary for the protection of the public health and as may be directed by any special order of the Department or by the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 98.

Penalty.

99. Any municipal corporation or body or person refusing or neglecting to carry out the provisions of either of the two next preceding sections, after notice from the Department so to do, shall incur a penalty of \$100 for every day upon which such default continues. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 99.

#### ICE SUPPLIES.

Regulation of ice supply by local hoard

**100**.—(1) The local board of a municipality in which supplies of ice are obtained, sold and stored may adopt such regulations regarding the source of supply and the place of storage of the same as are, in its opinion, best adapted to secure the purity of the ice and prevent injury to the public health, and for the supervision of ice supplies, whether obtained within or without the municipality, whenever the ice is intended for use within the municipality in which the board has jurisdiction.

Permit for cutting ice.

(2) No ice shall be cut from any lake, river, stream, pond. or other water for the purpose of being sold, or used for domestic purposes unless a permit therefor has been first obtained from the local board, and no person shall sell or deliver or dispose of in any way any ice for domestic purposes without first obtaining a permit therefor from the local board, and the local board may refuse a permit, or revoke any granted by it, when in their judgment the use of any ice cut or sold or to be cut or sold for domestic purposes under the same is or would be detrimental to the public health.

Local board to enforce regulations.

(3) Every local board shall enforce the regulations of the Department, and may prohibit the sale and use of any ice within the limits of the municipality, when, in its judgment, the same is unfit for use or the use of it would be detrimental to the public health.

Prohibiting distribution in munici-pality.

(4) The local board may prohibit, and, through its officers, prevent the bringing of any such ice for the purpose of sale or use for domestic purposes into the limits of the municipality, and may in the same manner prevent the sale of any such ice for domestic purposes within the limits of the municipality, when, in its judgment, the ice is unfit for use, or the use of it would be detrimental to the public health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 100.

# INSPECTION OF ANIMALS, MEAT, ETC.

- 101.—(1) A medical officer of health or sanitary inspec-Inspection tor may at all reasonable times inspect or examine any animal, supplies. carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour, milk or other article exposed for sale or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or for preparation for sale, and intended for food for man; and if such article appears to him to be diseased, or unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for food for man, he may seize and carry away the same, or cause it to be seized and carried away, in order that it may be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it from being exposed for sale or used as food for man.
- (2) The person to whom the same belongs, or did belong Penalty. at the time of exposure for sale, or in whose possession or on whose premises the same was found, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for every such article unless he proves that he did not know and had no means of knowing the condition of such article.
- (3) Where it is charged upon any prosecution under this scientific section that any animal, or the meat or milk of any animal, is examination affected with any disease named in section 2 of The Animal ence of certain diseases. Contagious Diseases Act of Canada, or with wens, clyers, charged R.S.C., 1927, actinomycosis or osteosarcoma, or any disease of a cancerous c. 6. nature, the medical officer of health may make, or cause to be made, or request the Department to make, such scientific examination of the animal, meat or milk suspected of being diseased as may enable it to be determined whether or not such disease exists; and the Minister may instruct an officer of the Department to make such examination or cause the same to be made.
- (4) The expenses of such examination, together with a fee Expenses not exceeding \$10, shall be certified by the Deputy Minister and fee on examination. and shall be payable by the treasurer of the municipality in which such animal, meat or milk is found.
- (5) In any prosecution under this section the burden of Onus proof that any article in respect of which the charge is laid of proof. is not kept for sale or intended for food for man shall be upon the person charged.
- (6) A person, firm or corporation shall not manufacture or Permit bottle for sale as food for man, any beverage such as car-manufacbonated water, natural and artificial mineral water, spring turing or bottling of and distilled water, unfermented wine or cordials, concen-carbonated water, etc. trated syrup, extracts, essence, fruit juice, or any dry substance in concentrated form for the manufacture of any beverage, brewed ginger beer, or other non-intoxicating drink, without first obtaining a permit in writing so to do

from the medical officer of health and the local board of the municipality in which such manufacturing or bottling is to be conducted.

Cancellation of permit.

(7) When the medical officer and local board of health desire to cancel a permit they must give notice in writing of such cancellation to the person or persons or the agent of the person or persons to whom the permit was issued and such cancellation shall not become effective until thirty days after receipt of such notice by the said person, persons or their agent.

Revocation of permit, on what grounds.

(8) Such permit may be refused and if granted may be cancelled or revoked for failure to comply with the regulations pertaining to the building, equipment and methods of manufacture or bottling of such beverage or if such beverage upon analysis is found to be contaminated or contain any injurious ingredients, or for other cause is found to be unfit for food. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 101.

Feeding certain things to hogs.

102—(1) Whenever any medical officer of health or sanitary inspector knows or has reason to believe that blood, offal or the meat of any dead animal which has not been previously boiled or steamed when fresh or before becoming putrid or decomposed, or which, although boiled or steamed, is putrid or decomposed, has been or is being fed to hogs, he may seize and carry away the hogs, whether dead or alive, or otherwise detain them so as to prevent their removal.

Penalty

(2) The owner, or person in charge of, or any person found feeding any such blood, offal or meat to hogs shall incur a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and upon his conviction the medical officer of health shall order the hogs, whether dead or alive, to be destroyed, or so disposed of as to prevent them from being exposed for sale or used for food for man.

Onus of proof.

(3) In every prosecution under this section, where it is proved that such blood, offal or decomposed meat was found upon the premises, the burden of proof that the same was not intended to be fed to hogs shall be upon the person charged. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 102.

Inspection of slaughter houses.

103.—(1) Every butcher and other person selling meat shall on the request of the medical officer of health make affidavit as to the place at which the slaughter of his meat is carried on, and where it is without the limits of the municipality such place shall be open to inspection by the medical officer of health or by an inspector appointed by the council of the municipality in which the meat is offered for sale.

- (2) In case of the refusal or neglect to make such affidavit Notice to discontinue or permit such inspection, the local board may give notice in sale. writing to the butcher or other person to discontinue the sale of meat in the municipality.
- (3) If after receiving such notice the butcher or other Penalty. person sells or offers for sale any meat in the municipality he shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$20. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 103.
- **104.**—(1) Any person who knowingly sells, or has in his Killing or possession with intent to sell as food for man, the meat of under three any calf less than three weeks old shall incur a penalty of weeks old. not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.
- (2) In every prosecution under this section, where it is Burden proved that the meat of any calf less than three weeks old was found upon the premises, the burden of proof that the same was not intended as food for man shall be upon the person charged. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 104.

# MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, ETC.

- 105.—(1) The municipal council of a city or town may By-laws for by by-law provide for the establishment, within the munici-slaughter-pality, or in an adjoining municipality, the council of which cattle-yards has by by-law sanctioned its establishment therein, of a or pens. public slaughter-house or abattoir with proper cattle-yards and pens in connection therewith for the proper keeping therein of animals intended for slaughter, and for charging fees for the use thereof.
- (2) Every such slaughter-house or abattoir, and cattle-Regulation of slaughter yard and pen, shall be constructed, equipped and regulated houses, etc. in conformity with the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 105.
- 106. The local board of the city or town by which the Local board slaughter-house or abattoir, cattle-yards or pens are estab-to have lished shall have the supervision of them, and shall be resonable for the due carrying out of the regulations, and the costs of the supervision and inspection shall be paid from time to time by the treasurer of the city or town out of the fees charged, on the order of the local board of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 106.
- 107. Such local board may employ one or more persons, Competent approved of by the medical officer of health, to inspect at employed such slaughter-house or abattoir, or at such cattle-yards or ing animals pens, all animals, carcasses and meat brought into the municipality and intended for food for man. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, 8. 107.

Inspection packing establishments.

108. Any meat-packing establishment shall be subject to inspection in the same manner as a municipal slaughterhouse or abattoir. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 108.

USE OF FORCE-ASSISTANCE BY CONSTABLES, ETC.

Penalty for hindering inspecting meat, etc.

109. Any person who obstructs, hinders, or delays or preofficers from vents an officer of the Department, or any local board, or a member thereof, medical officer of health or sanitary inspector, or any person employed by or acting under the direction of any of them in the exercise of any of the powers conferred, or performance of any of the duties imposed upon them by this Act or by the regulations, or in carrying out any order lawfully given by them, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 109.

Calling for assistance of constables. etc.

**110**. Whenever a local board or a member thereof, medical officer of health or sanitary inspector is required or empowered by this or any other Act or by the regulations or by a municipal by-law to do or to prevent or to direct or enforce the doing of anything, such board or member or officer or inspector may use such force and employ such assistance as is necessary to accomplish what is required, and may, when obstructed in so doing, call for the assistance of any constable or other person, and it shall be the duty of every constable so called upon to render such assistance. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 110.

#### PENALTIES AND RECOVERY THEREOF.

Penalties.

Communicable diseases.

**111.**—(1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of sections 53 to 72 for which no other penalty is provided shall incur a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Other offences.

(2) Any person who contravenes any other provision of this Act or of the regulations or of any municipal by-law passed under this Act, or wilfully disobeys or neglects to carry out any order or direction lawfully given by the Department, a local board, member of a local board, medical officer of health or sanitary inspector unless it is otherwise provided shall incur a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500.

Continuance of offence.

(3) Where any person has been convicted of an offence under this Act or under any regulation or by-law enacted or in force thereunder, and such offence is in the nature of an omission or neglect, or is in respect of the existence of a nuisance, or other unsanitary condition, which it is such person's duty to remove, or of the erection or construction of anything contrary to the provisions of this Act, or of any regulation or by-law enacted or in force thereunder, then, if the proper authority in that behalf gives reasonable notice to such person to make good such omission or neglect, or to remove such nuisance or unsanitary condition, or to remove the thing which has been erected or constructed contrary to this Act or to such regulation or by-law, and default is made in respect thereof, the person offending may be convicted for such default, and shall be liable to the same punishment as was or might have been imposed for the original offence, and so on, from time to time, as often as after another conviction a new notice is given and the default continues; and in case of a third or subsequent conviction, it shall not be necessary in the information, conviction or other proceedings to make any reference to any conviction except the first, or to any notice except that in respect of which the proceedings are then being taken.

- (4) Every person who sells either publicly or privately any Penalty of the biological products supplied to the public free of biological charge by the Department shall incur a penalty of \$100, products by and in default of payment thereof shall be liable to imprison-Department. ment for a period of three months. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 111.
- 112. Penalties imposed by or under the authority of this Recovery Act shall be recoverable under *The Summary Convictions* Rev. Stat.,

  Act before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 112.
- 113.—(1) Every penalty recovered under this Act where Application the prosecution is by or at the instance of the corporation of a municipality, or the local board, or the medical officer of health or other health officers of the municipality shall be paid to the treasurer of the municipality in which the offence was committed for the use of the local board of health.
- (2) Where the prosecution is at the instance of the Depart-Offences in ment or of any Provincial officer or where the offence was territory. committed in territory without municipal organization the penalty shall be paid to the Treasurer of Ontario. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 113.
- 114. Where any act or omission is a violation of any Where express provision of this Act and is also a violation of against Act by-law of a municipality in respect of a matter over which and by-law. the council of the municipality has jurisdiction, a conviction may be had under either the Act or the by-law, but a conviction shall not be made under both for the same act or omission. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 114.

## ALL PROCEEDINGS BARRED BY POVERTY, ETC.

115. Where any person who is unable from poverty or Certificate other sufficient cause to comply with any of the provisions or inability of this Act, or of the regulations, gives notice of such inability prosecution. to the medical officer of health, and the local board on examination is satisfied of such inability, the secretary thereof shall give his certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall be a bar to all proceedings against such person for a period of six months. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 115.

#### STATUTORY BY-LAW.

Application of enactments in Schedule 116.—(1) The by-law set out in Schedule B, hereinafter called the statutory by-law, and every amendment thereof, shall be in force in every municipality as if enacted by the council thereof, and the council of every municipality shall have authority to pass by-laws with the approval of the Department for making additional requirements in respect to any of the matters dealt with by the statutory by-law.

Amendment of by-law.

(2) The Department may permit the council of any municipality to amend the statutory by-law so as to conform to the requirements of the municipality or to meet such special circumstances as in the opinion of the Department may warrant such amendment.

Effect of by-law, Schedule "B." (3) The by-law set out in Schedule B and any amendment thereof approved by the Department shall have the same force and authority as a regulation made under this Act by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 116.

#### POSTPONEMENT OF MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

Postponement of election in case of epidemics.

117.—(1) Where the Minister reports to the Lieutenant-Governor that on account of the prevalence in any municipality of any communicable disease it would be dangerous to hold an election in such municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, of his own motion, or upon the application of the council of the municipality, issue his proclamation postponing the holding of any intended municipal or school election for a period not exceeding three months, and may from time to time further postpone such election if, in the opinion of the Minister, the necessity for postponement continues.

Fixing date for holding postponed election.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor may, by the proclamation, name the days for holding the nomination and polling, but, if no days are named therefor, the council shall as soon as practicable after the period named in such proclamation, or the last of such proclamations, expires, by by-law name the days for the nomination and polling. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 117.

#### UNORGANIZED TERRITORY.

Application of sections 119 to 125.

118. Sections 119 to 125 shall apply only to territory without county organization. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 118.

- 119.—(1) The Minister may, with the approval of the Regulations. Lieutenant-Governor in Council, make regulations,—
  - (a) respecting any industry and the conditions under which the same may be carried on for the purpose of preventing nuisances and the outbreak or spread of disease:
  - (b) for the cleansing, regulating and inspection of lumbering camps and of mining camps and railway construction works and of other places where labour is employed;
  - (c) for providing for the inspection of houses and premises:
  - (d) for providing for the employment of duly qualified medical practitioners by employers of labour in lumbering camps and in mining camps and on railway construction works and other works where labour is employed, and for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons so employed.
- (2) The regulations may be general in their application General or may be made applicable specially to any particular locality special. or industry.
- (3) The expenses of carrying out the regulations shall be Expenses. paid to the person entitled thereto by the persons, firms or corporations whose duty it may be to carry out such regulations, and the amount so to be paid shall be apportioned by the Minister among them as he may deem proper, and every amount so apportioned shall be deemed to be a debt due from the person, firm or corporation, and may be recovered by the person entitled thereto by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) If default is made in complying with any of the regu-Procedure on lations the Department may direct that what is omitted to be compliance. done shall be done at the expense of the person, firm or corporation in default, and if the default is the failure to employ a duly qualified medical practitioner, as provided by clause d of subsection 1, the employing person, firm or corporation shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by any employee for medical attendance and medicines, and for his maintenance during his illness.
- (5) Where any regulation has been made by the Minister Regulations in territory with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council without municipal under the provisions of this section relating to territory organization. without municipal organization, the regulation may provide for the imposing of penalties for the violation of any regulation made under this section and every such penalty shall

Rev. Stat., c. 121.

be recoverable under *The Summary Convictions Act* before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 119.

Police magistrates to be ex officio health officers.

**120.** Every police magistrate shall be *ex officio* a medical officer of health in and for the district or part of a district for which he is appointed. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 120.

Constables to be ex officio sanitary inspectors.

**121.** Every constable shall be *ex officio* a sanitary inspector for the locality for which he is appointed. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262. s. 121.

Superintendent and officers in Algonquin Park.

122. The Superintendent of the Algonquin Park shall be ex officio a medical officer of health for the Park, and for the territory surrounding it for the distance of one mile therefrom or from any part thereof; and all the park rangers, whether employed temporarily or otherwise, shall be ex officio sanitary inspectors under this Act for the Park and such territory. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 122.

Local officers of health specially appointed.

123. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint medical officers of health; and every such officer shall within the locality for which he is appointed have all the powers and perform all the duties by this Act, or any other Act, conferred or imposed upon medical officers of health, or local boards of health, and shall also perform such other duties as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 123.

Sanitary inspectors.

124. The Minister may also, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, appoint in any of the unorganized districts one or more sanitary inspectors, who shall possess, in addition to the powers conferred upon sanitary inspectors by this Act, all the powers conferred upon local boards of health by section 25. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 124.

In unorganized territory. 125. The medical officer of health and the sanitary inspectors shall be paid such salary or other remuneration as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council out of the appropriation made by the Legislature for the purposes of the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 125.

#### EXPENSES OF ENFORCEMENT OF ACT.

Expenses to be payable in the enforcement of this or any other Act or of the regulations shall be payable in the first instance by the Treasurer of Ontario out of any money appropriated by this Legislature for the expenses of the Department, and in such manner and

upon such certificate and after such audit as the regulations may prescribe, anything in *The Audit Act* or any other Act of the contrary notwithstanding.

(2) Whenever an account is certified by the officer or Payment on officers designated in the regulations to be properly payable of proper out of such appropriation, such certificate shall be final and the officer. Provincial Auditor shall thereupon direct the issue of a cheque in payment of the account. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 126.

PROCEEDINGS NOT TO BE QUASHED FOR WANT OF FORM,
OR REMOVED INTO SUPREME COURT.

- 127. No order or other proceeding, matter or thing, done Proceedings not to be or transacted in or relating to the execution of this Act shall quashed for be vacated, quashed or set aside for want of form, or be or removed removed or removable by *certiorari* or otherwise into the Court.

  Supreme Court. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 127.
- 128. Except in so far as they are inconsistent with this Existing regulations made under any of the Acts continued. repealed by The Public Health Act, being chapter 58 of the Acts passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, or under that Act are confirmed and declared to be legal, valid and binding and shall continue in force until altered or repealed by the Minister with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 128.

## SCHEDULE A.

(Section 49 (2).)

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

Take notice that by virtue of The Public Health Act, and the regulations made thereunder, possession has been taken (or obtained, as the case may be) of the following lands (or building, as the case may be) namely,

## (Reasonable Description).

and further take notice that such land (or building) will be occupied and used for the purposes of the said Act or regulations from and after the date hereof for a period of or such other time as may in the discretion of the undersigned be necessary.

Dated, etc.

(Signature.)

R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, Sched. A.

## SCHEDULE

(Section 116.)

BY-LAW IN FORCE IN EVERY MUNICIPALITY UNTIL ALTERED BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Duty of medical health officer.

1. It shall be the duty of the medical officer of health to assist and advise the local board of health and its officers in matters relating to public health and to superintend the enforcement and observance, within this municipality, of health by-laws or regulations, and of Public Health Acts, and of any other sanitary laws, and to perform such other duties and lawful acts for the preservation of the public health as may, in his opinion, be necessary, or as may be required by the Department of Health of Ontario. He shall also present to the said board, before the 15th day of November in each year, a full report upon the sanitary condition of the municipality.

Duty of sanitary inspector. 2. The sanitary inspector, besides performing the duties imposed by this by-law, shall assist the medical officer of health and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the local board of health or the medical officer of health.

Chairman of board of health to report to council.

3. The chairman of the local board of health shall, before the 1st day of December in each year, present to this council a report containing a detailed statement of the work of the board during the year, and the report of the sanitary condition of the municipality, as rendered to the board by the medical officer of health. A copy of each such report shall be transmitted by the secretary to the Department.

Deposits

4. No person shall within the municipality suffer the accumulation endangering public health ing to him, of anything which may endanger the public health, or deposit forbidden. upon, on, or into, any street, square, lane, by-way, wharf, dock, slip, lake, pond, bank, harbour, river, stream, sewer, or water, any manure or other refuse, or vegetable or animal matter, or other filth.

5. It shall be a duty of the sanitary inspector to keep a vigilant super-Duty of vision over all streets, lanes, by-ways, lots, or premises upon which any sanitary such accumulation may be found and at once to notify the paragraphs with inspector as such accumulation may be found, and at once to notify the persons who to lands, etc. own or occupy such lots or premises, or who either personally or through their employees have deposited such manure, refuse, matter, or filth, in any street, lane, or by-way, to cleanse the same, and to remove what is found thereon; such persons shall forthwith remove the same, and if the same be not removed within twenty-four hours after such notification the inspector may prosecute the persons so offending, and he may also cause the same to be removed at the expense of the person or persons so offending. He shall also inspect at intervals, as directed by the local board of health or medical officer of health, all premises occupied by persons residing within the municipality, and shall report to the board every violation of any of the provisions of this by-law, or of any other regulation for the preservation of the public health, and shall also report every case of refusal to permit him to make such inspection.

6. Whenever it shall appear to the local board, or to any of its officers, Examination that it is necessary for the preservation of the public health, or for the of buildings that it is necessary for the preservation of the public health, or or premises abatement of anything dangerous or injurious to the public health, or by sanitary whenever a notice signed by one or more inhabitant householders of this inspectors. municipality is received stating the condition of any building in the municipality to be so filthy as to be dangerous to the public health, or that upon any premises in the municipality there is any foul or offensive ditch, gutter, drain, privy, cess-pool, ash-pit, or cellar, kept or constructed so as to be dangerous or injurious to the public health or that upon any such premises an accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water, or other matter or thing is kept so as to be dangerous or injurious to the public health, it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to enter such building or premises for the purpose of examining the same, and, if necessary, he shall order the removal of such matter or thing. If the occupant or owner or his lawful agent or representative having charge or control of such building or premises, after having had twenty-four hours' notice from any such officer to remove or abate such matter, or thing shall neglect or refuse to remove or abate the same, he shall be subject to the penalties mentioned in section 35.

7. If the local board is satisfied upon due examination that a cellar, Notice to

room, tenement or building within the municipality, occupied as a dwell-put premises ing-place, has become by reason of the number of occupants, want of an proper shape of the principal that is a sanitary cleanliness, the existence therein of a communicable disease, or other condition cause, unfit for such purpose, or that it has become a nuisance, or in any or to quit way dangerous or injurious to the health of the occupants, or of the public, same. the board may give notice in writing to such occupants, or any of them, requiring the premises to be put in proper sanitary condition, or requiring the occupants to quit the premises within such time as the board may deem reasonable. If the persons so notified, or any of them, neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, every person so offending shall be liable to the penalties mentioned in section 35, and the board may cause the premises to be properly cleansed at the expense of the owners or occupants, or may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises, and the same shall not again be occupied as a dwelling-place until put into proper sanitary condition.

8. No person shall at any time use any house, shop or out-house as a Distance of slaughter-house or as a place for slaughtering animals or fowls therein, slaughter-unless such shop, house or outhouse is distant not less than two hundred house, etc. yards from any dwelling-house, and not less than fifty yards from any public

street. 9. All slaughter-houses within this municipality shall be subject to Inspection of inspection under the direction of the local board of health; and no person slaughtershall keep any slaughter-house unless the permission in writing of the houses. board for the keeping of such slaughter-house has been first obtained, and remains unrevoked. Such permission shall be granted, after approval of such premises upon inspection, subject to the condition that the slaughter house shall be so kept as to comply with the regulations of the Department respecting slaughter-houses, and upon such condition being broken the permission may be revoked by the board; and all animals to be laughtered, and all fresh meat exposed for sale in this municipality shall be subject to like inspection.

Inspection creameries.

10. All milch cows, cow byres and dairies, and all places in which milk of cow byres, is sold or kept for general use, and all cheese factories and creameries factories and shall be subject to inspection under the direction of the board; and the proprietors shall obtain permission in writing from the board, to keep any such dairy or other place in which milk is so sold or kept, or to keep a cheese factory or creamery, and the same shall not be kept by any person without such permission, which shall be granted after approval of such premises upon inspection, subject to the condition that all such places are so kept and conducted that the milk shall not contain any matter or thing liable to produce disease, either by reason of adulteration, contamination with sewage, absorption of disease germs, infection of cows, or any other cause, and upon such condition being broken the said permission may be revoked by the board.

Sale of diseased food.

11. No person shall offer for sale within this municipality, as food, any diseased animal, or any meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, milk, or other article of food which, by reason of disease, adulteration, impurity, or other cause is unfit for use.

Supply of drinking water.

12. It shall be the duty of the owner of every house within this municipality to provide for the occupants of the same a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water; and if any occupant of the house is not satisfied with the wholesomeness or sufficiency of such supply, he may apply to the local board of health to determine as to the same; and if the supply is sufficient and wholesome, the expense incident to such determination shall be paid by such occupant; and if not, by the owner; and in either case such expense shall be recoverable in the same manner as municipal

Wells to be cleaned out. etc.

13. If the local board of health or the medical officer of health certify that any well should be filled in or otherwise treated, such well shall be dealt with accordingly by the owner or occupant of the premises. Pending compliance with the order of the local board of health, or the local medical officer of health, the local medical officer of health shall take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the use of water from the said well. No well shall be used as a privy, privy vault or cess-pool.

Details of establish-

14. No privy-vault, cess-pool, septic tank or reservoir into which a 14. No privy-vault, cess-pool, septic tank or reservoir into which a privy vaults, privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, shall be established until etc., to be the approved by M.O.H.

Time deposits to be removed.

15. The next preceding section shall not apply to privies or closets with a water-tight container above the surface of the ground, but sufficient dry earth, wood ashes, coal ashes or other material to absorb all fluids of the deposit must be thrown upon the contents of such privies daily, and the contents covered completely with chloride of lime once each week. The contents, when removed shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health or the local sanitary inspector.

Cleaning out and disinfecting etc.

16. If the exigencies or circumstances of the municipality require that privy-vaults, cess-pools and reservoirs shall be allowed in accordance privy vaults, with section 14, they shall be cleaned out or disinfected or both on the order of the medical officer of health, or the local board of health.

Deodorization before removal.

- 17. Within the limits of this municipality no night-soil or contents of any cess-pool, septic tank or reservoir shall be removed, unless the removal is by some odourless process.
- 18. It shall be the duty of the owner of every house, apartment and place of business within this municipality to provide for the occupants, employees and customers adequate sanitary closets and toilet accommodation.

Time for removal of decayed animal or vegetable matter.

19. All putrid and decaying animal or vegetable matter must be removed from all cellars, buildings, out-buildings and yards on or before the 1st day of May in each year.

- 20. Every householder and every hotel and restaurant-keeper or other Time for person shall dispose of all garbage, for the disposal of which he is re-removal of sponsible, either by burning the same or by placing it in a proper covered garbage. receptacle, the contents of which shall be regularly removed, at least twice a week.
- 21. All restaurants or eating houses operated in this municipality shall Restaurants be required to have wash rooms and toilets, one for males and one for wash rooms, females for the accommodation of the public. females for the accommodation of the public.
- 22. Swine shall not be kept within the limits of this municipality, Hogs. except in pens, with floors, kept free from standing water and regularly cleansed and disinfected, and distant at least one hundred feet from any dwelling house, school house or church.
- 23. The keeper of every livery or other stable shall keep his stable and Livery stable-yard clean, and shall not permit more than two waggon-loads of stable. manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time, and shall at all times keep such manure in a proper covered receptacle.
- 24. No house shall be built upon any site, the soil of which has been House conmade up of any refuse, unless such soil has been removed from such site, struction, and the site disinfected, or unless the soil has been covered with a layer soil of charcoal or ashes, covered by a layer of concrete at least six inches sites to be thick and of such additional thickness as may be requisite under the disinfected. circumstances to prevent the escape of gases into such proposed house.
- 25. The drain of every house connected with a sewer or cess-pool shall Ventilation be properly ventilated by means of a pipe extending upward from the of drains, highest point of the main soil or waste-pipe, and also by a pipe carried upward from the drain outside the walls of the house. Such pipes shall be of the same dimensions as the main soil or waste-pipe, and shall be constructed of the same material or of stout galvanized iron, and no trap shall intervene between the ventilating pipes. If a trap intervenes between the sewer or cess-pool and the ventilating pipes, then a four-inch ventilating pipe of such material shall be carried from a point between such trap and the sewer. Every ventilating pipe shall be carried above the roof of the house, and shall open above at points sufficiently remote from every window, door, sky-light, chimney or other opening leading into any house to prevent the escape into it of gases from such ventilating pipes.
- 26. No pipe from any drain or soil-pipe shall be connected with any chimney in a dwelling-house.
- 27. Every house-drain shall be constructed of vitrified earthenware or Description iron pipe; and every soil and waste-pipe of iron pipe shall be rendered of drain impervious to gas or liquids, by the joints being run with lead and caulked, pipes. or constructed of lead pipe weighing at least six pounds to the square foot; and the waste-pipe from every closet, sink, tub, wash-basin or other service shall have as near as possible to the point of junction with such service a trap so constructed, vented and furnished, that it shall at no time allow of the passage of gas into the house. And all joints shall be so constructed as to prevent gas escaping through them.
- 28. The construction of any closet or other convenience which allows Certain of the escape from it or from the drain or soil-pipe into the house of air or closets progas is prohibited.
- 29. No pipe supplying water to a water-closet or urinal shall be directly Pipes supplying water for drinking purposes.

  Pipes supplying water to connected with a pipe supplying water for drinking purposes. closets.
- 30. Every person who erects or causes to be erected any building shall Plumbing within two weeks after the completion thereof, deposit with the local and drainage board of health plans of the drainage and plumbing of the same as executed plans to be board of health plans of the drainage and plumbing of the same as executed, filed. and in the case of any alteration of any such plumbing or drainage, it shall be the duty of the owner of the house, within two weeks of the making of the alteration, to deposit in the same manner a plan of any such alteration; if such alteration is made by an occupant it shall be his duty to deposit or cause to be deposited the plan.

Rules respecting infectious and contagious diseases. Duties of M.O.H.

31. The medical officer of health or the secretary of the local board of health, shall provide each legally qualified medical practitioner, practising within this municipality, with blank forms on which he shall report cases of communicable disease to the medical officer of health, officer or secretary, and, also, with other blank forms on which to report death or recovery from any such disease.

Forms, kind of.

32. All such forms shall be so printed, gummed and folded that they may be readily sealed, without the use of any envelope, and shall call for the following information:

## Report of Communicable Disease.

Blank forms.

Christian name and surname of patient:

Age of patient:

Locality (giving street, number of house or lot), where patient is:

Name of disease:

Name of school attended by children from that house:

Measures employed for isolation and disinfection:

(Signature of physician):

## Report of Death or Recovery from Infectious Disease.

Christian name and surname of patient:

Locality (giving street, number of house or lot), where patient is:

Name of disease:

How long sick: Whether dead or recovered:

Means of disinfection employed, and when employed:

(Signature of physician):

Placarding

33. The medical officer of health within six hours after he has received cable disease notice of the existence in any house of any communicable disease or the and contacts presence of any communicable disease contacts in respect of which it is his duty to do so, shall affix or cause to be affixed near the entrance of such house, in plain view of the public, a card at least twelve inches wide and nine inches long, stating that such premises are under quarantine on account of such disease and the penalty for removal of such card without the permission of the medical officer of health, and no person shall remove such card without his permission.

Animals. affected.

34. No animal suffering from any communicable disease shall be brought or kept within this municipality, except by permission of the medical officer of health.

Penalties.

35. Any person who violates sections 4, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of this by-law or section 24 or sections 33 or 34, shall for every offence, incur a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50; and any person who violates any other provision of this by-law shall for every offence incur a penalty of not more than \$20; and such penalties shall be recoverable under The Summary Convictions Act.

Rev. Stat., c. 121.

R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, Sched. B.; 1928, c. 45, s. 5.

# The Vaccination Act.

# R.S.O. 1927, CHAPTER 263

Duty of trustees, etc., of hospitals, etc., to keep matter.

1. The trustees, governors, directors or other officers or persons having at any time the control and management of any hospital or dispensary receiving aid from the public funds of Ontario shall keep at all times in such hospital or dispensary an adequate supply of vaccine matter for.—

For vaccination at hospital.

(a) the vaccination, by a legally qualified medical practitioner attached to such hospital or dispensary. at the expense of the same, of all poor persons, and at their own expense of all other persons, who attend at such hospital or dispensary for that purpose. during one day in every week; the fee to be charged for such vaccination not in any case to exceed fifty cents, and to be used and applied for the benefit of the hospital or dispensary:

For furnishing practitioners.

(b) furnishing, on application, to every legally qualified medical practitioner, such reasonable quantities of vaccine matter as he from time to time requires:

For the use of the Indians.

(c) furnishing, on application, to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, or his assistant, or to any visiting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, such reasonable quantities of vaccine matter as he may from time to time require for the use and benefit of any settlement of Indians. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 1.

No payment a sufficient quantity of vaccine matter on hand, etc.

2. No warrant shall issue for the payment of any money of Legislative grant to granted by this Legislature to any hospital or dispensary, any hospital unless it has unless a certificate has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Executive Council, signed by a medical officer of such hospital or dispensary, to the effect that there is actually on hand therein a supply of vaccine matter which is believed to be sufficient for the purposes mentioned in section 1 from the date of such certificate, or setting forth reasons in explanation of any deficiency in such supply to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, nor unless, nor until a certificate so signed has been filed to the effect that at no time since the date of the then last certificate, has the demand upon such hospital or dispensary for vaccine matter for such purposes exceeded the supply in hand in such hospital or dispensary, or setting forth reasons in explanation of any deficiency in such supply, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 2.

Annual statement to Assembly respecting vaccination.

3. The trustees, governors, directors or other officers or be laid before persons having for the time being the control and management of any hospital or dispensary to which aid has been granted during any session of the Assembly shall cause to be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, in time for copies thereof to be laid before the Assembly during the first fifteen days of the then next session, a statement certified by the proper officers of such hospital or dispensary showing the number of persons who have applied for and received free vaccination, the number of persons who have applied for and received vaccination at their own expense, and the number, amount and application of fees charged and received for vaccination. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 3.

Employment by munici-palities of medical to vaccinate residents.

4.—(1) The corporation of every city, town, township and village shall contract with one or more legally qualified practitioners medical practitioners, for the period of one year, and so from year to year as such contract expires, for the vaccination, at the expense of the corporation, of all poor persons, and at their own expense of all other persons resident in such municipality who come to such medical practitioners for that purpose.

Remuneration to depend on success.

(2) It shall be a condition of every such contract, that the amount of the remuneration to be received under the same shall depend on the number of persons who, not having been previously successfully vaccinated, are successfully vaccinated by such medical practitioners. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 4.

Powers of local board of health in default of municipality.

**5.**—(1) If the corporation neglects to make such contract and such neglect continues for one month after the attention of the council has been called in writing by the local board of health to such neglect, and to the powers which, in case of such neglect, it may exercise under the authority of this Act, the local board may contract with the medical officer of health of the municipality, or other legally qualified medical practitioner, to perform all the duties which may be performed by or are incumbent upon a medical practitioner under this Act if appointed or contracted with by the corporation under the next preceding section, and the corporation shall be liable to the medical practitioner for the fees for vaccination or for duties performed to the extent provided for by this Act as if the contract had been made by or with the corporation.

Local board to appoint place and give notice.

(2) The local board of health may also, unless the council has already done so, appoint the places and give the notice where and when such vaccination shall be performed, as is required by the next succeeding section, to be done by the council. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 5.

6. The council of every city and town shall appoint a con-Municivenient place in each ward, and the council of every township appoint convenient and village shall appoint a convenient place therein for the places for performance, at least once in each month, of such vaccination, of vaccinaand shall take effectual means for giving, from time to time, to all persons resident within each such ward or within the township or village due notice of the days, hours and place at which the medical practitioner or one of the medical practitioners contracted with for such purpose will attend to vaccinate all persons not successfully vaccinated who may then appear there, and also of the days, hours and place at which such medical practitioner will attend to inspect the progress of such vaccination in the persons so vaccinated. R.S.O. 1927. c. 263. s. 6.

7.—(1) The father and mother of every child born in such Parents, etc., city, town, township, or village shall, at some appointed take children time within three months after the birth of such child, or to be vacin the event of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father and mother, then the person who has the care, nurture or custody of the child, shall at some appointed time within four months after the birth of the child, take or cause to be taken the child to the medical practitioner in attendance at the appointed place, according to the provisions of the preceding sections, for the purpose of being vaccinated, unless the child has been previously vaccinated by a legally qualified medical practitioner and the vaccination has been duly certified; and the medical practitioner so appointed shall thereupon, or as soon after as it can conveniently and properly be done, vaccinate the child.

(2) Upon the eighth day following the day on which any And exhibit them to the child has been so vaccinated, the father or mother, or other medial and the child has been so vaccinated. person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, shall on eighth again take or cause to be taken the child to the medical day. practitioner by whom the operation was performed, or the other medical practitioner in attendance, in order that he may ascertain by inspection the result of the operation.

(3) Immediately after the successful vaccination of a child Certificate of successful born in any city, town, township or village the medical vaccination to be given. practitioner who performed the operation shall deliver to the father or mother, or other person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand. Form 1. that the child has been successfully vaccinated, and shall transmit a duplicate of the certificate to the clerk of the municipality in which the operation was performed.

(4) Such certificate shall, without further proof, be admis- What to be sible as evidence of the successful vaccination of the child evidence of in any information or complaint brought against the father

or mother, or the person who had the care, nurture or custody of the child, for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act.

If the child be found unfit for vaccination.

(5) If the medical practitioner is of opinion that a child brought to him is not in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated he shall deliver to the father or mother of the child, or the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, on demand and without fee, a certificate under his hand, Form 2, that the child is in an unfit state for successful vaccination.

Certificate.

- How long to be in force.
  - (6) Such certificate or a similar certificate of a legally qualified medical practitioner shall remain in force for two months from its delivery; and the father or mother, or the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, unless within each succeeding period of two months a renewal of such certificate has been obtained from a legally qualified medical practitioner, shall, within two months after the delivery of the certificate, and if the child is not vaccinated by the termination of such period, then during each succeeding period of two months until the child has been successfully vaccinated, take or cause to be taken to the medical practitioner, so appointed, such child to be vaccinated by him.

tation of the child to be repeated until successful vaccination.

Re-presen-

- Vaccination and certificate thereof.
- (7) If the medical practitioner deems the child to be then in a fit and proper state for successful vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate it, and shall immediately after the successful vaccination of the child deliver to the father or mother, or the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand, Form 1, that the child has been successfully vaccinated.

Certificate of unfitness for vaccination on re-examination.

(8) If the medical practitioner is of opinion that the child is still in an unfit state for successful vaccination he shall again deliver to the father or mother, or to the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand, Form 2, that the child is still in an unfit state for successful vaccination, and the medical practitioner, so long as the child remains in an unfit state for vaccination and unvaccinated, shall, at the expiration of every succeeding period of two months, deliver, if required, to the father or mother, or to the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a fresh certificate under his hand, Form 2.

Effect of certificate.

(9) The production of such certificate or a similar certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint brought against the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture or custody of such child, for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act.

- (10) If a medical practitioner employed under the pro- if the child visions of this Act, or any other duly qualified medical practi-susceptible tioner, is of opinion that any child vaccinated by him is in-disease. susceptible of the vaccine disease, he shall deliver to the father or mother, or to the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand, Form 3, and the production of the certificate shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint which may be brought against the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act.
- (11) This section shall also apply to all children over the Children age of three months who become resident in a municipality, into muniand such children shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as children born in the municipality at the date on which they became resident within it. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 7.

- 8. In all contracts made under the provisions of this Act Fees under the sums contracted to be paid shall not be more than twentyfive cents for each person successfully vaccinated, including all or any of the certificates required by this Act. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 8.
- 9. If the father or mother, or person having the care, Penalty for non-comnurture or custody of a child, does not cause the child to be pliance with the requirevaccinated within the periods prescribed by this Act, or does ments of not, on the eighth day after the vaccination has been performed, take or cause to be taken the child for inspection, according to the provisions of this Act, the father or mother, or other person so offending shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$5. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 9.

- 10.—(1) After the expiration of two months from the How far and conviction of any person for an offence against this Act, in conviction respect of any child, no plea of such conviction shall be a shall avail. sufficient defence against any complaint which may then be brought against the same or any other person for noncompliance with the provisions of this Act in respect of the
- (2) The production of a certificate Form 1, or 3, under Production the hand of a legally qualified medical practitioner, shall in defence. be a sufficient defence against such complaint; but the production of a certificate, Form 2, shall not be a sufficient defence unless the vaccination is thereby postponed to a day subsequent to that on which the complaint is brought. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 10.
- 11.—(1) In every municipality where smallpox exists, or Enforcing in which the Department of Health or local board of health has notified the council that in its opinion there is danger of its

breaking out owing to the facility of communication with infected localities, the council of the municipality shall order the vaccination or re-vaccination of all persons resident in the municipality who have not been vaccinated within seven vears, and that such vaccination or re-vaccination shall be carried out in so far as the same may be applicable in the same manner as the vaccination of children, except that a person of fourteen years of age or over, but under the age of twenty-one years, who is not in the custody or under the control of his father or mother or of any other person, and every person of twenty-one years or over, shall present himself for vaccination by the medical practitioner, or by some other legally qualified medical practitioner, and the medical practitioner shall adopt the same measures to secure the vaccination or re-vaccination of every such person as he is required to take with regard to children.

Proclamation by head of municipality. (2) A proclamation issued by the head of the municipality, and published in posters and in at least one newspaper published within the municipality, or, if there is no such newspaper, in at least one newspaper published in the county or district in which such municipality is situate, warning the public that this section is in force shall be sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of any person who has failed to comply with the law within a period of seven days from the publication of the proclamation.

Penalty for neglect by member of municipality. (3) Every member of a municipal council which neglects or refuses to make the order required by subsection 1 or to make proper provision for carrying the same into effect, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25, unless he proves that he did everything in his power to secure the making of the order or the making of proper provision for carrying any such order into effect, and causes his protest against such refusal or neglect to be recorded in the proceedings of the council.

By head of municipality.

(4) If the head of a municipality neglects or refuses to issue and publish the proclamation required by subsection 2 he shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25.

Penalty for neglect to obey order of council. (5) Every person who wilfully neglects or refuses to obey the order of the council shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 11.

Vaccination of pupils and students.

12.—(1) Where it is deemed necessary by the medical officer of health of any municipality, owing to the presence or threatened presence of smallpox, he may, with the approval of the local board of health, require certificates of successful vaccination or of insusceptibility on re-vaccination within seven years, of all pupils or students of a public, separate, continuation or high school or collegiate institute, and of a

college or university, or of any other public or private institution of learning within the municipality, to be presented to the proper authorities of the institution, and no pupil or student refusing to produce such certificate on demand shall be admitted to further attendance in the institution until the certificate is furnished.

- (2) Any principal, teacher, superintendent or officer of Penalty. any such institution who commits or is party or privy to any contravention of subsection 1 shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$20. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 12.
- **13**. Any person who by inoculation with or by wilful Penalty for exposure to variolous matter or by any matter, article or with variothing impregnated with variolous matter, or wilfully by any lous matter, other means produces or attempts to produce the disease of s. 1, R.S.C. smallpox in any person, shall upon conviction thereof be liable No. 1, p. 2. to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 13.
- 14. If a legally qualified medical practitioner is convicted Erasure of an offence against section 13, his name shall be erased from of medical the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of council. Ontario, but the medical council at any time after the expiration of the term of imprisonment of any such person may restore his name to the Register. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 14.
- **15**. Every prosecution under this Act shall take place Prosecutions. before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace and The Summary Convictions Act shall apply thereto. R.S.O. Rev. Stat., 1927, c. 263, s. 15.

#### FORM 1.

(Sections 7 and 10.)

#### CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION

I, the undersigned, a legally qualified medical practitioner, hereby certify that the child of the control of the case may be

Dated this

day of

, 19

R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, Form 1.

#### FORM 2.

(Sections 7 and 10.)

#### CERTIFICATE OF UNFITNESS FOR VACCINATION.

I, the undersigned, a legally qualified medical practitioner, hereby certify that I am of opinion that the child of of Ward, in the City of (or as the case may be), aged, is not now in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated, and I do hereby postpone the vaccination until the day of

A.B.

Dated this

day of

, 19

R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, Form 2.

#### FORM 3.

(Sections 7 and 10.)

#### CERTIFICATE OF INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO VACCINE DISEASE.

I, the undersigned, a legally qualified medical practitioner, hereby certify that I am of opinion that the child of of Ward, in the City of (or as the case may be), is insusceptible of the vaccine disease.

A.B.

Dated this

day of

, 19

R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, Form 3.

TO

# The Public Health Act

R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, as amended by 1928, c. 45.

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### R.S.O. 1927, c. 263

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## SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

# Hospitals for the Insane Feeble-minded and Epileptic

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Being for the Year ended 31st October

1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO





Toronto, November 26th, 1928.

The following Sixtieth Annual Report of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptics is submitted herewith, and covers the period from November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927.

The subject of psychiatry is of world-wide interest, and as the study of the statistics in connection therewith can be facilitated by a uniformity of tables, we have in this report, adopted a set of tables, which to a great extent conform to those used by the American Psychiatric Association, covering the operation of the mental hospitals in the whole of the United States.

It will now be possible to compare the operations of the mental hospitals in this province with those of all other countries which have adopted this uniform classification.

In lieu of further introductory remarks, we are making a separate comment on the information contained in each individual table as a guidance to those interested in psychiatry, and in order to acquaint them with the new arrangement of the classification.

H. M. ROBBINS.

Deputy Provincial Secretary.

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE

December 1st, 1927.

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with the statute, I beg herewith to submit the thirty-second annual report of this hospital, being for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

At the beginning of the year there were 823 patients in residence with ten on probation, and on October 31st, 1927, we had 800 in residence and fifty-seven on probation.

Our actual new admissions were 147 and together with re-admissions and transfers from other hospitals, our total number admitted was 214.

A rather striking incident is that of our total patients, ninety-eight gave a positive Wasserman and were placed under anti-syphlitic treatment.

Special Medical Treatment.—Early in June we commenced with the active and earnest assistance of every member of the medical staff, the treatment of selected cases who were suffering with paresis with the malarial plasmodium, and our efforts have proved most satisfactory and equal to those of Dr. Geo. W. Kirby, of New York, and other well-known authorities.

We have also made considerable progress with the Walbum method of treating cases of dementia praecox with intra-venous injections of manganese chloride, having administered it to 160 cases with most promising results.

Vocational Work.—This most useful method of treatment was virtually at a standstill, but has been revived to some extent and many of the indolent, uninterested catatonic and depressed cases have shown marked benefit.

Movement of Patients.—We were successful in having transferred to town and county houses of industry or refuge, twenty-eight men and women, and consequently our probational discharge list is considerably in advance of former years.

There are still, however, some thirty-nine patients quite suitable to be transferred to such homes, and it is earnestly hoped that we may be enabled to effect their removal this year.

Change in Staff.—On May 1st, by the direction of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, I was transferred from Hamilton and took charge here, and I now desire to express my appreciation of the hearty support I have received from the officers and staff.

Act of Valour.—I am proud to report an act of valour on the part of one of our attendants—John Garrett, who, fully clothed, on October 7th, last, went

into the St. Lawrence River, and rescued, after a severe struggle, a thirty-seven-year-old female patient, who made a determined attempt to drown herself.

Thanking you for your ever ready kindness and courtesy, I am,

Your obedient servant.

W. M. English,
Superintendent.

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, COBOURG

August 16th, 1928.

Mr. H. M. Robbins,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

S.R.

I beg to transmit herewith the annual report for the year ending 31st of October, 1927.

During the year the new hospital building has been completed and is now occupied, affording much needed accommodation and solving the problem of isolation which has heretofore been a constantly recurring difficulty.

The new industrial wing is now about ready to be occupied and will permit of considerable expansion in all the various occupational pursuits, a demand made by the ever-increasing population.

This has been a year of special activity in maintenance and repair. The buildings, fences, drains, etc., have been extensively overhauled and improved. The usual concerns of the institution have been actively pursued with a fine spirit of co-operation on behalf of the staff, and your ever-ready support and counsel, for which we tender a grateful thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant

W. C. HERRIMAN,

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, HAMILTON

March 9th, 1928.

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

SIR:-

I have the honour to submit to you the fifty-second annual report for the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

We had registered on our books on November 1, 1926, a total of 1,416 patients, 721 male and 695 female.

We admitted during the year 154 males, 148 females, making a total of 302, and the total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,718 or 875 males and 843 females.

The total number of patients discharged during the year, was 173 males, 109 females—282. One hundred and eighty-four patients were discharged as "improved," and seventeen, as "unimproved."

The total number who died during the year was 110, being fifty-six males and fifty-four females.

We had remaining on our books on October 31st, 1927, 659 male patients, 605 female patients, making a total of 1,264.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. WILLIAMS

Superintendent.

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, KINGSTON

Kingston, March 26th, 1928.

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR:

Under separate cover I have to-day mailed you copy of annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD RYAN,

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, LONDON

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

April 26th, 1928.

DEAR SIR:

I am sending you under separate cover, the twenty-two tables of the annual report, duly completed for the year 1926-27.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Robinson,

Superintendent.

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, PENETANGUISHENE

H. M. Robbins.

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

February 15th, 1928.

SIR:-

I beg to submit herewith the annual report of this hospital, for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

W. K. Ross,

Superintendent.

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, TORONTO

March 15th, 1928.

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

SIR:-

I have the honour to submit the eighty-seventh annual report of this hospital, for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to remain.

Your obedient servant,

F. S. VROOMAN,

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, WHITBY

Mr. H. M. Robbins,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

March 13th, 1928.

DEAR SIR:-

I enclose herewith statistical records of the Ontario Hospital, Whitby, for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

G. H. STEVENSON,

Superintendent.

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, GUELPH

February 23rd, 1928.

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

DEAR SIR:-

Enclosed please find annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1927, for the Ontario Hospital, Guelph.

Yours very truly,

N. C. WALLACE,

Medical Officer.

#### THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, MIMICO

H. M. ROBBINS, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR:-

In accordance with the requirements of the Statute. I have the honour to submit the thirty-third annual report of the Ontario Hospital at Mimico for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

#### DENTAL CLINIC

A pronounced step in efficiency at this hospital has been taken during the year in the inauguration of a dental parlor and the appointment to the staff of a dental surgeon in the person of Dr. Hall, of Mimico.

In former years patients who were needing special dental surgery were sent to a neighbouring dentist living outside of the hospital, but many who would have been benefitted by the treatment though not suffering acutely were unable to obtain that special care and attention which could only have been provided by a regularly attending dental surgeon.

#### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

During the past ten or twelve years a good deal of special effort has been made to facilitate the bestowal of Christmas presents upon the patients living at the hospital by their friends, and at the last Christmas season over fifteen hundred invitations were sent out to their relatives and friends indicating the pleasure which remembrances at this time would give. Over thirty of these invitations were forwarded to friends in Great Britain and others were sent to relatives or friends in all parts of Canada, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Poland and Austria, and responses from every quarter were numerous and generous. Altogether the parcels and money contributions numbered eleven hundred and seventy-one, and the joy of being remembered by the friends at home in this manner was beyond any attempt to describe it.

Gratefully acknowledging your helpful counsel and support at all times

throughout the year,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEEMER.

#### ONTARIO HOSPITAL, ORILLIA

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

August 18th, 1928.

DEAR SIR:-

In reply to your letter of Aug. 13th, please find attached our annual report for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1927. As previously pointed out, the forms used in this annual report are specially prepared for hospitals treating psychosis and are only, in part, applicable to this institution.

Yours truly,

DR. B. T. McGHIE.

#### ONTARIO HOSPITAL, WOODSTOCK

March 1st, 1928.

Mr. H. M. Robbins,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Toronto, Ontario.

SIR:-

I beg to present the annual return of the Ontario Hospital, Woodstock, for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. D. CUMBERLAND,

#### TABLE No. 1

Contains information in regard to the date of opening of the Hospitals, the acreage, and the real estate value of the property, not including the value of the buildings.

Hospital	Date of Opening	Total Acreage	Area Under Cultivation (acres)	Acreage in Grounds and Buildings	Value of Real Estate
Brockville Cobourg Hamilton Kingston London Mimico Orillia Penetanguishene Toronto Whitby Woodstock *Guelph	1894 1920 1876 1854 1870 1890 1876 1904 1846 1920 1906	569 40 525 254 519 82 530 383 20 640 324	534 10 461 213 449 34 500 378 5 490 297	35 30 64 41 70 48 30 5 15 150 27	\$64,860 16,500 245,500 68,600 165,800 47,090 13,220 300,000 128,000 65,900

^{*}Property comprises East Wing of the Ontario Reformatory. The Hospital owns no property.

TABLE No. 2

Furnishes a summary of the entire staffs at each Institution, together with the kind of work at which they are employed. Yourishes a comparative study of this phase of their operations.	th Institute	tution, renabl	toget ed to	her w make	ith th a con	ne kin parat	d of v tive st	vork	at whoof this	ich t s pha	ney ar se of t	e emp	loyed.	Thous.	e Sup	erint	The Superintendents of the	ts of	the
					SHOWING	1	THE N	NUMBER	CR OF	OFF	OFFICERS	AND	EMPLOYEES	YEES					
Hospital	Superintendent Assistant	Superintendent Assistant Physicians	Bursar or Steward and Assistant	Storekeeper	Stenog-	ri raphers, etc.	Matron and Assistants	Craduate Nurses Other Female	Nurses Alale Attendants	Social Workers	Teachers	Occupational Vorkers	Kitchen and Dining Room Help	Laundry and Other Domestic Help	Farmers, Gardeners and Assistants	Engineers and Other Mechanical Staff	Other Male Employees	Other Female Employees	Total
Brockville	=	1 2	-	-	- 2	2		12	50	58	:		1-	9	10	23	3	3	183
Совоитв	-			:	:	2		3	30	:	:	:	4	3	2	10	2	:	26
Hamilton			2 1	-	3	3		15	36	87		4	15	10	17	21	寸	2	225
Kingston	-1	=	2 1	-	:	3.	:	3	45	57	:	- :	4	7	7	11	7	2	143
London			2 1		2	3	2	11	64	74	:		10	14	13	24	7	2	239
Mimico	-		1 2		-	3	-	9	26	40	:	:	9	10	9	11	w		122
Orillia	:	-	2 1		-	2	2	9	25	11	-	10 13	11	4	$\infty$	6		:	138
Penetanguishene		:	1	:	:		;	:	19	15	:	:	3	w	7	in		:	61
Toronto	1	=	1 1		:	3		9	57	49	:		12	7	-	15	-	:	155
Whitby	-		3 1	2	-	4		6	81	70	:	2	19	21	13	18	3	1	251
Woodstock	-1	1		:	:	2	<u>:</u> :	:	12	16	:	:	4	2	1-	3	:	:	46
Guelph	:	<del>-</del>	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		18
	1	10 18	3 12	6	10	28	11	71 4	445 5	523	-	11 21	104	83	85	145	32	111	1640

TABLE No. 3

The interest in this table lies in the variation of Is the first table dealing with patients and furnishes the Psychoses and Industrial classification, employment as shown at the different Hospitals.

1	1	l E	1 1	1	4	9	9	∞	9	7	6	6	6	3	6	00
		Total		857	394	1326	576	1418	656	1362	379	859	1569	193	119	9708
		No Regular Work	IT.	273	125	365	50	408	125	405	179	344	440	45	:	133 1903 2759
	NO	Reg	M.	173	:	254	77	200	66	372	84	210	334	29	7.1	1903
	CLASSIFICATION	General External Work	7.		:	:	:	:	39	:	:	:	94	:	:	
	SSIF	General External Work	M.	50	:	61	45	80	20	37	15	09	131	15	00	522
	CLA	eral rnal rk	ഥ	118	209	200	96	175	127	224	20	75	152	55	:	1451
	INDUSTRIAL	General Internal Work	M.	147	:	185	110	210	125	150	20	20	194	37	00	70 1256 1451
	NDUS	m. d Jen	T,	:	9	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	42	:	:	70
	ī	Farm and Garden	M.	37	:	75	39	75	65	41	26	30	69	12	20	480
		us- al rk	E.	29	54	115	95	150	14	45	17	30	58	:	:	209
		Indus- trial Work	M.	30	:	71	64	120	20		18	40	55	:	12	518
		Total		857	394	1326	576	1418	929	1362	379	859	1569	193	119	8026
			~;		•	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	-	:	:	1 0
		Other Types	М.	<u>:</u>	- :	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		-
			F	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
		Neuro- Syphili- tics (not insane)	M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	
	PSYCHIATRIC CLASSIFICATION		F.	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	SIFIC	Drug Addicts (not insane)	M. 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	CLAS		F.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	RIC (	Alcoholic Patients (not insane)	M. I	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u> :	:	:	:
	CHIAT	res Pa	F. N	:	26	:	:	:	:	909	2	:	:	:	:	635
	Psy	Mental Defectives (not insane)	M. F	:	:	8	:	:	:	622 6		:	:	:		627 6
				:	:	:	:		:	56 6		:	:	65		121 6
		Epileptic Patients (not insane)	M. F.	:	:	:	:	:	:	09	:	:	:	67		28 1
			F.	410	368	679	241	733	327	12	214	49	786	35	:	63 1
		Insane Patients	M. F	437 4		643 6	335 2.	685 7	329 3	rV.	162 2	410 449	783 7	26	115	3930 4263 128
		<u> </u>	4	<del>- i</del>	:	9		9		:				:	:	39
		al		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	shene	:	:	:	:	
		Hospital		rille.	 	ton	on	η	0	:	ıngui	to	y	tock		
				Brockville	Cobourg	Hamilton.	Kingston.	London.	Mimico.	Orillia	Penetanguishene	Toronto	Whitby.	Woodstock.	Guelph	
1				~	0	_	$\propto$	_	-	0	-		-	-	0	

TABLE

Deals entirely with the movement of the population of the Hospitals. It gives the classification of and improved in each Hospital, as

	1	Brockvill	<del></del> е		Cobourg	
			,			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patients on books of hospital at beginning of hospital year: In hospitalOn probation or otherwise absent	418	405			407	407
Total	421	412	833		410	410
Admissions during the year: First admissions. Readmissions. Transfers from other mental hospitals	74 33	33	66		1	10 1
Total received during the year	107	107	214		11	11
Admitted by physician's certificates Admitted by inspector's warrant Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant Admitted by voluntary application	94		1		10	1
Total on books during year	528				ļ	
Discharged from books during the year: As recovered. As improved. As unimproved. As without psychosis. Transferred to other mental hospitals. Died during the year.	24 25 11 4	29 5 1 1	54 16 5 1		10	10
Total, discharged, transferred and died	91	99	190		27	27
Patients on books of hospital at end of hospital year: In hospital	405	0,0	000		388	388 6
	437	420	857		394	394
Total admitted since opening of hospital	2,778	2,724	5,502		643	643
Total discharged since opening of hospital  Total died since opening of hospital	1,417 924		2,929 1,716		106 143	106 143
Total	2,341	2,304	4,645		249	249
Patients remaining as above	437	420	857		394	394

No. 4 the admissions and discharges, and furnishes a study in regard to the number shown as recovered compared with the total population.

I	Hamilton		]	Kingston			London			Mimico	
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
704 17	676 19	1,380 36	296	248 5	544 5	683 9	710 14	1,393 23	311 5	291 10	602 15
721	695	1,416	296	253	549	692	724	1,416	316	301	617
125 28 1	116 30 2	241 58 3	41 24 49	44 9 1	85 33 50	121 58	153 39 1	274 97 1	63 5	65 12 1	128 17 1
154	148	302	114	54	168	179	193	372	68	78	146
82 66	112 35	194 101	72 32	46	118 32	102 48	162 18	264 66	20 48	37 41	57 89
6	1	7	10	8	18	29	12	41		• • • • • •	
875	843	1,718	410	307	717	871	917	1,788	384	379	763
4 93 13 12 51	4 91 4 9	8 184 17 21 52	20 30 8	19 22 3	39 52 11	59 54 4 4	61 56 2	120 110 6 4 1	13 8 7	20 12 2	33 20 9
56		110	16	22	38	65	64	129	24	15	39
229	163	392	75	66	141	186	184	370	55	52	107
605 41	659 21	1,264 62	324 11	234 7	558 18	679 6	724 9	1,403 15	305 24	311 16	616 40
646	680	1,326	335	241	576	685	733	1,418	329	327	656
5,222	5,088	10,310	3,754	3,098	6,852	5,227	5,035	10,262	2,667	2,391	5,058
2,783 1,793	2,813 1,595	5,596 3,388	2,266 1,153	1,915 942	4,181 2,095	2,625 1,917	2,563 1,739	5,188 3,656	1,504 834	1,382 682	2,886 1,516
4,576	4,408	8,984	3,419	2,857	6,276	4,542	4,302	8,844	2,338	2,064	4,402
646	680	1,326	335	241	576	685	733	1,418	329	327	656

TABLE

Deals entirely with the movement of the population of the hospitals. It gives the classification of and improved in each hospital, as

		Orillia		Pen	etanguis	nene
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patients on books of hospital at beginning of hospital year:						
In hospital On probation or otherwise absent	649 17	650 5	1,299 22	165	217 1	382 1
Total	666	655	1,321	165	218	383
Admissions during the year: First admissions	89 2	42 2 5	131 4 5	1 4	2	2 1 15
Total received during the year	91	49	140	5	13	18
Admitted by physician's certificates Admitted by inspector's warrant Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	84 7	47	131	1 4	10	117
Admitted by voluntary application						
Total on books during year	757	704	1,461	170	231	401
Discharged from books during the year: As recovered	23	3	26			
As unimproved	13	1	14	_		
Transferred to other mental hospitals Died during the year	1 32	6 20	7 52	6	1 11	17
Total, discharged, transferred and died.	69	30	99	7	13	20
Patients on books of hospital at end of hospital year:						
In hospitalOn probation or otherwise absent	670 18	656 18	1,326 36	161 1	216 1	377 2
	688	674	1,362	162	217	379
Total admitted since opening of hospital	2,279	1,839	4,118	400	512	912
Total discharged since opening of hospital Total died since opening of hospital	451 1,140	193 972	644 2,112	69 169	64 231	133 400
Total	1,591	1,165	2,756	238	295	533
Patients remaining as above	688	674	1,362	162	217	379

No. 4-Continued

the admissions and discharges, and furnishes a study in regard to the number shown as recovered compared with the total population.

	Toronto			Whitby			Woodstock	
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	_							
395 9	422 21	817 30	735 32	725 35	1,460 67	101	114	215 3
404	443	847	767	760	1,527	104	114	218
115 53	94 59 1	209 112 1	138 33 8	138 27 2	276 60 10	10	4	14
168	154	322	179	167	346	10	4	. 14
83 57	116 20	199 77	101 50	124 23 1	225 73	10	4	14
28	18	46	28	19	47			
572	597	1,169	946	927	1,873	114	118	232
34 68 8 2	33 56 6 3	67 124 14 5 19	30 59 10 2	3	67 89 25 2 3	10 7	1 9 2	1 19 9
40	41	81	64	59	123	4	6	10
162	148	310	165	144	309	21	18	39
396 14	425 24	821 38	741 42	731 55	1,472 97	92 1	97	189 4
410	449	859	783	786	1,569	93	100	193
9,311	8,935	18,246	1,461	1,427	2,888	486	383	869
6,373 2,528	6,485 2,001	12,858 4,529	411 267	426 215	837 482	218 175	149 134	367 309
8,901	8,486	17,387	678	641	1,319	393	283	676
410	449	859	783	786	1,569	93	100	193

#### TABLE No. 4—Concluded

Deals entirely with the movement of the population of the hospitals. It gives the classification of the admissions and discharges, and furnishes a study in regard to the number shown as recovered and improved in each hospital, as compared with the total population.

		Guelph			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patients on books of hospital at beginning of hospital year: In hospital			119	4,576		9,441 215
On probation or otherwise absent				95		
Total	119		119	4,671	4,985	9,656
Admissions during the year: First admissions	1		7 1 5	783 238 67	741 212 25	1,524 450 92
Total received during the year	13		13	1,088	978	2,066
Admitted by physician's certificates Admitted by inspector's warrant Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant Admitted by voluntary application	5 5 3		5 5 3	654 318 3 113	766 143 2 67	1,420 461 5
Total on books during year	132		132	5,759	5,963	11,722
and different provides a second secon	13		2 13 4 6	186 384 81 24 70 340	212 319 40 13 25 335	398 703 121 37 95 675
Total, discharged, transferred and died	25		25	1,085	944	2,029
Patients on books of hospital at end of hospital year: In hospital			111	4,489 198	4,836 185	9,325
	119		119	4,687	5,021	9,708
Total admitted since opening of hospital	168		168	33,753	32,075	65,828
Total discharged since opening of hospital  Total died since opening of hospital	30 19		30 19	18,147 10,919	17,608 9,446	35,755 20,365
Total	49		49	29,066	27,054	56,120
Patients remaining as above	119		119	4,687	5,021	9,708

Provides an opportunity for the study of the parentage of patients admitted during the year. To further this study they are shown under age groups, from fifteen years to seventy and over. The table is divided between Native and Foreign born. TABLE No. 4A

	M. M. D.	N	D. D.				HOREIGN-BORN	J-BORN		
		INATIO	INATIVE-DOKN			Length of r	esidence in	Cana da bef	Length of residence in Canada before admission.	n. Shown
- 1		Pare	l'arentage		Foreign-		ın age grouf	ps on a perc	in age groups on a percentage basis.	
	Native	Foreign	Mixed	Unascer- tained	Born Foreign- Parents	Under 5 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15 Years and over	Unascer- tained
:	70 4.0	% 0.3	% 0.3	% 0.7	% 0.2	12.4	7.2	11.4	40.8	29.2 40.8
:	2.7	0.3	0.2	8.0	0.4					11.4
:	3.2	0.3	9.0	0.7	3.4					12.4
:	3.2	0.3	9.0	1.4	3.3					100.
:	3.6	0.5	1.2	1.6	3.4					
:	4.0	0.5	1.4	1.1	4.0					
:	2.5	1.0	9.0	1.4	3.2					
:	3.2	1.1	0.4	1.3	3.3					
:	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.6					
:	1.4	1.4	9.0	1.9	2.1					
:	6.0	1.3	0.7	9.0	2.0					
:	9.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4					
:	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	3.4					
:	32.5	11.1	9.3	14.4	32.7					
					9.3 111.1 32.5					
					100.					

TABLE No. 5

Permits of a very interesting study of the nativity of patients. This table should be of especial interest to all those interested in the immigration problem.

	Firs	t Admiss	ions	Re	admissio	ns
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Canada	527	512	1,039	174	149	323
Africa						
Australia						
Armenia	7	2	9	2	1	3
Belgium.	3	ī	4			
Bulgaria	1		1	1		1
Central America						
China	2		2	1		1
Czecho-Slovakia	5	1	6			
Denmark England	93	109	202	28	33	61
Finland	12	5	17	20	1	1
France		1	1			
Germany	2	3	5		2	2
Greece	3		3			
Holland			5			
Hungary India	3	2 1	1			
Ireland	15	21	36	6	6	12
Italy	9	5	14	4	1	5
Japan						
Jugo-Slavia		1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	3			1
Newfoundland	13	6	19	3	1 1	4
Poland	4	3	7	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
Russia	13	1	14	2	3	5
Scotland	26	35	61	5	6	11
South America						
Spain		1	1			
Sweden	3 3	1	4 3	1		1
Switzerland	3		3			
Turkey United States	23	20	43	6	5	11
West Indies		1	1			
Other British Possessions	3		3	2		2
Other Countries.	5	5	10			
Unascertained	5	2	7			
Total	783	741	1,524	238	212	450
10td1,	100	741	1,524	230	212	100

 $\label{eq:table_no_sample} TABLE\ \ No.\ \ 5\alpha$  Covers the citizenship of the first admissions.

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth Citizens by naturalization. Aliens. Citizenship unascertained. Citizens of British birth outside Canada.  Total.	526 59 117 2 79	516 56 37 1 131 741	1,042 115 154 3 210

### TABLE No. 6

Covers the Psychoses of first admissions. It will be noted that these Psychoses are arranged in twenty-two classifications, which are standardized throughout the following tables.

	1	1				
Psychoses	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses				2	1	3
2. Senile psychoses				93	98	191
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis				28	38	66
4. General paresis				69	19	88
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis 6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea				3	2	5
7. Psychoses with brain tumour						
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous						
diseases, total				12	6	18
(a) Cerebral embolism	1		1			
(b) Paralysis agitans		1	1			
(c) Meningitis, tubercular or other forms						
(d) Multiple sclerosis						
(e) Tabes dorsalis(f) Acute chorea						
(g) Other diseases	11	5	16			
9. Alcoholic psychoses, total				20	1	21
(a) Delirium tremens	9		9			
(b) Korsakow's psychoses						
(c) Acute hallucinosis	8	1	9			
(d) Other types, acute or chronic	3		3			
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins, total				2	4	6
(a) Opium (and derivatives,) cocaine				2	7	U
bromides, chloral, etc., alone or		1				
combined	1	1	2			
(b) Metals, as lead, arsenic						
(c) Gases					,	
(d) Other exogenous toxins	1	3	4	220	1.00	200
11. Psychoses with pellagra			• • •	229	169	398
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases total				12	28	40
(a) Delirium with infectious diseases		3	3			
(b) Post-infectious psychosis	8	3	11			
(c) Exhaustion delirium	2	8	10			
(d) Delirium of unknown origin		1	1			
(e) Cardio-renal diseases		2	2			
(f) Diseases of the ductless glands	1 1	4 7	5 8			
(g) Other diseases or conditions  13. Manic-depressive psychoses, total	1	1		82	121	203
(a) Manic type	52	47	99			
(b) Depressive type	26	70	96			
(c) Other types	4	4	8			
14. Involution melancholia				19	45	64
15. Dementia praecox (schizophrenia)				208	235	443
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions				26	15	41 45
17. Epileptic psychoses	1		• • • •	28 9	17	22
(a) Hysterical type	i	4	5			
(b) Psychasthenic type (anxiety and		_				
obsessive forms)		3	4			
(c) Neurasthenic type	6	6	12			
(d) Other types	1		1			
19. Psychoses with psychopathic person-				3	2	5
ality				32	31	63
21. Undiagnosed psychoses				3	4	7
22. Without psychosis, total				132	61	193
(a) Epilepsy without psychosis	23	7	30			
(b) Alcoholism without psychosis	6	2	8			
(c) Drug addiction without psychosis.	4	3	7			
(d) Psychopathic personality without psychosis	4	1	5			
(e) Mental deficiency	88	44	132			
(f) Others	7	4	11			
Total				783	741	1,524

TABLE Furnishes the distribution of the patients in regard to race under the different psychoses. This

Race	,	Total		Tra	auma	tic		Senile		, ce	With erebra rterio	al -		enera	
	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.
African American Indian Armenian Bulgarian Chinese Dutch and Flemish East Indian English French German Greek Hebrew Irish Italian Japanese Roumanian Russian Scandinavian Scotch Slavonic Spanish Syrian Turkish Other Specific Races Mixed Races Races Unascertained	48 216	4 17 23  1 73 5  3 8 5 81 6  3  70 173	17 40 46 2 4 143 10  8 25 13 145 17  5	1	1	1	522 1 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	488 11 3 3 166 13 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 3 5 26 26 1 20 1 1 16	4	5 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1	9 1 8 8 1 3	1 1 1 1  8 1  9		39 31 11 8 11 2 4
Total	783	741	1524												

No. 7 differs in certain respects from Table No. 5 where the admissions were shown under countries.

With cerebral syphilis	With Hunting- ton's chorea	With brain tumor	With other brain or nervous diseases	Alcoholic	Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	With pellagra
M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
			1 1 1	9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5		

TABLE

Furnishes the distribution of the patients in regard to race under the different psychoses. This

Race	S	th ot omati isease	ic		lanic pressi		1	voluti nelan cholia	-		ement		pa	arano and arano aditic	id
	M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.
African. American Indian. American Indian. Bulgarian. Chinese. Dutch and Flemish East Indian. English. Finnish. French. German. Greek. Hebrew. Irish. Italian. Japanese. Roumanian. Russian. Scandinavian. Scotch. Slavonic. Spanish. Syrian. Turkish.	5 5	133 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	188	25 2 2 3 3 9 1 1 2 2 7 2 2 1	1 46 5 5 5 3 3 2 10 14 1 1	11 711 77 76 60 21 19 1	88 11	15 2 2 2	23 2 3 3	799 8 8 8 8 2 155 1 1 2 7 7 4 4 114 8 8 2 15 5 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 .	1 3 6 22 4	1 1 1 2 2 1600 133 188 5 5	77 11 22 11 4	111	188 1 2 2 1 1
Other Specific Races Mixed Races Races Unascertained	2	2	3 2	3 13 11	14 16	5 27 27	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8 10	8	5 8 34	31 37	6 39 71	4 1	1 2	5 3

No. 7—Concluded differs in certain respects from Table No. 5, where the admissions were shown under countries.

E	pilepti	ic es	ne	sycho urose and urose	s	p	With sycho oathic	0- C	n	With nenta ficien	.1		liagno			ithou ychos	
М.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т.	M. F. T.			Μ.	F.	Т.
1 9 3 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	6	3	3		8	2	1	3	99 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	4	3 1		1	3	43  3 1  5	133 2233 661	56 1 2 6 1  9 1 1
 3 6	1 2 3	1 5	2 3	2 5	2 4			1	1	1	. 1		2	2	65	1 27	1 92

TABLE Furnishes an interesting study in regard to the

Psychoses		Tota	al		dei	· 15		5–1 'ear		_	0–2 ′ea:	-	_	5–2 ea	-		0-3	
	Μ.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.
1. Traumatic	2 93	1 98									1			1				1
sclerosis	28 69 3	19	88										1			5	3	8
6. With Huntington's chorea 7. With brain tumour 8. With other brain or ner-																		
vous diseases  9. Alcoholic	12 20		18 21	1						1		· · · i	6		6	3 2		4 2
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins 11. With pellagra	2	4									1		1		1		1	1
12. With other somatic diseases	12 82	28 121					1 4	4	1 8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 8	3 15	2 8	4 7	6	1	6 17	7 26
<ul><li>14. Involution melancholia.</li><li>15. Dementia praecox</li></ul>	19		64				16	7					34	l		31		74
<ul><li>16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions</li><li>17. Epileptic psychoses</li></ul>	26 28						4	2	6	· · · · 7	3	10	5 4	1 2	6	4 3	5 1	9 4
<ul><li>18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses</li></ul>	9	13	22								1		1	5	6	3	2	5
sonality	3 32 3	2 31 4	63		1	1			ł.	1 7	6	2 13	2 2 1			···i	3	4
<ul><li>21. Undiagnosed psychoses</li><li>22. Without psychoses</li></ul>	132		193	68	26 —	94	18	5	23		7		6	3		8	6	14
Total	783	741	1524	69	27	96	44	20	64	75	63	138	73	59	132	71	89	160

No. 8 age of the patients under the different psychoses.

	-3!			)–4 ear			5–49 ear			)–5 ear			5–5 ear			)–6 ear			5–6 ear		70		ars ver		asc	
М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.
				1	1	 				2	1 2	2	8	10	10		18	20	20	40	61	 59	120			
16	5	21	12	5	17 1	16 	3 2	5 18	4 9 	7	11 9 	9 5	9 2 1	18 7 1	6 2 1	5 2 · ·	11 4 1	3 1 1	12	15 1 1	4 1	2	6	1		1
3	1	1 4	1 2		1 2		1	3	1 2	1	2 2	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	1	5		1	1						
	2	2	1		1																					
2 9 30	3	5 28 3 70	2 7 5 17	3 17 7 27	12	9 2	15	7 22 17 31	7 5 11	1 9 9		1 11 2 8	1 12 7 10	23 9 18	5	1 10 4 8							4			
5 2	3 2	8 4		3	4 3	1 2	4	1 6		1 1		5	1	5 2	1 2	1	2 2		1	1			1			
	2	2	1	. 1	2	2			3	1	4	1	1	2												
6	4	1		1	2				1 4	1		2		1 2	2	2			1 1 1	1	1		1 1			
80	93	173	59	68	127	62	66	128	53	45	98	50	57	107	42	43	85	32	47	79	71	64	135	1		1

TABLE No. 9

To those interested in educational work, this table furnishes a study in regard to the degree of education of the first admissions.

ine 1	Ë		155
nascertaine	(II	20.24	71
Unas	M.	25. 11. 1.3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.	84
L y	Τ.		23
niversity	· ·	<u></u>	17
Uni	M.	:	16
	Ę.	8 12322 122 122 1 1 1 2 5 2 1 1 1 2 5 2 1 1 1 1	145
High School	[고	7:	% %
S.	M.	0	57
-		2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	764
School	т. -	250 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	415
တ္တ	M.	310 11111111111111111111111111111111111	349
P	T.		256
Reads and Writes	<u>~</u>	0 7	102
Rea	M.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	154
	T.	.0-12	181
Illiterate	压.	(%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%) (%)	55
111;	M.		123
	T.	203	
[otal		23.23.23.23.24.1.25.25.1.4.1.1.1.25.25.1.4.1.2.25.1.4.1.2.25.1.4.1.2.2.25.1.4.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	741 1524
T	M.	2008 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	783
Psychoses		1. Traumatic. 2. Senile. 3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis. 4. General paralysis. 5. With luntington's chorea. 7. With brain tumour. 8. With other brain or nervous diseases. 9. Alcoholic. 10. Mich pellagra. 11. With pellagra. 12. With other somatic diseases. 13. Manic-depressive. 14. Involution melancholia. 15. Dementia praecox. 16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions. 17. Epileptic psychoses. 18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses. 18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses. 19. With mental deficiency. 20. With mental deficiency. 21. Undiagnosed psychoses.	Total

TABLE No. 10

Shows the environment of first admissions, and should be studied in conjunction with the population figures for the Province, as divided between Urban and Rural.

Psychoses		Γotal			an, 2,		]	Rural			nasce aine	
1. Traumatic 2. Senile. 3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis 4. General paralysis 5. With cerebral syphilis 6. With Huntington's chorea 7. With brain tumour	2 93 28 69 3		3 191 66 88 5			3 122 41 69 5	1	23 13 3	25 18	1		1
8. With other brain or nervous diseases. 9. Alcoholic. 10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins. 11. With pellagra. 12. With other somatic diseases 13. Manic-depressive. 14. Involution-melancholia 15. Dementia praecox.		6 1 4  28 121 45 235	18 21 6 40 203 64	9 18 1 11 45 16 127	5 1 4  21 75 29 176	14 19 5  32 120 45	3 2 1  1 35 3 75	1  7 46 16	4 2 1 8	2		2
<ul> <li>16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.</li> <li>17. Epileptic psychoses.</li> <li>18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.</li> <li>19. With psychopathic personality</li> <li>20. With mental deficiency.</li> <li>21. Undiagnosed psychoses.</li> <li>22. Without psychoses.</li> </ul>	26 28 9 3	15 17 13 2 31 4 61	41 45 22 5 63 7 193	18- 16- 6- 3- 20- 2- 97	6 11 10 1 15 4 48	24 27 16 4 35 6 145	8 12 3  12 1 33	1 16	17 18 6 1 28 1 46			2
Total	783	741	1524	512	523	1035	258	215	473	13	3	16

 $\label{eq:table_table_eq} TABLE \ \ No. \ 11$  Shows the economic conditions of first admissions with principal psychoses.

Psychoses		Tot	al	De	epen	dent	on	ivin Da arnii	ily	able	omfo e, Ar for 4 lont	nple I		nasce	
	М.	F	Т.	M.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т.
1. Traumatic. 2. Senile. 3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis. 4. General paralysis. 5. With cerebral syphilis. 6. With Huntington's chorea. 7. With brain tumour. 8. With other brain or nervous diseases. 9. Alcoholic. 10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins. 11. Pellagra. 12. With other somatic diseases. 13. Manic-depressive. 14. Involution melancholia. 15. Dementia praecox. 16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions. 17. Epileptic psychoses. 18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses. 19. With psychopathic personality 20. With mental deficiency. 21. Undiagnosed psychoses.	122 20 2  12 82 19 208 26 28 9 3 32 3 132	38 199 2  6 1 4  28 121 45 235 177 133 2 31 4 61	666 888 5  188 211 6  40 203 64 443 41 45 222 5 63 7 7 7 193	244 1881 1 41 112220 3311  88 96	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 12 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18 48 2 6 16 16 2 8 43 12 141 15 5 3 3 18 2 20	122 2	333 600 4  100 177 5  27 99 34 266 22 29 12 4 31 3 33 33	9 12 2 3 3 2 24 5 40 8 1 4 4 5 1 1 16 —	1  7 52 22 83 7 2 5 1 10 3 5	29 12  3 3 3 1  9 76 27 123 15 3 9 1 15 4 21	1 3 7		3 4
Total	783	741	1524	194	101	295	409	350	759	161	255	416	19	35	54

TABLE No. 12

As the use of Alcohol as a beverage has always been a controversial subject, the classification of the first admissions under the headings in this table forms an interesting study.

		Tota	a l	Al	ostin	ent	Ten	npe	rate		nten			nasce	
	Μ.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	T.	M1.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т.
1. Traumatic. 2. Senile 3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis 4. General paralysis. 5. With cerebral syphilis. 6. With Huntington's chorea. 7. With brain tumour. 8. With other brain or nervous diseases. 9. Alcoholic. 10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins. 11. With pellagra. 12. With other somatic diseases. 13. Manic-depressive. 14. Involution melancholia. 15. Dementia praecox. 16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions. 17. Epileptic psychoses. 18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses. 19. With psychopathic personality 20. With mental deficiency. 21. Undiagnosed psychoses.	19	1 98 38 19 2 66 1 4 4 28 121 45 235 15 17 13 2	3 191 66 88 5  18 21	2 58 14 366 1 7 4 51 136 14 23 6 2	1 91 37 15  5  4  27 112 43	3 149 51 51 1	20 12 21				2 1	9 1 12 2	8 1 2 1	2 1	10 2 2 1  1  8 1 23 3 2 1
22. Without psychoses	132 783	$\frac{61}{741}$	193 1524	$\frac{81}{470}$	55 681	136 1151	23 166	22	$\frac{23}{188}$	16 94		19 109	53	23	15 76

TABLE No. 13 Classifies the first admission patients under marital conditions.

	7	Total		Si	Single		Ma	Married		Wide	Widowed		Sepa	Separated		Divorced	ced	U	Unascertained	tain	ed
l sychoses	Ä.	·+	£.	M.	- <u>-</u> -	E.	NI.	F	T. M		. J		M. F		. M			L. N	-	-	T.
1. Traumatic. 2. Semile. 3. With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis. 4. General Paralysis. 5. With cerebral syphilis. 6. With Huntington's chorea. 7. With brain tumour. 8. With other brain or nervous diseases. 9. Alcoholic. 10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins. 11. With pellagra. 12. With other somatic diseases. 13. Manic-depressive. 14. Involution melancholia. 15. Dementia Praccox. 16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions. 16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions. 17. Epileptic psychoses. 18. Psychoneuroses and Neuroses. 18. Psychoneuroses and Neuroses. 19. With psychopathic personality. 20. With mental deficiency. 21. Undiagnosed psychoses.		198883388838883888388883888888888888888	193 193 194 185 187 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193	110 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	25 3 3 3 2 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	153 153 102 103 104 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	33.2 112.3 12.3 12.3 13.3 14.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4	100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	:£80 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:852ku : :10 : :2804012 :201     : : : : : : :	: 100 c 1	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			7: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0: 0:					
Total	783	741	1524	426	254 (	089	291 3	360	651	52 1	115 1	167	∞	9	14	3	9	6	3	0	~

TABLE No. 14

Is the first and only table dealing with the psychoses of re-admissions. A study of this as compared with the discharges of previous years will prove interesting.

Psychoses	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses			
2. Senile psychoses	7	12	19
Senile psychoses.     Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.	1	8	9
4. General paralysis	9	1	10
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis	1		1
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea			
7. Psychoses with brain tumour			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases			
9. Alcoholic psychoses	10		10
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	6	2	8
11. Psychoses with pellagra	1		1 2
12. Psychoses with somatic diseases		2	171
13. Manic-depressive psychoses		98	171
14. Involution melancholia		3 64	136
15. Dementia praecox		1	4
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions	_	1 0	26
17. Epileptic psychoses		5	20
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	2	1	3
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency		6	19
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	13		17
22. Without psychoses.	9	1	
Trichout poyonosco			
Total	238	212	450

TABLE No. 15

Deals with the discharges of patients under the different psychoses, together with the condition of the patient at the time of discharge. From this table the reader is enabled to compare the recoveries and improvements with the total admissions for the year.

		Γotal		Re	cover	ed	In	prov	ed	Uni	mpro	ved
Psychoses	м.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic 2. Senile. 3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis 4. General paralysis 5. With cerebral syphilis 6. With Huntington's chorea 7. With brain tumour	33 10 31 1 1	38 15 12 1			2 4 1 1 1	3 8 2 2 1	25 6 25 1	10	53 16 35 1 2	1 4 3 5	6 4 1	1 10 7 6
8. With other brain or nervous diseases  9. Alcoholic  10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	6 38 12	5 1 8	11 39 20	4 30 7	2 1 5	6 31 12	2 8	3	4 8 8			
<ul> <li>11. With pellagra</li></ul>	10 131 14 214	22 189 34 160	320 48		14 120 14 26		51 12 141	8 65 18 124	10 116 30 265	1 4 1 36	4 2 10	1 8 3 46
<ul> <li>16. Paranoia and other paranoid conditions</li></ul>	9 22 14 11 28 4 84	10 14 12 3 17 8 32	19 - 36 - 26 - 14 - 45 - 12 - 116		5 2 5 2 4 5 4	8 4 8 2 7 7 7	6 18 9 11 24 2 56	4 10 4 1 13 2 25	10 28 13 12 37 4 81	2 2 2 1	1 2 3  1 3	1 4 5 1 1 21
Total	675	584	1259	192	218	410	405	328	733	78	38	116

**TABLE** 

Deals with the deaths in the Institutions during the period covered, and furnishes the psychoses

Causes of Death	,	Γota	1	S	Senil	e	Cer	eri	ral o-	Ger Par			Alce	ohc	olic
_	M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	Т.
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOU	s														
DISEASES: Typhoid and paratyphoid fever															
Measles. Scarlet fever.													1	١	
Diphtheria	.	1					1	١							
Influenza															
Dysentery. Erysipelas. Lethargic encephalitis. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system Tuberculosis of other organs. Syphilis (non-nervous forms). Purulent infection, septicaemia	. 1	7	8		2	2		1	1						
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	36	29	65		i	i				2		2			
Syphilis (non-nervous forms)	. 3	3	6				• • • •								
Purulent infection, septicaemia Other infectious diseases	. i	1	2												
	i		2					• •	• •	• • •	• •	• •			• •
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I:															
Cancer and other malignant tumours Tumour (non-cancerous) Rheumatism Pellagra Diabetes	. 4	6	10	1	1	2								1	1
Rheumatism		i	1		1	1								::	
Pellagra	.										• • .				
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) Other general diseases											• •				
Other general diseases	10	5	15	3		3	2		2		1	1		• •	• •
III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM Meningitis (non-epidemic)															
Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia)	1	i	l .					1					1	1	
Other diseases of spinal cord Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	12	15	27	4	5	9	2		2	3	· ·	5			
Other diseases of spinal cord	. 30	6	36		1	1		. ;		29	6	35			
Ephepsy	.  14	19	1 32		1	1 1									
Chorea Other diseases of the nervous system.	.													١	
		1	ľ		1	1					•				
IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM Pericarditis															
Endocarditis and myocarditis Angina pectoris	. 34	39	73	9	12	21	4	6	10		٠.				
Other diseases of the heart	. 14	11	25	2		2				· · · i			2		2
ArteriosclerosisOther diseases of the arteries	29	13			1										1
Other diseases of the circulatory system	ı 10	28	38	7	24	31		٠.	• •		٠.,	٠.			
V. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	:					_									
Bronchitis. Broncho-pneumonia	. 27	35	62	11	13	2 24	4	· i	5	· · i		1			
Lobar pneumonia Pleurisy	. 1 7	1 19	26 1	1		6				2		2			
Asthma	. 1		1												
Other diseases of the respiratory syster (tuberculosis excepted)		6	20	9	2	11				1		1			

No. 16

complete information in regard to the cause of death and is further divided under classification.

	lar ores	nic ssive		olu lela hol	n-		mei		Par Co	inc	l oid li-	Ep Psy	ilep	otic	neu	iro anc		Ps pa Pe	Vitlych ath rso	ic n-		Vith ent	al	All Psy		
M.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.
:::	2	3			3	19	18	37		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1								1	1	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	3	4
	1		1																					· · · i	1 1 	2  2 1
																								1		2 1
1		5	7 5	1	14	5	5 8	5	1		1	3 14	1 16	2 4 30							1	1 1	 i i	15	 4 1	2 19 1
	2	3	3	. 1		1	1	12													2		 			3
• •	1		4	i		!																	1 1	1		2 1 1

TABLE

Deals with the deaths in the Institutions during the period covered, and furnishes the psychoses

Causes of Death	7	Γota	1	S	ienil	e	Cer	eri	ral o-	Ge Par	ner aly	al sis	Alce	oho	lic
	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils Ulcer of stomach and duodenum Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted)														1 1	
cepted)	62	2	 8 4												
Other diseases of intestines Cirrhosis of liver. Biliary calculi. Other diseases of liver.		3													
Other diseases of liverOther diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted)															
VII. Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito- Urinary System and Annexa: Nephritis	5														
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE: Gangrene		<u>i</u>	2 2	2		2									
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (tuberculos's and rheumatism excepted)	1														
X. Other Diseases not Included in Above Groups	9	20	29	5	11	16							1		1
XI. EXTERNAL CAUSES: Suicide Homicide Accidental poisoning Accidental traumatism Other external causes.	5 1 3	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	1		1			1	1		١				
Total	340	335	675	94	109	203	16	16	32	40	9	49	6	1	7

No. 16-Concluded

complete information in regard to the cause of death and is further divided under classification.

	lan	iic ssive	M	olu lela hol		De	me	ntia cox	Pa: C	200	oid li-			otic	ne	uro anc		Ps Pe	Vit ycl ath erso	ic n-	1 7/1	Vit en icie	h tal ency	All	Ot	her
М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.
		3				3	1	4					1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·												
	  1						١	3																		
	1					2		2														1	1			
	٠.						٠.																			• • •
						2		2								1										
• • •																										
				1	1	3		3				1		1					٠.							
				4																				}		
							1																			
						1	2	3																		
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	• •	1				2	1	3							1		1									
		1		1			1	1																		
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	20			_						_		<u> </u>	-					—	-		)				-	
26	30	56	15	24	39	70	87	157	2	3	5	26	23	49	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	1	14	36	24	60
			1																							

TABLE Shows the age of the patients at the time of death in groups from under fifteen years

Psychoses	Г	ota	1	U 15	nde Yea			-19	-		–2 ear			-2 ear			)3 ear	_
	M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic. 2. Senile. 3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis. 4. General paralysis. 5. With cerebral syphilis. 6. With Huntington's chorea. 7. With brain tumour. 8. With other brain or nervous diseases. 9. Alcoholic. 10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins. 11. With pellagra. 12. With other somatic diseases. 13. Manic-depressive. 14. Involution melancholia. 15. Dementia praecox. 16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions 17. Epileptic psychoses. 18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses. 19. With psychopathic personality. 20. With mental deficiency. 21. Undiagnosed psychoses. 22. Without psychoses.	14 39  5 4  4 27 13 75	18 9  4 1  6 30 17 88 4 18 2	193 32 48  1  9 5  10 57 30 163 7 38 3				1		1	3	3	6	1 5	1	1	2	111	1 1
Total	340	335	675	13	4	17	5	7	12	10	5	15	11	8	19	17	19	36

No. 17
of age, to seventy years and over, and is also divided under principal psychoses.

35-3 Year			0–4 ea:		-	5–4 ear	- 1		)–5 ear			5–5 ear			0–6 ear			5–6 ear			Yea d ov		Un ta	asc ine	
M.F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Т.
7 2	9	5	1 1 1	1  6 	8		10	1 1 2	1 3 1	2 4 3	1 1 2 6	1 1		5 2	7 4	12 6 2	4	18 5 1	30 9 2		4	142 9 2		1 1	3 1
		1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1	1 1	1	1	2	i		1		1	2									
3 5	3 8	1 1 7	1 4 1 8	1 5 2 15	4 1 5	1 3 6 9	1 7 7 14	7	1 3 10	4 6 17	5	2 2 11	1 4 7	1 3 2 11	 6 2 4	1 9 4 15	3	4 2 2	7 2 7	7 1 10	5	1	1	1	1 2
1 3	4		2 2	4	2	3	5	1 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 4 	2 1 	2 1 	4 2 5	1 	1	1 1 	2	1	1 2	2	18 2 2	4 2  1	i 		1
2 1	3	2	· i	3	···i		i	· · i		1	··· <u>ż</u>	i	3	1	· : 2	3		1	i		1	<u>i</u>	··· <u>·</u> 2	6	8
20 22	42	21	22	43	23	26	49	22	22	44	35	23	58	32	28	60	28	34	62	97	105	202	6	10	16

TABLE Furnishes valuable information in regard to the length of stay in the

Psychoses	Т	`ota			s th Ioni			1-3 ontl	ns		4–7 ontl	ns		8–12 ontl	
	Μ.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.
1. Traumatic 2. Senile 3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis 4. General paralysis 5. With cerebral syphilis 6. With Huntington's chorea 7. With brain tumour 8. With other brain or nervous diseases 9. Alcoholic 10. Due to drugs or other exogenous toxins 11. With pellagra 12. With other somatic diseases 13. Manic-depressive 14. Involution melancholia 15. Dementia praecox 16. Paranoid or paranoid conditions 17. Epileptic psychoses 18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses 19. With psychopathic personality 20. With mental deficiency 21. Undiagnosed psychoses 22. Without psychoses	144 399 54 4 277 133 755 33 200 11 8 35	9 1  4 1  6 30 177 888 4 18 2  6	32 48  9 5  10 57 30 3  14 	2 2 2 3	1	2 3	2 4	3 2 6	4 5  4 2 4 12 1 1 1 	1 6 6 6 1 6 1 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 2 6 1 1 2 6 1 1 2 6 1 1 2 6 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 3 3 3 3 1 1	22 44 33 99 2	1	2	3 6  2  5 4 4 2 1
Total	340	335	675	20	26	46	36	26	62	32	18	50	.25	17	42

No. 18 various Institutions of patients who died during the current year.

	l–2 ear			3–4 ear			5–6 ear			7–8 ear			–10 ear			l–1 ear			3–1 ear			5–19 ear		20 and		
М.	F.	т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	т.	М.	F.	т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.	Μ.	F.	Т.	М.	F.	Т.
24 2 9 	24 1 2 	48 3 11	908	10 3 1	19 3 9	5 2	9 1	14 3	2	7  1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 1	4 0	7 1 	0 1	3	3 1	0 2 1	3 4 1	3 6 2	0	0	1 	1 11 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 13	1 24  2 
1 4 2 6  3	1 3	3 15 1 6	2 1 8 1 4 	1 7 6 1	15 1 10 1	1 5 2	1 10 1 1 1 1 	2 15 1 3 1	2	1 13	1	1	2 2	 1  3  1	1	1 6	2 8	2		2  4 	1	1	3	1 20 2 1	 4 0 19  2	7 1 39 2 2  5
58	54	112	41	37	78	21	34	55	19	25	44	12	12	24	6	12	18	9	14	23	15	15	30	46	45	91

TABLE No. 19

Shows the abnormal conditions in relations of first admissions, classified with reference to principal psychoses.

Psychoses	Total No.	Psy- choses	Neu- roses	Men- tal Defi- ciency	Suici- dal At- tempts	Psy- cho- pathic Per- son- ality	Alco- hol, Drugs, etc.	Un- ascer- tained	Denied
Traumatic psychoses     Senile psychoses     Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis	3 191 66	36	1	3	1	1	3	54	3 96 31
4. General paralysis 5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilus	89	9	3		3		3	34	37
6. Psychoses with Hunting- ton's chorea 7. Psychoses with brain tu-	• • • • •								
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases 9. Alcoholic psychoses 10. Psychoses due to drugs	18 21	4 1	2 1				1 2	4 6	7 11
and other exogenous toxins	6	1						1	4
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases 13. Manic-depressive psy-	43	5	2	1				13	22
choses	202 61	46 15	10 2	1	6 4	2	3	12 10	125 26
(Schizophrenia)  16. Paranoia or paranoid con-	442	107	13	4	3	2	10	49	254
ditions	40 44	1 10		2			2 1	7 9	30 22
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	23	5	2				1	8	7
19. Psychoses with psycho- pathic personality	8		1				1	5	1
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency	60	10		3			2	17	28
<ul><li>21. Undiagnosed psychoses</li><li>22. Without psychoses</li></ul>	7 73	2 4	1 2	4		1	7	16	39
	1,401	274	40	18	17	6	37	265	744

### TABLE No. 20

To those interested in the matter of the religion of the patients, this table furnishes a classification under the Church headings, for admissions of the year, the total number in residence, and the admissions since the opening of the Hospitals.

D t' '	Admi	ssions of	Year	In	Residen	ce	Adm	nissions S Opening	
Religion	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Baptists	47	51	98	251	259	510	1,377	1,530	2,907
Congregationalists	1	2	3	26		51	56	54	110
Episcopalians	173	195	368	779		1,704	7,007	7,011	14,018
Jews	25	15	40	48		106	118	117	235
Presbyterians	166		317	645		1,423	5,927	6,033	11,960
Roman Catholics	252		416	1,096		2,076	7,449	6,487	13,936
United Church	205	224	429	849		1,917	6,821	7,289	14,110
Other Denominations.			270	544		1,133	3,116		5,629
Unascertained	77	48	125	251	154	405	1,882	1,041	2,923
Total	1,088	978	2,066	4,489	4,836	9,325	33,753	32,075	65,828
	l			.1	1		t	l	

### TABLE No. 21

This table should prove interesting in the study of the vocations of the patients admitted during the current year. It will be noted that the mechanical class has been divided as between outside and inside work.

Occupation	Adm	itted this	Year
Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Professional:			
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc	20	1	21
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.	143	37	180
Agricultural and Pastoral: Farmers, gardeners, stockmen, etc	199		199
Railway and stationary engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc	103	1	104
Shoemakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seam- stresses, bakers, factory workers, etc	68	33	101
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc	17	190	207
Education and Higher Domestic Duties: Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc Labourers No Occupation. Unascertained.	8 21 335 168 6	539  173 4	547 21 335 341 10
Total	1,088	978	2,066

### TABLE No. 22

This table is a geographical study in regard principally to the Province of Ontario, and shows from what Counties in the Province the patients came, classified under the headings, admitted during the year, and remaining in residence. It also furnishes statistics in regard to warrant cases, by showing those admitted during the year, and admitted since the opening of the Hospital.

Counties and Districts         Year         Admitted during Year         Admitted during Year         Admitted since Opening         Results of Districts         Results of Districts         M. F. T. M. F. T. M. F. T. M.	F. 117 73 79 238 5	
M.     F.     T.     M.     F.     T.     M.     F.     T.     M.       Algoma District     9     14     23     6     6     12     248     103     350     135       Brant     12     13     25     2     2     4     151     79     230     73       Bruce     9     12     21     5     6     11     224     123     350     67	117 73 79 238 5	252 146
Brant	73 79 238 5	146
Brant	79 238 5	
	238 5	146
	5	420
Carleton		438
Cochrane	19	30 26
Dundas	19	43
Durham	39	75
Elgin	77	140
Essex	34	155
Frontenac	76	146
Glengarry	25 25	45 59
Grenville	81	191
Haldimand 8 5 13 7 2 9 114 41 155 27	24	51
Haliburton	6	12
Halton 5 3 8 2 2 83 45 128 25	26	
Hastings	34	
Huron	79 11	149
Kenora	68	132
Lambton	77	160
Larark	53	114
Leeds	84	139
Lennox and Adding-	20	- 60
ton	32	68
Lincoln	50 16	104 34
Middlesex	243	678
Muskoka District 1 5 6	63	127
Nipissing District 14 9 23 9 5 14 299 129 428 53	28	81
Norfolk	43	71
Northumberland 8 9 17 1 1 2 182 110 292 64 Ontario 19 12 31 2 1 3 263 153 416 84	80 71	144 155
Oxford	82	151
Parry Sound District 7 5 12 5 1 6 89 42 131 31	28	59
Peel	34	49
Perth	71	146
Peterborough 11 14 25 5 5 204 114 318 62	80	
Prescott	44 15	101
Rainy River District 4 6 10 3 5 8 76 42 118 15	9	24
Renfrew	65	120
Russell	36	65
Simcoe	112	216
Stormont	47	87
Sudbury     15     6     21     10     3     13     57     30     87     30       Temiskaming     6     6     12     5     5     10     146     52     198     40	20 19	50 59
Thunder Bay Distr't 28 12 40 24 11 35 255 149 404 72	52	124
Victoria	50	
Waterloo	89	171
Welland	77	143
Wellington	82	183
	308 1,669	575 2,747
Unascertained 3 1 4 1 1 1 142 31 173 31	30	61
Other Provinces 16 6 22 3 3 31 6 37 42	7	49
Total 1,088 978 2,066 312 141 453 11572 6,260 17832 4,687	5,021	9,708

# PER CAPITA COST STATEMENT

The foregoing tables have dealt with the various classifications of the patients, but the report would be incomplete without information as to the cost of operations of the various hospitals.

The following table shows the per capita cost of maintaining each patient per day and is shown divided under the different items of expenditure.







### FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

# Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

OF THE

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER

1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



# Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

In compiling the Fifty-eighth Annual Report on the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions for the year ending September 30th, 1927, I have grouped the hospitals according to size as measured by bed capacity. This is done for the purpose of facilitating comparison of costs of maintenance, etc., and I would respectfully request the Governing Boards of the within-named hospitals to carefully scrutinize the following tables in order to ascertain how their individual institution compares with others in the same group.

An explanatory note accompanies each table, showing the information that may be derived from the statistics given.

There are operating at the present time in the Province of Ontario:

- 111 Public Hospitals.
  - 17 Red Cross Outpost Hospitals.
  - 6 Hospitals for Incurables.
  - 10 Public Sanitaria.
  - 42 City Refuges.
    3 Convalescent Homes.

- 31 Orphanages.
- 31 County Houses of Refuge.
- 72 Private Hospitals.
- 2 Private Sanitaria.2 Private Sanitaria (Mental).

### THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS

From the statistical tables I have selected the following items in connection with the Public General Hospitals, Red Cross Outpost Hospitals, Hospitals for Incurables, and Sanitaria, which appear to be of special interest:

	General Hospitals	Red Cross Outpost Hospitals	Hospitals for Incurables	Sanitaria	Totals
Number of patients in hospitals on October 1st, 1926 Number of patients admit-	6,284	234	425	1,508	8,451
ted during the year	155,116	1,718	126	2,066	159,026
Number of births during the year	17,157	193		. 2	17,352
Total number under treat- ment	178,557	2,145	551	3,576	184,829
Patients remaining in September 30th, 1927 Total number of employees	6,588	78	440	1,688	8,794
on payrolls September 30th, 1927	5,749	. 67	247	829	6,892
Total number of deaths during the year Percentage of deaths to	8,171	86	82	412	8,751
number under treatment Total number of days' stay	4.57 2,359,978		14.88 198,471		
Total maintenance expendi- ture	\$8,043,548.46	\$106,774 31	\$351,236 88	\$1,330,328 68	\$9,831,888 33
Average cost per patient per day	3.41 10,088				
1,000 population, General, Red Cross, Incurable, and Sanataria					3.93

These institutions have received as far as possible official visits of inspection during the year, and those entitled to Government aid in accordance with the Statutes have shared in the grants voted by the Legislature.

### PROVINCIAL AID TO HOSPITALS

1. A Provincial grant is made for all patients in the hospital during the first ten years of its existence at the rate of fifty cents per day, irrespective of the amount contributed by the patients.

2. After a hospital has been in existence for ten years, the grant is paid only for patients for whose maintenance, \$10.50 per week, or less, is contributed.

3. In all cases the limit is 120 days, and for patients remaining beyond that

period the refuge rate of ten cents per day is allowed.

4. No allowance is made for infants born in hospital, wards of the Department of Indian Affairs, or D.S.C.R. patients.

### PROVINCIAL AID TO SANITARIA

1. A grant of \$4,000.00 on the erection and satisfactory equipment of the necessary buildings.

2. A grant of seventy-five cents per day for the maintenance and treatment

of each indigent patient.

These grants to be in consideration of proper accommodation being provided, and only to assist in the maintenance and treatment of indigent patients from the Province of Ontario. There were 3,576 patients cared for in the ten Public Sanitaria for Consumptives during the past year.

A. L. McPherson,

Inspector of Hospitals.

H. M. Robbins,

Deputy Provincial Secretary.

TABLE I.—This table furnishes information in regard to the bed capacity as given in the last returns from the several institutions. It also shows the number of patients treated during the year, together with the mortality statistics, and valuable comparisons may be made along these lines.

### GENERAL HOSPITALS

C. E. Englehart Hospital Petrolia 40 16 502 59 577 536 24 17 Prince Edward County Picton 30 3 252 46 301 285 8 8 General Hospital Port Arthur 50 28 965 63 1,056 994 38 24 General Hospital Port Hope 26 14 497 72 583 539 31 13 Plummer Memorial Sault Ste. Marie 30 13 506 44 563 528 17 18 Norfolk General Simcoe 30 13 506 44 563 528 17 18 Norfolk General Simcoe 30 13 624 100 737 677 34 26 Public Hospital Smith's Falls 50 21 685 111 817 748 34 35 53. Françis' Hospital "50 25 442 42 509 463 22 24 General Hospital Strathroy 50 26 407 40 473 431 21 21 St. Mary's Hospital Timmins 35 Mt. Sinai Hospital Toronto 28 18 967 139 1,124 1,089 18 17 Orthopedic Hospital "39 28 785 813 779 5 29 Women's College Hospital "50 51 1,153 377 1,581 1,482 51 48 General Hospital Walkerton 26 12 255 27 294 265 23 6 Welland County Hospital Welland 50 25 855 70 950 847 82 21										
Rosamond Memorial   Almonte.   20   18   284   68   370   338   15   17	Name of Hospital.	Location.	Bed Capacity.	Number remaining under treatment Oct. 1st, 1926.	Number admitted during the year ending Sept. 30th. 1927.	Number of births during year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treatment on Sept. 30th, 1927.
Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50		Almonte Bowmanville. Brampton. Clinton. Dunnville Durham. Goderich. Hanover. Hearst. Kincardine. Listowel. Matheson. Mount Forest. Niagon-the-L. Paris. Penetang. Renfrew. Seaforth. Sioux Lookout. So. Porcupine. Tillsonburg. Wingham.	200 233 200 255 188 155 255 199 144 211 200 122 155 155 166 188 221 166 99 255 256 257 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	16 6 6 111 1 6 12 13 13 10 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 10 0 0 9 14 4 4 4 6 6 6	311 228 207 329 161 257 237 169 266 257 90 229 109 394 215 456 193 221 189 272 272	68 40 322 43 41 41 41 41 35 32 84 27 71 36 30 30 25 27 44	395 280 378 214 311 282 206 362 283 139 481 260 500 227 256 208	365 262 234 353 195 286 269 196 330 273 123 117 272 129 453 241 455 214 235	19 92 12 19 19 5 5 17 14 4 11 17 7 18 12 27 5 9 9	11 9 4 4 7 6 6 8 5 15 7 7 2 1 1 0 7 18 8 8 12 6 6
	Total		412	214	5,408	919	6,541	6,085	266	190
Chapleau   33   16   456   26   498   466   14   18	Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50									
Orthopedic Hospital         " 30         28         785         " 813         779         5         29           Women's College Hospital         " 50         51         1,153         377         1,581         1,482         51         48           General Hospital         Walkerton         26         12         255         27         294         265         23         48           Welland County Hospital         Welland         50         25         855         70         950         847         82         21           Total         1,364         707         19,266         2,828         22,801         21,183         899         719			33 36 35 37 40 30 30 35 50 40 45 55 50 35 35 40 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	17 17 37 36 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	624 4733 594 500 2277 3722 5588 526 660 1922 3355 6933 824 416 416 417 591 502 502 603 603 603 603 603 603 603 603 603 603	64 58 43 53 45 52 61 68 183 3 84 47 9 42 593 32 48 40 64 59 46 63 72 44 41 100 111 42 40	641 552 689 579 290 600 597 740 393 350 802 945 419 1,485 457 391 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,05	60\$ 522 615 518 274 392 637 557 681 363 330 7311 890 361 753 430 361 753 653 653 653 677 77 748 677 748 748 743	19 200 201 37 37 37 33 33 33 34 36 16 12 24 8 8 38 8 31 17 34 4 22 21 1	177 100 333 244 8 122 266 144 18 18 466 111 18 310 30 177 8 24 413 18 26 24 24 24 24 24 25 26 26 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
Total	Mt. Sinai Hospital. Orthopedic Hospital. Women's College Hospital. General Hospital. Welland County Hospital.	Toronto	28 39 50 26 50	18 28 28 51 51	785 1,153 2,55	377	813 1,581	779 1,482 265	51 23	29 48 6
	Total		1,364	707	19,266	2,828			899	719

^{*}This hospital placed on the list for Provincial aid as of date Nov, 15th, 1927, Will be fully reported in next annual report.

TABLE I.—This table furnishes information in regard to the bed capacity as given in the last returns from the several institutions. It also shows the number of patients treated during the year, together with the mortality statistics, and valuable comparisons may be made along these lines.—Continued.

### GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Beds Capacity.	Number remaining under treatment c.ct. 1-1, 1926.	Number admitted during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Number of births during year,	Total number under treatment during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treat- ment on Sept. 30th, 1927.
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100									
Royal Victoria Hospital General Hospital General Hospital St. Vincent de Paul Hospital Public General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Cornwall General Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital St. Mary's Hospital Niagara Falls General Hospital Orillia Soldiers' Memorial Oshawa General Ottawa Protestant Children's General and Marine Hospital Nicholls Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital Wellesley Hospital	Barrie. Belleville Brockville.  "Chatham Cornwall. Fergus. Galt. Guelph. Kitchener "Niagara Falls. Orillia Oshawa. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Peterborough. St. Catharines. St. Thomas. Sarnia. Toronto.	60 100 80 100 100 62 80 555 550 96 68 80 75 750 96 68 80 65 74 94 90 100 100 67	263 373 433 433 388 135 500 477 302 477 302 477 477 477 477 477 477 477 477 477 47	709 1,880 1,016 1,127 1,391 1,631 391 1,446 1,522 1,520 1,296 1,278 1,173 1,625 226 976 1,414 1,064 2,258 1,466 1,056 1,056 1,056 1,040 2,216 968	90 230 85 68 133 143 92 135 37 144 106 61 138 121 134 170 211 213 322 181 1699 247 135	825, 2,163, 1,138, 1,238, 1,567, 1,226, 913, 1,804, 446, 1,678, 1,700, 1,464, 1,465, 1,390, 1,464, 1,467, 1,464, 1,467, 1,464, 1,467, 1,467, 1,467, 1,467, 1,469, 1,299, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,782, 2,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1,547, 1	760 1,980 1,040 1,140 1,422 1,093 822 1,690 419 1,515 1,553 1,553 1,354 1,309 1,775 1,370 1,142 2,448 1,172 1,653 2,381 1,066	29 110 49; 37 94 76 52 76 20 67 59 43 40 45 88 88 128 29 96 76 78	36 73 49 61 51 57 39 38 7 43 41 41 41 45 45 49 71 56 47 39 64 47 39 47 39 47 47 39 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47
Total	Woodstock	2,133	1,167	34,238	4,299	39,704	36,738	1,790	1,266
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200									
The Brantford General Hospital. McKellar General Hospital. Guelph General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital. Hotel Dieu Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. General Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. General Hospital. Stratford General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital. Grace Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. Hospital. Grace Hospital. The Salvation Army Grace Hotel Dieu Hospital.	Brantford Fort William Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Pembroke Port Arthur. Sault Ste. Marie Stratford Sudbury. Toronto. "Windsor."	200 1800 150 170 200 160 155 125 125 125 125 125 150 110	106 108 61 135 77 120 47 62 44 54 70 121 110 92	2,945 3,956 1,755 3,482 2,273 2,454 1,395 2,071 1,266 1,530 1,994 2,939 2,793 2,820 3,559	379 257 159 421 131 290 62 236 76 221 121 487 287 371 566	3,430 4,321 1,975 4,038 2,481 1,504 2,369 1,386 1,805 2,185 3,547 3,190 3,283 4,232	3,103 4,109 1,833 3,735 2,313 2,618 1,364 2,212 1,274 1,668 2,066 3,305 2,901 3,029 3,872	182 108 78 192 69 119 69 82 57 83 56 121 163 171 251	145 104 64 111 99 127 71 75 55 54 63 121 126 83 109
Total		2,303	1,314	37,232	4,064	42,610	39,402	1,801	1,407
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over									
General Hospital. Kingston General. Victoria General. Ottawa Civic Hospital. General Hospital. Misercordia Hospital. General Hospital. General Hospital. Hospital for Sick Children. St. Michael's Hospital. Western Hospital.	Hamilton. Kingston London Ottawa  " Toronto  " "	509 315 400 600 225 220 750 262 295 300	387 159 242 340 173 138 711 233 239 260	8,715 4,376 4,491 8,194 4,393 421 11,879 5,539 4,710 6,254	841 191 325 518 148 275 1,396 	9,943 4,726 5,058 9,052 4,714 834 13,986 5,772 5,411 7,405	9,061 4,361 4,519 8,368 4,421 594 12,485 4,981 4,828 6,730	495 187 265 342 129 87 789 521 310 380	387 178 282 342 164 153 712 270 273 245
Total		3,876	2,882	58,972	5,047	66,901	60,390	3,505	3,006
General Hospitals, Grand Totals		10,088	6,284	155,116	17,157	178,557	163,798	8,171	6,588

TABLE II.—This table furnishes information in regard to the length of stay of patients, and the comparison of the average stay in the different institutions should be valuable information for those in charge.

### GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Rosamond Memorial Hospital   Bowmanville   370   802   4.112   4.914   13   13   13   14   14   14   14	Rosamond Memorial Hospital	Name of Hospital.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including infants.
Lady Minto Hospital	Cady Minto Hospital	Group 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25  Rosamond Memorial Hospital. General Hospital. Public Hospital. Public Hospital. Haldimand County Memorial Hospital. General Hospital. General and Marine Hospital Memorial Hospital. St. Paul's Hospital. Listowel Memorial Hospital. Listowel Memorial Hospital. Nount Forest General Hospital. Willett Hospital. Willett Hospital. Willett Hospital. Seaforth Memorial Hospital. Seaforth Memorial Hospital. Seaforth Memorial Hospital. Seaforth Memorial Hospital. Seaforth Memorial Hospital. Seaforth Memorial Hospital. Presbyterian Hospital. Presbyterian Hospital. General Hospital. Soldiers' Memorial Hospital General Hospital. Brebuf Hospital.	Almonte Bowmanville Brampton Clinton Dunnville Durham Goderich Hanover Hearst Kincardine Listowel Matheson Mount Forest Newmarket Niagara-on-the Lake Paris Penetang Renfrew Seaforth Sioux Lookout South Porcupine. Tillsonburg Wingham Sturgeon Falls	370 395 2600 250 378 214 311 282 206 362 289 126 122 283 139 481 260 207 256 208 322 280	769 563 169 447 597 453 447 7413 323 287 484 320 720 46 210 71 80 177 24 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	4,872 3,899 2,367 2,887 4,552 3,328 1,934 3,512 2,851 999 1,451 2,845 1,529 6,199 1,897 4,539 1,897 4,539 2,843 3,2843 2,843 2,844 2,892 2,787	5,641 4,462 2,536 3,334 4,054 5,005 3,775 2,218 4,189 3,264 1,322 1,738 3,329 1,849 1,943 4,749 2,009 2,923 1,741 3,136 2,920	14 17 10 9 19 16 13 11 11 11 10 14 12 13 14 7 9 11 8
St. Andrew's Hospital   Midland   S02   661   8,021   8,682   11	St. Andrew's Hospital	Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50			8,716	69,334	78,050	12
	Total	St. Andrew's Hospital Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital Lord Dufferin Hospital Salvation Army Grace Hospital Stone Memorial Hospital St. Joseph's General Hospital Cottage Hospital Great War Memorial Hospital C. E. Englehart Hospital Prince Edward County Hospital Port Hope Hospital Port Hope Hospital Plummer Memorial Hospital Norfolk General Hospital Public Hospital St. Francis General Hospital St. Francis General Hospital St. Mary's Hospital Mount Sinai Hospital Toronto Orthopedic Hospital Toronto Orthopedic Hospital	Midland North Bay Orangeville Ottawa Parry Sound " Pembroke Perth Petrolia Picton Port Arthur Port Hope Sault Ste. Marie Simcoe Smith's Falls " Strathroy Timmins Toronto	802 945 419 1,485 457 391 820 679 577 301 1,056 583 737 817 509 473 450 1,124 815 1,281	20' 652' 559' 485' 530' 14' 541' 1533' 745' 2,439' 62' 661' 838' 234' 63' 316' 525' 436' 791' 677' 389' 742' 742' 742' 741' 557' 1,160' 234' 4,642'	7,052 4,277 11,579 11,169 2,933 4,039 13,698 5,851 7,969 4,003 5,805 8,021 10,221 5,601 9,256 3,227 4,057 9,937 4,705 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,702 4,	4,929 12,138 11,654 3,463 14,239 6,344 8,714 6,442 5,867 8,682 11,059 5,835 9,319 3,543 4,582 10,373 8,936 8,463 2,355 13,062 5,433 6,230 6,928 11,291 8,647 6,699 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,513 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 6,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 9,514 8,609 8,609 8,609 9,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609 8,609	11 19 18 20 12 9 21 11 12 16 17 11 12 14 7 8 12 13 14 14 8 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19

TABLE II.—This table furnishes information in regard to the length of stay of patients, and the comparison of the average stay in the different institutions should be valuable information for those in charge.—Continued.

### GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including infants.
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100						
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie Belleville Brockville Chatham Cornwall Fergus Galt Guelph Kitchener Niagara Fails Oorillia Oshawa Owen Sound Peterborough St. Catharines St. Thomas Sarnia Toronto " Woodstock	825 2,165 1,138 1,238 1,567 1,226 913 1,804 409 1,625 1,678 1,700 1,464 1,465 1,390 1,866 226 1,137 1,678 1,249 2,647 1,249 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,792 1,	1,271 2,315 1,040 752 1,258 1,395 1,166 1,421 393 1,510 892 1,564 1,378 1,307 1,868 2,634 3,161 1,159 2,276 2,377 1,669 2,378 1,669 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,669 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,669 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,378 1,569 2,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598 1,598	6,981 21,179 16,809 15,435 18,241 18,747 12,310 17,793 5,080 16,948 22,405 16,187 15,123 18,169 13,230 14,236 6,311 12,696 12,73 17,080 27,475 20,347 18,447 22,272 215,887 30,336 31,239	8.252 23,494 17,849 16,187 19,499 20,142 13,476 19,214 5,473 18,458 23,297 17,751 16,501 19,476 16,870 9,472 20,499 18,832 30,650 22,084 20,116 22,295 24,541 34,171 12,744	11 16 13 12 16 15 11 13 11 14 10 11 13 11 14 12 12 12 13 11
Total		39,647	51,110	450,736	501,846	13
Group 4—Bed capacity, 100 to 200  Brantford General Hospital McKellar General Hospital Guelph General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Grace Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Grace Hospital Grace Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital	Fort William Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Pembroke Port Arthur Sault Ste. Marie. Stratford	3,430 4,321 1,975 4,038 2,481 2,864 1,504 2,369 1,386 1,584 2,185 3,547 3,190 4,232 42,389	4,909 1,150 2,094 4,533 1,495 5,393 624 2,326 785 2,378 1,357 6,463 3,098 3,930 5,530	42.872 50.026 25.824 41.206 39,787 39,400 21,572 25,892 17,583 19,260 23,677 36,022 39,823 30,864 47,149	47,781 51,176 27,918 45,739 41,282 44,793 22,196 28,218 18,368 21,638 25,034 42,485 42,921 34,794 52,679	11 17 16 15 12 14 14 11
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over		42,369	40,003	300,937	041,022	
General Hospital Kingston General Hospital Victoria General Hospital Ottawa Civic Hospital Ottawa General Hospital Misericordia Maternity Hospital Toronto General Hospital Hospital for Sick Children St. Michael's Hospital Toronto Western Hospital	Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa  Toronto	9,943 4,726 5,058 9,052 4,714 834 13,986 5,772 5,411 7,405	8,637 1,418 4,069 6,713 2,443 21,526 19,315 19,114 5,316 9,943	154,936 81,875 95,497 142,796 63,690 26,952 241,063 99,200 88,548 94,789	163,573 83,293 99,566 149,509 66,133 48,478 260,378 118,314 93,864 104,732	18 19 16 14 58 19 20 17 14
Total		66,901	98,494	1,089,346	1,187,840	
General Hospitals, Grand Total		178,711	226,797	2,369,414	2,596,211	15

TABLE III.—Shows the proportion of pay patients to the total amount, and it will be noted that there is a wide variation of these between the different institutions. It also shows the number of days for which Government grant is allowed.

### GENERAL HOSPITALS-Continued

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under one year of ago	for incur- able and lying-in patients. (Refuge rate)	Deduction for pay patient days	No. of day for which Govern- ment gran is allowed
Group 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25					
Rosamond Memorial Hospital	Almonte	4,112	470	1,586	2,050
General Hospital Peel Memorial Hospital Public Hospital Haklimand County Memorial Hospital	Bowmanville	4,872	837	2,471	1,564
Peel Memorial Hospital	Brampton	3,899 2,367	176		3,723
Haldimand County Memorial Hospital	Clinton	2,887			2,887
General Hospital General and Marine Hospital Memorial Hospital St. Paul's Hospital General Hospital St. Paul's Hospital General Hospital Listowel Memorial Hospital Rosedale War Memorial Hospital	Durham	3,457	1,089	2 152	2,368
Memorial Hospital	Goderich	4,552 3,328	430 337		970 2,991
St. Paul's Hospital	Hearst	1,934		2,177	1,934
General Hospital	Listowel	3,512 2,851	681 99	2,177	654 2,752
Rosedale War Memorial Hospital	Matheson	999			999
Mount Forest General Hospital York County Hospital Cottage Hospital	Matheson Mount Forest Newmarket Niagara-on-the-Lake	1,451	20		1,431
Cottage Hospital	Niagara-on-the-Lake	2,845 1,529	69		2,845 1,460
Willett Hospital	Paris Penetang	6,199	986		5,213
General Hospital Victoria General Hospital Seaforth Memorial Hospital	Penetang	1,897 4,539	109	775 2,043	1,122 2,387
Seaforth Memorial Hospital	Seaforth	1,938		2,043	1,938
reneral Hospital	Renfrew Seaforth Sioux Lookout South Porcupine	2,843			2,843
Presbyterian Hospital Soldiers' Memorial Hospital General Hospital Brebeuf Hospital*.	Tillsonburg	1,564 2,892			1,564 2,892
General Hospital	Fillsonburg Wingham Sturgeon Falls	2,787	31	2,386	370
Brebeuf Hospital*	Sturgeon Falls	80			80
Total		69,334	5,334	16,712	47,288
Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50					
Choup 2 -Bed capacity, 20 to 30					
ady Minto Hospital	Chapleau.	5,956	502	3,936	2,020
Lady Minto Hospital Cobalt Mines Hospital General Hospital Lady Minto Hospital General and Marine Hospital General and Marine Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Goss Memorial Hospital Gethesda Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Gord Dufferin Hospital Gord Dufferin Hospital	Cohourg	7,052 4,277	40	1.536	6,550 2,701 3,764
ady Minto Hospital	Cochrane.	11,579	3,048	1,536 4,767	3,764
Seneral and Marine Hospital	Collingwood Ingersoll . Iroquois Falls Kenora	11,169 2,933	3,162	3,890 1,691	4,117 1,242
Anson General Hospital	Iroquois Falls	4,039	55	1,091	3,984 2,791
General Hospital	Kenora	13,698	5,470	5,437	
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	5,851 7,969	19 76	2,251 4,727	3,581 3,166
Bethesda Hospital	London	4,003	50		3,953
General Hospital	Mattawa	5,805		1,256	4,549
Dueen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	8,021 10,221	262	4,642 5,868	3,117 4,353
ord Dufferin Hospital.  alvation Army Maternity Hospital.  tone Memorial Hospital  t. Joseph's Hospital	Orangeville	5,601	292	3,054	2,255
Stone Memorial Hospital	Ottangevine Ottawa Parry Sound "" Posth	9,256 3,227		· 287	8,969 1,909
st. Joseph's Hospital	" " "	4,057	300	326	3,431
ottage Hospital	Pembroke	9,937	697	5,636	3,604
F. Englehart Hospital	Petrolia	8,145 7,786	898 1,508	4,426	7,247 1,852
alvation Army Maternity Hospital stone Memorial Hospital to Joseph's Hospital Cottage Hospital Teat War Memorial Hospital Teat War Memorial Hospital Trince Edward County Hospital General Hospital Teneral Hospital Tummer Memorial Hospital Outfolk General Hospital Worlok General Hospital	Picton	1,966			1,966
General Hospital	Port Arthur	12,320	1,104	6,083	5,133
Plummer Memorial Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie.	4,702 5,673	652	1,479	2,571 5,673
Norfolk General Hospital	Simcoe	6,926	384		6,542
TUDIIC HOSPITAL	Simcoe Smith's Falls "Strathroy.	10,292 8,249	1,225	2,655 3,970	6,412 3,254
General Hospital	Strathroy	6,332	687	3,759	1,886
st. Mary's Hospital	Timmins	9,436	239		9,197
Orthopedic Hospital	1 oronto	5,449 10,000	1,100	6,069	5,449 2,831
Vomen's College Hospital	" Walkerton	14,063	33	6.6211	7,409
General Hospital Plummer Memorial Hospital Vorfolk General Hospital Public Hospital Lt. Francis Hospital General Hospital Lt. Mary's Hospital Lt. Mary's Hospital Pithopedic Hospital Vomen's College Hospital General Hospital Prthopedic Hospital Vomen's College Hospital General Hospital Velland County Hospital	WalkertonWelland	3,635 9,416	239 67	1,642 5,484	1,754 3,865
Total	-	259,041	23,134	92,810	13 397

^{*}Two months only.

TABLE 111.—Shows the proportion of pay patients to the total amount, and it will be noted that there is a wide variation of these between the different institutions. It also shows the number of days for which Government grant is allowed.—Continued.

#### GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under one year of age	Deduction for incur- able and lying-in patients. (Refuge rate)	Deduction for pay patient days	No. of days for which Govern- ment grant is allowed
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100					
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	6,981	394	4,306	2,281
Compred Hospital	Relleville	21,179	562	15,616	5,001
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	16,809 15,435	2,735 1,150	8,988 8,618	5,086 5,667
Public General Hospital	Chatham	18,241 18,747	1,412 4,738	7,803 9,045	9,026 4,964
General Hospital St. Vincent de Paul Hospital Public General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Cornwall General Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital Royal Alexandra Hospital	Chatham.	12,310	459	5.366	6,485
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Forgue	17,793 5,080	244	-3,230 3,565	· 14,319 ·1,511
Royal Alexandra Hospital General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital	Fergus. Galt. Guelph. Kitchener.	16,948	1,104	3,565 8,790	7,054
St. Joseph's Hospital	Guelph	22,405 16,187	1,109 1,110	7,241 7,947	14;055 7,130
St. Mary's Hospital.		15,123	331 1,830	5,839	14,792
St. Mary's Hospital.  Niagara Falls General Hospital.  Orillia Soldiers' Memorial Hospital.	Niagara Falls	18,169 13,230	150	5,724	7,350
Oshawa General Hospital Ottawa Protestant Children's Hospital	Oshawa	14,236 6,311	156 712	8.284	5,796 5,599
General and Marine Hospital	Orillia. Oshawa Ottawa. Owen Sound	12,696	1,618	6,745	4,333
Nicholls Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital	Peterborougn	19,773 17,080	1,346 3,062	12,180 4,544	6,247 9,474
General Hospital	St. Catharines St. Thomas	27,475	3,120 3,923	17,352	7,003 16,424
General Hospital	Sarnia	20,347 18,447	5,159	9,260	4,028
St. John's Hospital	Toronto	22,272 15,887	5,573 56		16,699 F5,831
St. John's Hospital Salvation Army Women's Hospital Wellesley Hospital Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	30,336		30,175	161
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	11,239	281	8,491	2,467
Total		450,736	42,338	199,109	209.289
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200					
The Brantford General Hospital	Brantford	42,872	2,737	11,472	
McKellar General HospitalGuelph General Hospital.	Gueloh	50,026 25,824		18,369 13,316	15,777
McKellar General Hospital Guelph General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital St. Loseph's Hospital	Fort William Guelph Hamilton Kingston	41,206		26,503	14,703
St. Joseph's Hospital			811 1,796	11,931 29,801	27,045 7,803
St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Stratford General Hospital	Pembroke Port Arthur Sault Ste. Marie: Stratford	21,572	1,121	7,327	13,124
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie.	25,892 17,583	1,442	11,187 7,201 10,323	13,332 8,940
Stratford General Hospital	Stratford	19,260 23,677	1,977	10,323	16,605
Grace Hospital.	Foronto	36,022	551	14,580	20,891
The Salvation Army Grace Hospital	Windsor	39,823 30,864	2,090 5,284		37,733 25,580
Hotel Dieu Hospital	4	47,149	614	27,437	19,098
Total		500,957	36,590	195,608	268,759
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over					
General Hospital Kingston General Hospital Victoria General Hospital Ottawa Civic Hospital General Hospital General Hospital	Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa	154,936 81,875 95,497	20.493	40,098 36,335 47,542	99,115 25,047 36,369
Ottawa Civic Hospital	Ottawa	95,497 142,796 63,690	11,206	6,238	125,352
Misericordia Hospital,		26,952	18,981	31,455 3,916	30,888 4,055
General Hospital		241,063 99,200	15,947 17,694	80,538 5,440	144,578 76,066
Misericordia Hospital, General Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children. St. Michael's Hospital Western Hospital	u u	88,548 94,789	5,029 5,044	26,580 35,796	56,939 53,949
Total		1,089,346	123,050	313,938	652,358
General Hospitals, Grand Total		2,369,414	230,446	818,177	1,320,791

TABLE IV.—This table dears with financial matters only, and shows the comparative income of the different institutions, as between amounts received from Municipalities, patients' maintenance, investments and donations. In the first item, Grant from Municipalities, it will be noted that there is great difference in the financial treatment accorded to Hospitals by the different Municipalities. This table should serve as a guide in reaching a more equitable basis in the outstanding cases.

#### GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

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Amount from patients for board.  Amount as income from property or investments belonging to hospital.  Subscriptions and donature from property or investments belonging to hospital.  Subscriptions and donatons of private individuals and incidental receipts.	sources other than Government grants.
Bowmanville Hospital	\$ c. ,207 38 ,853 75 ,255 81 ,557 07 ,486 75 ,798 94 ,124 00 ,288 50 ,983 80 ,784 27 ,8960 45 ,517 39 ,223 49 ,203 95 ,802 87 ,382 96 ,123 44 ,513 44 ,531 44 ,531 44 ,551 52
	,330 39 \$ c.
Chapleau	.894 30 .254 04 .101 82 .519 18 .862 05 .480 33 .350 01 .386 57 .548 10 .242 65 .574 74 .538 65 .574 74 .538 69 .576 64 .578 62 .578 62 .578 62 .578 62 .578 62 .579 64 .579 65 .579 65 .579 67 .583 27 .781 37 .781 37 .791 57 .791 65 .791 67 .791 6
Total 67,763 87 615,709 16 19,874 89 191,641 63 89	1,989 55

TABLE IV.—This table deals with financial matters only, and shows the comparative income of the different institutions, as between amounts received from Municipalities, patients' maintenance, investments and donations. In the first item, Grants from Municipalities, it will be noted that there is great difference in the financial treatment accorded to Hospitals by the different Municipalities. This table should serve as a guide in reaching a more equitable basis in the outstanding cases.—Continued.

#### GENERAL HOSPITALS-Continued

Belleville General Hospital   Belleville   15,632   15   70,508   08     614   590   05   53,819   25   54, Vincent de Paul Hospital							
Royal Victoria Hospital   Barrie	Name of Hospital	Location	Amount from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount from patients for board.	Amount as income from property of investments be- longing to hospital	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total from all sources other than Government grants.
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200	Royal Victoria Hospital. Belleville General Hospital. Brockville General Hospital. St. Vincent de Paul Hospital. Public General Hospital Cornwall General Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital Royal Alexandra Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Mary's Hospital. Niagara Falls General Hospital. Orillia Soldiers' Memorial Hospital.	Barrie. Belleville. Brockville. Chatham. Cornwall. Fergus. Galt. Guelph. Kitchener. Niagara Falls.	\$ c. 3,908 50 15,632 15 2,750 00 3,080 00 8,837 90 1,950 79 2,800 00 2,800 00 1,404 50 9,700 00 3,351 50 6,319 00 5,018 \$5 2,848 34 3,722 70 69 52 4,453 50 7,994 80 3,078 68 21,954 00 16,975 70 4,800 00	7743 27 27,855 49 71,292 08 51,372 85 39,340 54 77,398 18 39,059 36 207,063 65	352 56 450 00 352 56 450 00 26 25 12,057 91 3,500 69 3,020 74 373 60	325 98 614 59 1,589 00 7,230 24 1,151 14 4,937 39 18,021 61 125 53 828 68 8,174 72 1,290 73 21,312 91 2,055 26 2,615 67 214 50 7,212 50 1,742 46 605 00 5,879 76 6,308 11	86,754 82 53,819 23 46,739 33 61,130 28 60,449 41 51,028 16 51,977 27 15,724 26 48,424 71 66,103 67 53,586 58, 42,314 96 57,922 95 62,210 74 34,619 45 17,988 07 36,189 17 70,091 01 47,766 28
General Hospital Hamilton 206,238 11 237,275 41 17 25 443,530 7 Kingston General Hospital Kingston 32,402 45 135,455 96 12,233 81 8,055 50 188,147 77 Victoria Hospital London 214,653 48 185,059 81 9,368 98 7,150 26 416,232 5. Ottawa Civic Hospital Ottawa 10,126 75 372,142 77 70,713 53 452,983 0. Ottawa General Hospital "18,310 49 15,0196 22 3,000 00 32,048 07 203,554 77 Misericordia Maternity Hospital "4,297 00 19,128 11 36,477 96 59,903 07 Toronto General Hospital Toronto 133,754 46 735,454 24 65,580 00 25,931 25 960,719 9. St. Michael's Hospital "107,400 04 89,288 75 32,727 26 75,635 83 305,051 85. Michael's Hospital "52,220 35 229,241 26 61,702 85 343,164 40 Total 848,014 37 2,338,411 38 122,910 05 319,547 23 3,628,883 0.	Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200 Brantford General Hospital. McKellar General Hospital. Guelph General Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. Hotel Dieu Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. General Hospital. General Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. General Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. General Hospital. Stratford General Hospital Stratford General Hospital Grace Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. Salvation Army Grace Hospital. Hotel Dieu Hospital.	Brantford Fort William. Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Pembroke Port Arthur. Sault Ste. Maric Stratford Sudbury. Toronto	\$ c. 41,876 35 20,585 62 12,984 75 3,967 88 9,873 25 4,241 50 10,636 14 5,258 75 8,588 35 14,280 71 3,528 50 17,880 64 23,705 67 7,229 10 14,271 00	\$ c. 70,984 81 86,077 61 64,963 72 124,337 16 63,880 50 110,925 33 51,670 73 51,670 73 59,185 714,624 77 84,965 63 92,373 60 75,118 50	\$ c. 253 85 100 00 126 00 726 00 111 53 2,778 96 70 74	\$ c. 14,237 17 610 55 6,386 22 1,522 68 40,150 00 36,898 49 20,719 17 4,542 99 21,08 95 8,232 95 4,266 90 34 000 17,466 18 45,139 48	\$ c. 127,352 c. 127,353 78 84,334 69 129,827 62 113,903 75 152,065 20 67,228 47 73,390 32 42,216 28 68,171 92 70,946 79 139,551 27 108,776 24 117,068 88 134,528 98
General Hospitals, Grand Total 1,310,045.35,553,359.17 104,413.09 877,128.1177,903,345.7	Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over General Hospital Kingston General Hospital Victoria Hospital Ottawa Civic Hospital Ottawa General Hospital Misericordia Maternity Hospital Toronto General Hospital The Hospital for Sick Children St. Michael's Hospital Toronto Western Hospital	Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa " Torento.	\$ c. 206,238 11 32,402 45 214,653 48 10,126 75 18,310 49 4,297 00 133,754 46 68,611 24 52,220 35	\$ C. 237,275 41 135,485 96 185,059 81 372,142 77 150,196 22 19,128 11 735,454 24 89,288 75 185,168 85 229,241 26 2,338,411 38	\$ c. 12,233 81 9,368 98 3,000 00 65,580 00 32,727 26	\$ c. 17 25 8,055 50 7,150 26 70,713 53 32,048 07 36,477 96 25,931 25 75,635 83 1,814 73 61,702 85 319,547 23	\$ C. 443,530 77 188,147 72 416,232 53 452,983 05 203,554 78 59,903 07. 960,719 95 305,051 88 255,594 82. 343,164 46 3,628,883 03
	General Hospitals, Grand Total		1,310,645.35	5,533,359.19	182,413.09	877,128.11	7,903,545.74

TABLE V.—Shows the compilation of the Government Grant. The days' stay upon which these grants are based is taken from the Statistical return furnished by the Institutions and corrected in accordance with the monthly admission, discharge and death sheets as furnished by the Institutions.

#### GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Croup 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25	Group 1—B-31 capacity,   1 to 25		CILIVEIC.1	2 11001	11.120					
Rosamon Memorial Hospital   Semantifle   S	Rosamord Hospital   Bowmanville   1,564   782   00   8.70   8.70   8.70   1,073		Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hos- pital grants are based.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Collective days' stay at Refuge rate,	Amount at refuge rate.	Days at \$2.00 per day.	Amount at \$2.00 per day.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature of 1926.
Lady Minto Hospital	Lady Minto Hospital	Rosamond Memorial Hos General Hospital Peel Memorial Hospital Public Hospital Haldimand Co. Mem. Hos. General Hospital. General Hospital. General Hospital St. Påul's Hospital Listowel Memorial Hospital Listowel Memorial Hospital Listowel Memorial Hospital Listowel Memorial Hospital Listowel Memorial Hospital Willett Hospital Cottage Hospital Willett Hospital Willett Hospital Victoria General Hospital Victoria General Hospital Seaforth Memorial Hospital General Hospital Presbyterian Hospital Presbyterian Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Presbyterian Hospital General Hospital	Bowmanville Brampton Clinton Clinton Dunnville Durham Goderich Hanover Hearst Kincardine Listowel Matheson Mount Forest Newmarket Niag-on-the-L Paris Penetang Renfrew Seaforth Sioux Lookout So. Porcupine Tillsonburg Wingham Sturgeon Falls	1,564 3,723 245 2,887 2,368 970 2,991 1,934 654 2,752 999 1,431 2,845 1,150 5,213 1,122 2,2387 1,938 2,574 1,564 2,892 3,700 80	1,028 00 782 00 1,861 50 122 50 1,443 50 1,184 00 485 00 1,493 50 967 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,376 00 1,287 00 1,287 00 1,446 00 185 00 40 00	837 176 1.089 430 337 681 99 20 69 986 109	83 70 17 60 108 90 43 00 33 70 68 10 9 90 2 00 6 90 98 60	269	538 00	1,075 00 865 70 1,879 10 1,22 50 1,443 50 1,292 90 528 00 1,529 20 967 00 395 10 395 10 1,385 90 717 50 749 50 776 10 561 00 1,204 40 969 00
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	138,303 69,151 50 23,134 2,313 40 3117 6,234 00 77,698	Lady Minto Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Lady Minto Hospital Lady Minto Hospital Lady Minto Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Alexander Hospital Alexander Hospital General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital Bethesda Hospital Bethesda Hospital General Hospital Bethesda Hospital General Hospital Lord Dufferin Hospital St. Andrew's Hospital Stone Memorial Hospital Stone Memorial Hospital Stone Memorial Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Cottage Hospital Getar War Memorial Hospital C. E. Englehart Hospital Prince Edward Co. Gen. Hos. General Hospital Plummer Memorial Hospital Plummer Memorial Hospital Plummer Memorial Hospital St. Francis' Hospital St. Francis' Hospital St. Mary's Hospital Mt. Sinai Hospital St. Mary's Hospital Orthopedic Hospital Orthopedic Hospital Orthopedic Hospital Orthopedic Hospital Orthopedic Hospital Orthopedic Hospital Orthopedic Hospital Orthopedic Hospital Orthopedic Hospital	Cobalt Cobourg Cochrane Collingwood Ingersoll Iroquois Falls Kenora Lindsay London Mattawa Midland North Bay Orangeville Ottawa Pembroke Petrolia Picton Port Arthur. Port Hope Sault Ste. Marie Simcoe Smith's Falls  "" Strathroy Timmins Toronto  "" Walkerton Welland	6,550 2,700 2,328 4,117 1,242 3,954 2,791 3,581 3,166 3,953 4,549 2,997 4,353 2,255 8,969 1,909 3,431 3,604 7,247 1,852 1,966 5,133 2,571 6,412 3,254 4,1886 8,977 5,418 8,977 5,418 8,977 5,138 1,494 3,865	781 50 3,275 00 1,350 50 1,164 00 2,058 50 621 00 1,977 00 1,790 50 1,790 50 1,796 50 2,274 50 1,498 50 2,174 50 1,127 50 4,484 50 926 00 3,623 50 926 00 1,285 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,836 50 2,83	40 3.048 3.162 55 5.470 19 76 50 262 292 300 697 898 1.508 1.104 652 239 1.105 667 239 1.100 333 239 67	50 20 4 00 304 80 316 20 5 50 5 47 00 1 90 7 60 5 00 26 20 29 20 30 00 69 70 89 80 150 80 110 40 65 20 38 40 122 50 102 50 68 70 23 90 110 00 3 30 23 90 6 70	1436 30 163 636 132 220	326 00 1.272 00 2.872 00 326 00 326 00 440 00	1,695 50 1,354 50 4,340 80 2,374 70 621 00 2,042 50 1,942 50 1,942 50 1,942 50 1,952 60 1,981 50 2,274 50 1,524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1524 70 2,1525 50 2,009 50 1,350 70 2,836 50 1,752 50 2,762 90 1,350 70 2,836 50 1,729 50 1,710 90 1,952 40 2,724 50 2,772 50 1,525 50 2,572 30 1,770 90 1,939 20

^{*}Two months only.

TABLE V.—Shows the compilation of the Government Grant. The days' stay upon which these grants are based is taken from the Statistical return furnished by the Institutions and corrected in accordance with the monthly admission, discharge and death sheets as furnished by the Institutions.—Continued.

#### GENERAL HOSPITALS-Continued

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hos- pital grants are based.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Collective days' stay at Refuge rate,	Amount of refuge rate.	Days at \$2.00 per	Amount at \$2.00 per day.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature of 1926.
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100  Royal Victoria Hospital General Hospital St. Vincent de Paul Hospital. Public General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Cornwall General Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital Royal Alexandra Hospital General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Mary's Hospital St. Mary's Hospital Niagara Falls General Hos Orillia Soldiers' Mem. Hos Oshawa General Hospital Ottawa Protestant Chil. Hos. General and Marine Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital St. Jon's Hospital St. Jon's Hospital St. Jon's Hospital Salvation Army Women's Ho. Wellesley Hospital	Brockville  Chatham  Cornwall  Fergus  Galt  Guelph  Kitchener  Niagara Falls  Orillia  Oshawa  Ottawa  Owen Sound  Peterborough  St. Catharines  St. Thomas  Sarnia  Toronto	5,086 5,667 9,026 4,964 6,488 14,319 1,511 7,054 14,055 7,130 14,792 9,500 7,356 5,796 5,599	2,500 50 2,543 00 2,833 50 4,513 00 2,482 00 7,159 50 3,527 00 7,027 50 3,565 00 7,396 00 4,750 00 3,678 00 2,898 0p 2,799 50	0 5660 0 2,738 0 1,150 0 1,150 0 459 0 459 0 459 0 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,100 331 1,618 1,346 3,062 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,120 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150	56 20 273 50 115 00 115 00 141 20 473 80 45 90 24 40 110 40 110 90 111 00 33 10 15 00 15 60 71 20 161 80		\$ 0	1.179 90 2.2556 70 2.816 50 2.948 50 4.654 20 7.183 90 7.55 90 3.637 40 7.138 40 3.676 00 4.933 00 2.913 60 2.913 60 2.938 30 3.638 40 3.676 70 4.933 00 2.913 60 2.913 60 2.870 70 3.328 80 3.258 10 5.043 20 3.813 50
Total		2,467	1,233 50	42,338	4,233 80			1,261 60
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200  Brantford General Hospital McKellar General Hospital. Guelph General Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. General Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. Grace Hospital. Stratford General Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. Salvation Army Grace Hos. Hotel Dieu Hospital.	Brantford Fort William Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Pembroke Port Arthur. Sault Ste. Marie Stratford Stratford Sudbury Toronto	15,777 12,505 14,703 27,045 7,803 13,124 13,332 8,808 6,960 12,532 20,891 37,773 25,580 12,550	\$ c. 14.323 50 7.888 50 6.252 50 7.351 59 13.522 50 6.562 00 4.404 00 3.480 00 6.266 00 10.445 50 18.866 50 12.790 00 6.275 00	811 1,796 1,121 1,373 1,442 1,977 911 551 2,090 5,284 614	112 10 137 30 144 20 197 70 91 10 55 10 209 00 528 40 61 40	132	\$ c. 32 00	9,476 50 6,252 80 7,351 50 13,603 60 4,081 10 6,674 10 6,803 30 4,812 20 3,677 70 14,503 10 10,500 60 19,075 50 13,318 40 6,336 40
Group 5—Bed capacity,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	257,990	128,995 00	36,590	3,659 00	4221	8,442 00	141,096 00
General Hospital. Kingston General Hospital. Kingston General Hospital. Ottawa Civic Hospital. General Hospital. Misericordia Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Wisericordia Hospital General Hospital Hospital Hospital Western Hospital	Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa " Toronto.	99,115 25,047 36,369 125,255 30,888 4,055 143,981 75,599 56,939 53,815	\$ c. 49,557 50 12,523 50 18,184 50 62,627 50 15,444 00 2,027 50 71,990 50 37,799 50 28,469 50 26,907 50	15,723 20,493 11,586 11,206 1,347 18,981 15,947 17,694 5,029 5,044	1,158 60 1,120 60 134 70 1,898 10 1,594 70 1,769 40 502 90 504 40	97 597 467	\$ c. 194 00 1,194 00 934 00 268 00	\$ c. 51,129 80 14,572 80 19,343 10 63,942 10 15,578 70 3,925 60 74,779 20 40,502 90 28,972 40 27,679 90
Total	Total	651,063 1,302,664	325,531 50 651,332.00		12,305 00 1 23,041.50 8		2,590 00 17,804.00	340,426 50 692,177.50
General Hospitals, Grand	Total	1,502,004	051,332.00	230,413	25,041,50		17,007.00	074,117.00

TABLE VI.—This is a very important table showing the comparison of costs, under the headings "Average cost per patient per day," and "Dietary" and "Salary cost per patient per day." Under all three headings there is quite a variation, and it would appear that a careful study of these, with a view of bringing the more outstanding ones into line, would be profitable in the cases of the Hospitals affected.

#### GENERAL HOSPITALS-Continued

Bed capacity.  Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants, we diffing, and all other maintenance.  Total expenditure for maintenance.  Average cost of each adult patient per day.  Average cost of each adult patient per day.	Average salaries cost per patient per day
Real Memorial Hospital   Brampton   23   4,872   4,107 60   12,877 48   16,995 608 34 94   552   12   12   12   12   13   13   14   14   15   15   15   15   15   15	1.23 1.08 .93 2.05 .59 1.01 1.63 2.03 2.05 1.54 1.59 1.15 1.07 .86
Chapleau   33   5.956   1.934   20   20   28.282   97   10.217   17   17   23   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	\$ c92 1.64 1.29 .56 .82 1 .04
1.364 249,605 192,358 41 635,549 95 827,908 36 3 32 .77 1	1.14

The "Average cost of each patient per day" does not include any reserve for depreciation or bad and doubtfu The 'Average cost of each patient per out debts.

The "Average dietary cost per day" covers only the actual cost of raw foodstuffs.

*Operating two months only in this hospital year.

†This hospital listed for Provincial aid as of date Nov. 5th, 1927. Will be fully reported in next annual report.

TABLE VI.—This is a very important table showing the comparison of costs, under the headings "Average cost per patient per day," and "Dietary" and "Salary cost per patient per day."

Under all three headings there is quite a variation, and it would appear that a careful study of these, with a view of bringing the more outstanding ones into line, would be profitable in the cases of the Hospitals affected.—Continued.

#### **GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued**

GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued									
Name of Hospital.	Location.	Bed capacity,	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other maintenance expenditure.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each adult patient per day.	Average dietary cost per day.	Average salaries cost per patient per day.
St. Joseph's Hospital. Kitchener-Waterloo Hos. St. Mary's Hospital. Niagara Falls General Hos. Orillia Soldiers' Mem Hos Oshawa General Hospital. Ottawa Pro. Children's Hos General & Marine Hospital Nicholls Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Catharines Gen. Hos Memorial Hospital General Hospital. St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital St. John's Hospital	Brockville Chatham Cornwall Fergus Galt Guelph Kitchener Niagara Falls Orillia Oshawa Ottawa Owen Sound Peterboro St. Catharines Sarnia Torento	60 100 80 100 100 62 80 55; 80 75, 50 96 68 76 80, 65; 74 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90,	6,981 21,179 16,809 15,435 18,241 18,747 12,310 17,793 5,080 16,948 22,405 16,187 15,123 18,169 13,230 14,236 6,311 12,696 19,773 17,080 27,475 20,347 18,447 22,272 215,887 30,336 11,239	\$ c. 9.272 88 16,192 91 15,131 66 14,964 87 17,724 93 9.227 90 12,229 30 4.201 92 14,779 69 19,786 28 13,064 35 13,468 37 16,280 41 10,402 09 13,126 53 1,663 30 12,861 41 15,284 59 9,352 85,651 50 17,726 56 13,836 47 29,689 21 12,964 55 61,303 64 12,264 46	49,675 68 36,418 60 32,666 91 41,827 27 42,055 18 28,753 80 43,534 85	\$ c. 29,529 44 68,575 11 52,611 51 47,398 57 56,792 14 59,780 11 37,881 70 55,764 15 16,672 39 53,145 82 48,918 91 61,169 062,252 14 53,531 02 53,531 02 53,531 02 61,627 59 71,627 67 60,443 82 46,671 70 87,053 36,791,67 96 67,415 22 47,167 96 67,147 52	3 133 3 07 3 3 19 3 3 19 3 3 19 3 3 19 3 3 13 3 2 18 3 3 13 3 2 18 3 3 15 3 2 18 3 3 15 3 2 2 3 8 3 3 15 3 2 2 3 3 3 1 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 1 3 3 5 9 1 3 5 5 9 1	.96 .82 .94 .75 .60 .83 .87 .88 .81 .89 .90 .79 .26 1.01 .77 .54 1.04 .87 .75 .75 .1.33	. 32 .844 .41 .79 .15 .60 .89 .42 1.01 1.51 1.05 .64 1.02 .81 1.12 .81 1.12 .84 1.10 .84 1.16 1.16 1.16
Total		2,133	450,736	434,442 06	1,106,334 40	1,540,776 46	3 42	.96	.88
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200 Brantford General Hospital McKellar General Hospital Guelph General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital. General Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. Stratford General Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. Grace Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital St. A. Grace Hospital Hotel Dieu	Brantford Fort William Guelph Hamilton Kingston London Pembroke Port Arthur	200 180 170 200 160 150 155 125 125 150 110 150	42.872 50.026 25.824 41.206 39.787 39.400 21.572 25.892 17.583 19.260 23.677 36.022 39.823 30.864 47.149	\$ c. 28,460 41 27,552 09 19,924 81 40,526 30 35,051 25 42,538 24 14,982 40 17,477 90 13,047 44 17,753 65 36,705 20 25,930 20 27,910 26 32,890 31	\$ c. 115,879 35 94,956 82 61,384 67 84,919 75 94,435 04 94,953 75 42,300 59 27,584 25 30,667 08 46,755 53 57,428 43 107,281 96 88,462 36 89,607 22 103,936 07	114,392 65 127,517 48 136,826 38	3 36 2 44 3 15 3 04 3 26 3 01 2 65 1 70 2 49 3 34 3 04 3 17 2 87 4 13 3 11	. 66 . 55 . 77 . 96 . 88 1 . 08 . 69 . 67 . 74 . 92 . 61 1 . 02 . 60 . 90 . 69	.87 .94 .55 .28 .57 .93 1.41 1.40 1.18 1.37 .67
Total		2,303	500,957	395,290 45	1,150,552 87	1,545,843 32	3 08	.79	.92
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over General Hospital Kingston General Hospital Victoria Hospital Civic Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Hospital Hospital Hospital Hospital Hospital for Sick Children St. Michael's Hospital Toronto Western Hospital	Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa " Toronto "	509 315 400 600 225 220 750 262 295 300	154.936 81.875 95.497 142,796 63.690 26.952 241.063 99.200 88,548 94,789	\$ c. 122,133 72 68,043 43 90,290 94 148,350 33 43,441 51 13,933 03 228,119 61 66,208 98 79,827 68 82,567 14	\$ c. 373,360 45 117.003 84 333,918 98 366,974 00 126,998 57 40,207 57 758,372 33 313,016 72 209,395 70 295,976 37	185,047 27 424,209 92 515,324 33 170,440 08 54,140 60 986,491 94 379,225 70	3 20 2 26 4 44 3 61 2 68 2 01	.83 .94 1.04 .68 .52 .95 .66	\$ c. 1.33 .82 1.74 1.52 .57 .35 1.66 2.00 1.20 1.56
Total		3,876	1,089,346		2,934,976 37			.86	1.27
General Hospitals, Grand	Total	10,088	2,359,978	2,017,061.89		8,043,548.46		. 85	1.11

The "Average cost of each patient per day" does not include any reserve for depreciation, or bad and doubtful debts.

The "Average dietary co*t per day" covers only the actual cost of raw foodstuffs.

*The bed capacity of this hospital is now given at 48, and will therefore be shown in future reports in Group 2.

TABLE VII.—Shows the amount of Government grant, as reported in the financial statements submitted by the hospitals, together with all other earnings, and the total hospital maintenance expense.

#### GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hespital	Location.	All carnings, donations, etc., exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance. as taken from hos- pital statement,	Total earnings, dona- tions, etc., for main- tenance,	Total expense for maintenance.
Group 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25  Rosamond Memorial Hospital Bowmanville Hospital Peel Memorial Hospital Public Hospital Haldimand War Memorial Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Hanover Memorial Hospital Hanover Memorial Hospital St. Paul's Hospital Memorial Hospital Memorial Hospital Memorial Hospital Memorial Hospital Memorial Hospital Ceneral Hospital York County Hospital Cottage Hospital Willett Hospital Willett Hospital Victoria Hospital Sioux Lookout General Hospital Sioux Lookout General Hospital Fresbyterian Hospital Presbyterian Hospital Presbyterian Hospital Presbyterian Hospital Wingham General Hospital	Bowmanville Brampton	14,853 75 12,255 81 6,557 07 12,486 75 8,798 94 22,124 00 15,288 50 6,983 80 10,784 27 12,885 68 4,960 45 6,517 39	\$ c. 804 20 744 80 1,694 50 831 00 1,316 00 1,028 20 507 00 1,246 90 823 00 1,294 20 467 00 891 50 1,471 90 2,703 80 416 10 2,223 54 878 00 1,457 50 800 00 1,284 50	15,598 55 13,950 31 7,388 07 13,802 75 9,827 14 22,631 00 16,535 40 7,806 80 11,116 27 14,179 88 5,427 45 7,408 89 10,725 34 6,863 27 18,927 29 10,622 05 18,026 41 8,260 96 11,580 94	\$ C. 13,159 49 16,995 08 9,630 87 8,529 35 14,499 25 6,959 52 12,650 00 10,105 14 7,741 97 9,958 81 14,022 49 5,217 42 6,211 21 9,383 62 7,835 64 17,495 60 10,743 16 15,160 15 9,150 83 10,069 44 11,283 88 13,201 65 11,123 01
Total		258,330 39	23,959 14	282,289 53	251,127 58
Salvation Army Grace Hospital. Stone Memorial Hospital. St. Joseph's Hospital. Cottage Hospital. Great War Memorial Hospital. C. E. Englehart Hospital. Prince Edward County Hospital. General Hospital. General Hospital.	Inquois Falls Kenora  Lindsay London Mattawa Midland North Bay Orangeville Ottawa Parry Sound  Pembroke Perth Petrolia Picton Port Arthur Port Hope Sault Ste. Marie.	30,242 63 19,497 90 13,338 36 21,574 74 32,538 69 17,965 69 17,965 69 11,390 19 8,133 95 55,761 40 23,676 68 26,562 71 12,758 62 12,758 62 12,758 62 12,758 62 13,655 92	\$ c. 1,095 00 2,966 20 4,569 60 2,024 60 439 50 3,160 70 821 10 2,000 90 1,277 50 1,367 20 1,369 20 2,144 50 608 00 4,515 50 1,300 30 1,672 50 1,010 50 2,764 10 1,002 50 1,764 10 1,002 50 1,764 10 1,002 50 2,764 10 1,002 50 2,767 89 0 1,678 90 1,678 90 1,678 90 1,678 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 90 1,679 40 2,378 90 1,679 40 2,378 90 1,679 40 2,378 90 1,679 40 2,378 90	\$ c. 15,989 30 28,220 24,088 78 28,886 95 12,919 83 17,510 71: 22,207 67 20,549 00 31,520 15 22,572 20 14,995 36 22,943 94 34,683 19 18,573 64 33,098 75 12,690 49 9,806 45 56,771 90 26,443 88 27,326 81 13,761 12 14,785 72 14,724 77 23,373 47 23,373 75 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56 20,672 17 25,508 56	\$ c. 10,217 17 28,170 01 16,219 09 22,100 28 27,285 29 11,300 55 32,608 82 22,391 60 18,679 54 31,094 84 20,654 80 16,353 56 22,075 64 35,283 42 18,100 71 38,902 59 12,100 94 9,409 25 35,066 60 23,365 86 27,639 91 11,867 38 34,602 40 15,812 43 20,998 31 25,104 68 35,755 00 24,733 97 18,950 84 28,153 83 35,928 91 60,834 39 12,171 87 35,906 21
Total.:		895,049 55	66,112 74	961,162 29	839,840 71

TABLE VII.—Shows the amount of Government grant, as reported in the financial statements submitted by the hospitals, together with all other earnings, and the total hospital maintenance expense.—Continued.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS-Continued

Name of Hospital,	Location.	All earnings, donations, etc., exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance. as taken from hospital statement,	Total earnings, donations, etc., for maintenance.	Total expense for maintenance,
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100  Royal Victoria Hospital General Hospital General Hospital St. Vincent de Paul Hospital Public General Hospital. Public General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital Royal Alexandra Hospital General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Kitchener and Waterloo Hospital St. Mary's Hospital General Hospital Soldiers' Memorial Hospital Oshawa General Nicholls Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Oshawa General Micholls Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Salvation Army Women's Hospital Wellesley Hospital Woodstock Hospital	Belleville Brockville Chatham Cornwall Fergus Galt Guelph Kitchener Niagara Falls Orillia Oshawa Peterboro Ottawa Owen Sound	\$ 27.945 6 86.754 8 53.819 2 46.739 3 61.130 2 60.449 4 51.028 1 51.977 2 15.724 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 57.24 2 1 5	2   1,787 36 3   1,797 36 3   3,109 16 8   2,228 56 6   3,173 36 7   7,411   6 6   1,100 20 1   6,797 00 1   6,797 00 1   6,797 00 2   4,052   6 5   2,303 40 4   3,406 20 5   4,977 20 7   3,430 60 7   3,430 60 8   4,917 20 9   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1   4,952 60 1	) 88,542 1; 0 49,848 43 0 62,035 91 0 59,388 66 0 16,824 46 0 16,824 46 0 51,857 01 0 58,268 71 0 60,154 66 0 58,400 68 0 44,619 12 0 60,226 35 0 65,166 94 0 73,826 97 108,359 97 73,521 91 49,862 98 92,762 64 92,762 64 93,762 68	2 68,575 11 52,611 51 47,398 57 56,792 14 59,780 11 37,981 70 55,764 15 16,672 39 53,145 89 61,169 00 62,252 14 53,531 02 37,613 12 55,204 15 71,627 05 32,501 56 19,881 88 36,295 59 105,221 43 60,443 82 60,443 82 46,671 70 87,053 61 57,557 36
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	207,483 63 49,084 93 1,592,857 78	1,499 80		179,167 96 47,415 22 1,540,776 46
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200  Brantford General Hospital McKellar General Hospital General Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital Hotel Dieu Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital General Hospital General Hospital Group Hospital Group Hospital Group Hospital Group Hospital	Brantford Fort William Guelph Hamilton Kingsten London Pembroke Port Arthur Sault Ste. Marie. Stratford Sudbury Toronto Windser	129,827 72 113,903 75 152,065 20 67,228 47	8 10,523 10 6,537 30 8,504 90 10,314 70 3,915 00 5,778 50 7,114 00 4,008 89 2,873 00 15,401 50 11,271 20	117,896 88 90,871 99 138,332 62 124,218 45	\$ c. 144,339 76 122,508 91 81,309 48 125,446 05 129,486 29 137,492 03 45,062 15 43,714 52 43,714 52 44,509 18 71,968 29 143,987 16 414,392 65 127,517 48 136,826 38
Total		1,536,736 65	138,311 49	1,675,048 14	1,545,843 32
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over General Hospital. Kingston General Hospital. Victoria Hospital. Civic Hospital. General Hospital. Misericordia Maternity Hospital. General Hospital. Hospital for Sick Children. St. Michael's Hospital. Western Hospital Total.			9,158 60 61,541 10 14,004 59 2,015 90 86,672 10 44,795 80 35,576 90 31,765 10	\$ c. 495,494 17 201,085 32 425,391 13 514,524 15 217,559 37 61,918 97 1,047,392 05 349,847 68 291,171 72 374,929 56	495,494 17 185,047 27 424,209 92 515,324 33 170,440 08 54,140 60 986,491 94 379,225 70 289,223 38 378,295 35
General Hospitals, Grand Total		7,911,857.40		8,587,379.45	

## RED CROSS OUTPOST HOSPITALS

#### TABLE 1.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Bed capacity,	Number remaining under treatment, Oct. 1, 1926.	Number admitted during the year end- ing Sept. 30th, 1927.	Number of births during year.	Total number under treatment during year ending Sept. 30, 1927,	Number discharged during year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treat- ment on Sept. 30.
Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital	Apsley Bancroft Dryden Englehart Haileybury Hornepayne Kirkland Lake Lions Head Loring Nakina New Liskeard Quibelle Rainy River St. Joseph's Island. Thessalon Whitney Wilberforce	2 6 17 10 10 6 6 3 2 6 23 2 8 10 4 2	11 71 11 8 10 2 6	4 19 300 145 206 40 477 15 10 59 216 3 98 81 12 18	45 21 15 10 18 6 2 10 26 21 16	15 90 356 174 231 521 12 69 247 14 123 98 106 19	133 811 3400 1633 2144 5000 467 20 122 688 232  112 833 92 181 16	22 4 100 77 11 1 19 1 1 8 6 6 6 6 8 8 1 1	5 6 4 6 1 15 7 14 5 9 6
Total		125	234	1,718	193	2,145	1,981	86	78

#### TABLE II.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of patients, including infants.
Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Lady Minto Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital	Apsley	15 90 356 174 231 52 501 12 69 247 14 123 98 106 19 17	35 186 442 791 170 80 238 63 20 153 326 30 283 251 125 15 23	95 606 2,676 1,164 2,048 323 3,717 184 102 376 2,513 47 1,149 1,378 1,215 146 188	130 792 3,118 1,955 2,218 403 3,955 247 122 529 2,839 77 1,432 1,629 1,340 211	8.8 8.8 8.76 11.70 9.6 7.76 16.24 11.50 9.75 7.77 8.70 11.79 9.5 1.79 9.14.

## RED CROSS OUTPOST HOSPITALS—Continued

#### TABLE III.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under I year of age.	Deduction for incurable and lying-in patients. (Refuge rate.)	Deduction for pay patient days.	No. of days for which Government grant ts allowed.
Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft Dryden Englehart Haileybury Hornepayne Kirkland Lake Lions Head Loring Nakina New Liskeard Quibe'll Rainy River St. Joseph's Island Thessalon Whitney	107 560 2,697 1,764 1,885 3,50 3,294 177 427 2,585 47 1,239 1,362 1,179 178 189	92 174 255	2,159	107 560 2,605 1,590 1,885 350 3,294 177 117 421 171 47 1,239 1,337 1,160 178 189
Total	•••••	18,157	571	2,159	15,427

#### TABLE IV. .

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Amount from Municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount from patients for board.	Amount as income from property or investments belong- ing to patients.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total from all sources other than Govern- ment grant.
Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft Englehart Haileybury Hornepayne Kirkland Lake Lions Head Loring Nakina New Liskeard Quibell Rainy River St. Joseph's Island. Thessalon Wilberforce Whitney		\$ c. 283 25 8,256 68 907 52 3,372 60 6,674 14 863 75 10,112 70 349 50 501 64 1,555 59 7,534 66 228 05 2,094 85 3,383 09 2,228 50 456 22 250 25	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c. 283 25 8.256 68 9.07 52 3.372 00 6.377 14 863 75 10,112 70 349 50 501 64 1,555 59 7,534 66 228 05 2,094 85 3,383 09 2,228 50 456 22 250 25

#### RED CROSS OUTPOST HOSPITALS-Continued

#### TABLE V.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Collective days' stay in excess of 120 days.	Computation at refuge rate of 10c, per-day.	No. of days at \$2.00.	Amount at \$2.00.	Total grant payable by Legislature.
Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital	Apsley Bancroft Dryden Englehart Haileybury Hornepayne Kirkland Lake Lions Head Loring, Nakina New Liskeard Quibell Rainy River St. Joseph's Island. Thessalon Whitney Wilberforce	107 560 2,376 1,154 1,868 3,50 3,294 177 117 421 92 34 1,116 1,337 1,160 159	\$ c. 53 50 280 00 1,188 00 577 00 934 00 175 00 1.647 00 88 50 58 50 210 50 46 00 17 00 668 50 580 00 79 50 94 50	92 174 255 25 19	\$ c. 9 20 17 40 25 50 1 90	229 436 17 6 79 13 123	\$ c. 458 00 872 00 34 00 12 00 158 00 26 00 246 00 38 00	804 00 671 00 581 90
Total		14,511	7,255 50	565	56 50	922	1,844 00	9,156 00

#### TABLE VI.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay, 'exclusive of infants.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other main- tenance expenditure.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each adult patient per day,*	Average dietary cost per day.	Average salaries cost per patient per day.
Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Lady Minto Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital Red Cross Hospital	Apsley Dryden Bancroft Englehart Haileybury Hornepayne Kirkland Lake Lions Head Loring Nakina New Liskeard Onibell Rainy River St. Joseph's Island Thessalon Wilberforce Whitney	95 2.676 6706 1.164 2.048 323 3.717 184 102 376 2.513 77 1,149 1,378 1,215 188 146	\$ c, 544 19 2,248 51 456 36 1,663 48 2,015 44 905 32 3,595 08 498 74 459 30 1,059 81 2,421 90 726 93 1,091 74 1,266 58 3,54 79 4,88 67	\$ c. 1,907 06 8,769 60 7,346 58 8,670 09 3,594 45 12,147 64 2,066 45 1,793 98 4,670 55 11,127 28 2,130 76 4,108 28 5,447 06 5,023 07 2,074 51 2,621 52	\$ c. 2,451 25 11,018 02 3,485 96 9,010 06 10,685 53 4,999 77 15,742 72 2,565 19 2,253 28 5,730 36 13,549 18 2,579 84 4,835 21 6,538 80 6,289 65 2,429 30 3,110 19	\$ c. 25 80 4 111 5 75 7 74 5 21 13 93 4 20 13 94 422 08 15 24 5 39 33 50 4 20 4 74 5 17 7 12 92 21 31	\$ c. 58 84 75 1 42 98 2 80 97 2 71 4 50 2 87 96 5 83 63 79 1 04. 1 88 3 34	\$ c. 10 28 1 73 2 85 2 35 2 27 6 74 1 80 6 61 11 17 5 43 2 17 23 79 2 04 2 51 2 76 6 79 6 79 6 79 6 79 6 79 6 79 6 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 79 7

^{*}The "Average cost of each patient per day" includes cost of attendance on out-patients, which entails heavy travelling expenses in the outlying districts.

#### RED CROSS OUTPOST HOSPITALS—Continued

#### TABLE VII.

Name of Hospital	Location	All earnings, donations, etc., exclusive of Government grant	Government grant in aid of inaintenance	Total earnings, donations, etc., for maintenance	Total expense for maintenance
	. ;	! <b>\$</b> c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Red Cross Hospital	Apsley	283 25	53 50	336 75	2,451 25
Red Cross Hospital	Dryden	8,256 68	1,655 20	9,911 88	11,018 02
Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft	907 52	280 00	1,187 52	3,485 96
Red Cross Hospital	Englehart	3,372 00	1,466 40	4,838 40	9,010 06
Red Cross Hospital	Haileybury	6,674 14	968 00	7,642 14	10,685 53
Red Cross Hospital	Hornepayne	863 75	175 00	1,038 75	4,499 77
Red Cross Hospital	Kirkland Lake	10,112 70	1,647 00	11,759 70	15,742 72
Red Cross Hospital	Lions Head	349 50	88, 50	438 00	2,565 19
Red Cross Hospital	Loring	501 64	58 50	560 14	2,253 28 ***
Red Cross Hospital	Nakina	1,555 59	222 50	1,778 09	5,730 36
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	7,534 66	229 50.	7,764 16	13,549 18
Red Cross Hospital	Quibell	228 05	43 00	271 05	2,579 84
Red Cross Hospital	Rainy River	2,094 85	804 00	2,898 85	4,835 21
Red Cross Hospital	St. Jpseph's Island.	3,383 09	671 00	4,054 09	6,538 80
Red Cross Hospital	Thessalon	2,228 50	581 90	2,810 40	6,289 65
Red Cross Hospital	Wilberforce	456 22	94 50	550 72	2,429 30
Red Cross Mospital	Whitney	250 25	117 50	367 75	3,110 19
Total		49,052.39	9,156.00	58,208.39	106,774.31

#### SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES

#### TABLE I.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Bed capacity.	Number remaining under treatment, Oct. 1, 1926.	Number admitted during the year end- ing Sept. 30, 1927.	Number of births during the year.	Total number under treatment during year ending Sept. 30. 1927.	Number discharged during year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treatment on Sept. 30,
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives Mountain Sanitarium Freeport Sanitarium Queen Alexandra Sanitarium. Royal Ottawa Sanitarium. St. Catharines Sanitarium.	Hamilton Kitchener London Ottawa St. Catharines Sandwich Toronto	60 308 370 70 336 115 20 85 100 393	47 277 288 57 294 66 17 66 83 313	48 414 322 54 430 137 18 86 166 391 2,066	2 2	95 691 610 111 724 203 35 152 249 706	30 340 198 25 336 67 10 69 187 214	8 54 69 13 69 31 7 6 	57 297 343 73 319 105 18 77 62 337

## SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES-Continued

#### TABLE II.

Name of Hospital.	Location	Number of patients including infants	Collective stay of infants under one year of age	Collective stay of adult patients	Total collective stay of adults and infants	Average stay of patients including infants
Brant Sanitarium  *Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives. Mountain Sanitarium Preeport Sanitarium Queen Alexandra Sanitarium Royal Ottawa Sanitarium St. Catharines Sanitarium Essex County Sanitarium Preventorium †Toronto Hospital for Consumptives.  Total.	Gravenhurst Hamilton Kitchener London Ottawa St. Catharines Sandwich "	95 691 610 1111 724 203 35 152 249 706	7 7	11,662 110,215 112,203 24,090 109,927 27,749 6,166 27,713 24,166 120,358	11,662 110,215 112,203 24,090 109,927 27,749 6,166 27,713 24,166 120,365	201 159 184 217 152 137 176 182 97 170

#### TABLE III.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under 1 year of age	Deductions for incurable and lying-in patients. (Refuge rate)	Deductions for pay patient days	No. of days for which Government grant is allowed
*Muskoka Hospital for Cosumptives. Mountain Sanitarium Freeport Sanitarium Oueen Alexandra Sanitarium Royal Ottawa Sanitarium St. Catharines Sanitarium Essex County Sanitarium. Preventorium Toronto Hospital for Consumptives Total	Gravenhurst. Ham ilton Kitchener London Ottawa. St. Catharines. Sandwich Toronto.	19,181 107.695 112,203 24,063 69,096 29,697 6,170 27,374 24,101 117,038			19,181 107,695 112,203 24,063 69,096 29,697 6,170 27,374 24,101 117,038

#### TABLE IV.

Name of Hospital,	Location.	Amount from Municipalities as a grant and for pa- tients maintenance.	Amount from patients for board.	Amount as income from property or investments belonging to Hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and and incidental receipts.	Total from all sources other than Govern- ment grants.
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives Mountain Sanitarium Freeport Sanitarium. Queen Alexandra Sanitarium. Royal Ottawa Sanitarium St. Catharines Sanitarium	Hamilton. Kitchener London. Ottawa St. Catharines. Sandwich. Toronto	118,373 14 161,800 80 8,100 00 140,137 31 343 50 9,064 94 30,414 36 35,049 75 159,776 30	36,161 90 35,627 46 78,063 50 3,925 45 993 02 12,905 77 1,196 25 11,237 50	29,378 63 307 50 	58,727 60 18,450 06 2,792 95 361 65 182 36 1,882 85 4,634 32 755 00 39,727 19	216,720 26 46,520 41 218,562 46 4,451 31 13,337 16

^{*}Muskoka Cottage Hospital.

#### SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES—Continued

#### TABLE V.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are passed	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases	Government grant
Brant Sanitarium. *Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives. Mountain Sanitarium Freeport Sanitarium. Queen Alexandra Sanitarium. Royal Ottawa Sanitarium. St. Catharines Sanitarium Essex County Sanitarium. Preventorium. †Toronto Hospital for Consumptives.	Gravenhurst Hamilton Kitchener London Ottawa St. Catharines Sandwich Toronto	107,695 112,203 24,063 69,096 29,697 6,170 27,374	\$ c. 14,385 75 80,771 25 84,152 25 18,047 25 51,822 00 22,272 75 4,627 50 20,530 50 18,075 75 87,778 50	\$ c. 14,385 75 80,771 25 84,152 25 18,047 25 51,822 00 22,272 75 4,627 50 20,530 50 18,075 75 87,778 50
Total		536,618	402,463 50	402,463 50

#### TABLE VI.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other maintenance expenditure.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each adult patient per day.	Average dietary cost per day.	Average salaries cost per patient per day.
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives Mountain Sanitarium Preeport Sanitarium Queen Alexandra Sanitarium Royal Ottawa Sanitarium St. Catharines Sanitarium	Hamilton Kitchener London Ottawa St. Catharines Sandwich Toronto	80,258 59 14,690 30 73,769 80 15,559 08 4,640 32 19,396 34 9,022 75 87,197 14	174,837 09 177,027 83 36,338 37 175,768 25 62,182 85 8,927 28 45,205 67 36,692 76 189,658 26	260,363 90 257,286 42 51,028 67 249,538 05 77,741 93 13,567 60 64,602 01 45,715 51	\$ c. 2 88 2 36 2 29 2 11 2 27 2 80 2 20 2 33 1 89 2 30	\$ c. 42 77 65 65 67 56 75 69 37 73	\$ c. 1 31 72 95 86 99 1 33 89 94 89 78

## TABLE VII.

Name of Hospital	Name of Hospital Location			Total earnings donations, etc., for maintenance	Total expense for maintenance
Brant Sanitarium	Brantford	\$ c. 22,338 73	\$ c. 14,385 75	\$ c. 36,724 48	\$ c. 33,629 19
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	Gravenhurst	241,811 89	80,771 25	322,583 14	260,363 90
Mountain Sanitarium	Hamilton	216,720 26	84,152 25	300,872 51	257,286 42
Freeport Sanltarium	Kitchener	46,520 41	18,047 25	64,567 66	51,028 67
Queen Alexandra Sanitarium	London	218,562 46	51,822 00	270,384 46	249,538 05
Royal Ottawa Sanitarium	Ottawa	4.451 31	22,272 75	26,724 06	77,741 93
St. Catharines Sanitarium	St. Catharines.	13,337 16	4,627 50	17,964 66	13,567 60
Essex County Sanitarium	Sandwich	47,954 45	20,530 50	68,484 95	64,602 01
Preventorium	Toronto	37,509 64	18,075 75	55,585 39	45,715 51
†Toronto Hospital for Consumptives	44	229,982 44	87,778 50	317,760 94	276,855 40
Total		1,079,188.75	402,463.50	1,481,652.25	1,330,328.68

#### HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES

#### TABLE I.

Name of Hospital	Location	Bed capacity.	Number remaining under treatment, Oct. 1, 1926.	Number admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1927.	Number of births during year.	Total number under treatment during year ending Sept. 30, 1927.	Number discharged during year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treatment on Sept. 30, 1927.
Victoria Home for Incurables	London	94	85	31		116	10	16	90
Perley Home for Incurables	Ottawa	63	56	13		69	2	10	57
St. Vincent Home for Incurables		32	30	17		47	4	11	32
Toronto Hospital for Incurables	Toronto	223	215	60		275	8	44	223
Home for Incurable Children	44	40	39	5		44	5	1	38
Mercy Hospital foy Incurables	**	107	107	75		182	39	36	107
Total		559	532	201		733	68	118	547

## TABLE II.

Name of Hospital	Location	Number of patients, including infants	Collective stay of infants under one year of age	Collective stay of adult patients	Total collective stay of adults and infants	Average stay of patients, including infants
Victoria Home for Incurables	London			34,537	34,537	297.73
Perley Home for Incurables	Ottawa,	69		21,283	21,288	308.5
St. Vincent Home for Incurable		47		10,802	10,802	229.
Toronto Hospital for Incurables	Toronto	275		81,528	81,528	297.
The Home for Incurable Children	"	44		13,800 *	13,800	314.
Mercy Hospital for Incurables	"	182		36,516	36,516	200.6
Total		733		198,471	198,471	274.47

#### TABLE III.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days stay, exclusive of infants under 1 year of age	incurable and lying-in	Deduction for pay patient days	No. of days for which Govern- grant is allowed
Victoria Home for Incurables	London	28,547			28,547
Perley Home for Incurables	Ottawa	19,502			19,502
St. Vincent Home for Incurables		10,126			10,126
Toronto Hospital for Incurables	Toronto	74,623			74,623
Home for Incurable Children	<i>a</i>	13,800			13,800
Mercy Hospitel for Incurables	α	39,215			39,215
Total		185,813			185,813

#### HOSPITALS FOR INCURABLES—Continued

#### TABLE IV.

Amount from Municipalities as a grant and for patients' mainten- ance.	Amount from patients for board:	Amount as income from property or investments belong ing to Hospital.	Subscriptions and donation of privat individuals and incidental receipts.	Total from all sources other than Government grants
33,811 00		\$ c. 2,147 22	\$ c. 4,189 50	\$ c. 62,224 66
3,417 90	10,269 36	1,256 35	13,230 95	28,174 56
11,444 00	3,594 69		1,231 47	16,270 16
2,225 50	2,404 70	-4,711 30	17,349 52	26,691 02
98,842 00	23,818 22	13,018 33	4,858 43	140,536 98
49,300 50	6,613 70			55,914 20
199,040 90	68,777 61	21,133 20	40,859 87	329,811 58
	Municipalities Co. 33,811 00 3,817 90 11,444 00 2,225 50 98,842 00 49,300 50	Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   Manual   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Name   Name

#### TABLE V.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases	Government grant
Victoria Hospital for Incurables	London	28,547	\$ c. 14,273 50	\$ c. 14,273 50
Perley Home for Incurables	Ottawa	. 19,502	9,751 00	9,751 00
St. Vincent Home for Incurables	"	: 10,126	5,063 00	5,063 00
Toronto Hospital for Incurables	Toronto	74.623	37,311 50	37,311 50
The Home for Incurable Children		13,800	6,900 00	6,900 00
Mercy Home for Incurables		39,215	19,607 50	19,607 50
Total		185,813	92,906 50	92,906 50

#### HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES—Continued

#### TABLE VI.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants.	Cost of dictaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other maintenance expenditure.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.	Average dietary cost per day. Average salaries cost per patient per day.
Victoria Hospital for Incurables	London	34,537	\$ c. 12,126 44	\$ c. 36,542 78	\$ c. 48,669 22	\$ c. 1 41	\$ c. \$ c. 62
Perley Home for Incurables	Ottawa	21,288	6,558 52	17,761 04	24,319 56	1 14	38 51
St. Vincent Home for Incurables	16	10,802	4,441 04	10,873 49	15,314 53	1 42	41 43
Home for Incurable Children	Toronto	13,800	5,585 51	18,276 31	23,861 82	1 73	40 86
Toronto Hospital for Incurables	"	81,528	58,122 88	135,049 13	193,172 01	2 37	71 86
Mercy Home for Incurables	4	36,516	11,264 51	34,635 23	45,899 74	1 25	31 48
Total		198,471	98,098 90	253,137 98	351,236 88	1 55	43 62

#### TABLE VII.

Name of Hospital	Location			Total earnings, donations, etc., for maintenance	
Victoria Hospital for Incurables	London	\$ c. 62,224 66	\$ c. 14,273 50	\$ c. 76,498 16	\$ c. 48,669 22
Perley Home for Incurables	Ottawa	28,174 56	9,751 00	37,925 56	24,319 56
St. Vincent Home for Incurables	<i>u</i>	16,270 16	5,063 00	21,333 16	15,314 53
Toronto Hospital for Incurables	Toronto	55,914 20	37,311 50	93,225 70	45,899 74
Home for Incurable Children	66	26,691 02	6,900 00	33,591 02	23,861 82
Mercy Home for Incurables		140,536 98	19,607 50	160,144 48	193,172 01
Total		329,811.58	92,906.50	422,718.08	351,236.88

# CITY HOUSES OF REFUGE

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates, has been summarized as under:

#### Sex

Male	3,071 2,259
· Former Residence	5,330
Received from cities and towns in which the Refuges are located.  Received from counties in which the Refuges are located.  Received from other counties in the Province.  Immigrants and foreigners.	400

## CITY REFUGES

TABLE I.—Showing the Population for the year.

		t		1	1		
Name of Refuge	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuge Oct. 1st, 1926.	Number admitted during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Total number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in on Sept. 30th, 1927.
House of Providence Aged Women's Home Hamilton House of Refuge St. Peter's Infirmary. Home for Friendless Women and Infants. House of Providence House of Refuge House of Providence London Convalescent Home McCormack Home for the Aged District of Nipissing House of Refuge Elizabeth Residence for Elderly Ladies. Monastery of Our Lady of Charity. Ottawa Home for Friendless Women Protestant Home for the Aged Protestant Orphans' Home.Refuge Branch St. Charles Hospice. St. Patrick's Asylum. Refuge Branch Women's Convalescent Home Parry Sound District House of Refuge Peterborough Protestant Home. St. Joseph's House of Providence Thomas Williams Home. District of Algoma House of Refuge Aged Men's Home Aged Women's Home Aged Women's Home Church Home for the Aged Good Shepherd Female Refuge Haven and Prison Gate Mission Hillcrest Convalescent Home Toronto House of Industry House of Providence. Humewood House Association Jewish Old Folks' Home Salvation Army Rescue Home Toronto Industrial Refuge Victor Home for Young Women. Home for the Friendless	Kingston  London  North Bay Ottawa  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""	11 16 29 65 129 27 40 52 144 51 185 2 67 42 21 143 33 32 22 21 16 10 154 51 185 2 7 42 21 143 33 32 22 21 144 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10	3 2 2 22 23 39 9 2 2 2 3 13 39 9 2 2 2 3 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	14 18 51 78 168 29 59 56 210 29 53 243 73 30 217 75 53 30 217 118 41 28 35 30 141 133 38 55 100 217 118 41 128 35 149 159 169 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 17	13 14 24 32 6 32 58 15 5 11 3 9 7 7 7 8 9 4 4 5 18 130 7 7 17 24 5 5 18 18 130 7 7 17 2 5 8 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	2 2 4 4 6 15 1 3 4 4 21 21 33 4 4 9 2 2 33 3 4 9 9 7 4 4 7 7 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 5 7 7 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 5 7 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	12 16 34 58 129 28 52 52 157 14 19 152 54 187 26 21 147 32 31 23 26 29 77 32 34 69 69 16 69 54 112 32 33 44 69 54 112 31 32 33 34 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40
Total		3,164	2,166	5,330	1,806	305	3,219

#### CITY REFUGES—Continued

TABLE II.—Showing the Operating Cost.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Cost of fuel, salaries and all general expenditure,	Total ordinary expenditure	Average cost per inmate per day.
Home for the Friendless The Widows' Home Home for the Friendless. St. Paul's Home for the Aged House of Providence. Elliott Home House of Providence Aged Women's Home Hamilton House of Refuge. St. Peter's Infirmary. Home for Friendless Women and Infants House of Refuge.	Brantford Chatham Cornwall Dundas Guelph Hamilton  " Kingston	4,248 5,957 5,649 11,346 46,456 10,192 16,863 9,347 56,012 5,152 4,800 59,353 19,228	\$ c. 674 61 1,295 64 1,929 79 3,938 67 13,620 82 3,883 91 13,037 99 2,085 13 716 60 26,049 20 4,450 95	\$ c. 1,527 69 3,265 58 6,248 89 6,573 19 19,535 20 7,135 56 4,621 83 14,584 33 20,879 41 6,035 00 1,672 25 22,585 49 8,202 23	\$ c. 2,202 30 4,561 22 8,178 68 10,511 86 33,156 02 10,965 70 7,665 09 18,468 26 33,917 40 8,120 13 2,388 85 48,634 69	\$ c. 51 76 1 44 92 71 1 07 45 1 97 60 1 57
House of Providence. London Convalescent Home. McCormack Home for the Aged. District of Nipissing House of Refuge Elizebeth Residence for Elderly Ladies Monastery of Our Lady of Charity. Ottawa Home for Friendless Women. Protestant Home for the Aged. Protestant Orphans' Home, Refuge Branch St. Charles Hospice.	London	34,203 303 22,766 15,478 4,960 52,183 11,387 11,926 8,557 90,154	13,332 07 440 94 6,653 89 3,457 71 3,439 73 7,348 50 3,139 43 2,244 43	16,029 64 1,098 49 18,057 43 8,306 89 6,000 12 17,081 50 28,312 51 5,718 42	12,653 18 29,361 71 1,539 43 24,711 32 11,764 60 9,439 85 24,430 00 31,451 94 7,962 85	85 5 08 1 08 76 1 90 46 2 76 66
St. Patrick's Asylum, Refuge Branch. Women's Convalescent Home. Parry Sound District House of Refuge Peterborough Protestant Home. St. Joseph's House of Providence. Thomas Williams Home. District of Algoma House of Refuge Aged Men's Home. Aged Women's Home. Church Home for the Aged. Good Shepherd Female Refuge Haven and Prison Gate Mission. Hillcrest Convelescent Home. Toronto House of Industry. House of Providence. Humewood House Association.	Powassan. Peterborough. St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie Toronto	35,710 3,136 7,914 12,722 26,269 6,537 12,505 19,496 40,828 14,097 55,665 39,973 10,652 24,103 9,407	1,435 79 2,121 33 2,392 35 6,172 37 1,571 93 4,319 20 5,877 99 12,238 96 5,182 14 19,746 08 8,269 48 5,162 80 170,703 65 37,656 76 2,617 37	3,989 17 5 600 34 6,853 18 6,226 31 2,825 79 11,5414 60 24,467 75 11,410 60 15,322 70 22,626 74 10,957 59 114,298 41 33,688 06 6,124 89 10,611 38	5,424 96 7,721 67 9,245 53 12,398 68 4,397 72 15,867 13 21,292 59 36,706 71 16,592 74 35,068 78 30,896 22 16,120 39 285,002 06 71,344 82	1 72 97 72 47 67 1 26 1 09 89 1 17 63 77 1 51
Jewish Old Folks' Home Julia Greenshields Home Salvation Army Rescue Home Toronto Industrial Refuge Victor Home for Young Women Home for the Friendless Total	4	12,716 10,298 18,388 30,045 9,009 11,518 991,538	3,838 88 4,806 86 2,580 53 7,932 66 2,257 81 2,506 72 446,996.82	9,667 97 9,265 97 27,897 70 3,769 69 3,068 46 622,836.81	14,450 26 14,474 83 11,846 50 35,830 36 6,027 50 5,575 18 1,069,833.63	1 13 1 40 64 1 19 66 48 1.08

^{*}Not available on account of expenses for outdoor relief.

#### CITY REFUGES—Continued

TABLE III.—Showing the basis upon which Statutory Aid is granted.

Name of <b>R</b> efuge	Location	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under one year old.	Collective days' stay at Orphanage rate.	Amount received from all sources other than Govern- ment.	Refuge rate at 10 cents per day.	Orphanage rate at 5 cents per day.	Government grant.
Home for the Friendless The Widows' Home Home for the Friendless. St. Paul's Home for the Aged House of Providence Elliott Home House of Providence. Aged Women's Home Hamilton House of Refuge St. Peter's Infirmary. Home for Friendless Women and	Brantford Chatham Cornwall Dundas Guelph Hamilton	46,460 10,192 16,856 18,750		\$ c. 1.800 00 3.975 52 27.837 34 7.805 29 28.376 99 11.933 11 6.148 61 18.652 26 28,446 70 8,294 45	1,152 10 2,378 50 4,646 00 1,019 20 1,685 60 1,875 00		\$ c. 422 90 595 80 1,152 10 2,378 50 4,646 00 1,019 20 1,685 60 1,875 00 5,634 00 514 60
Infants. House of Providence. House of Refuge. House of Providence. London Convalescent Home McCormack Home for the Ag-d. Dist, of Nipissing House of Refuge Elizabeth Residence for Elderly Ladies.	Kingston			2,137 90 42,718 21 10,876 51 22,220 76 987 28 80,435 07 14,382 86 9,154 91	1,922 80 6,935 40 71 80		244 80 5,936 30 1,922 80 6,935 40 71 80 2,276 60 1,548 50 802 60
Monastery of Our Lady of Charity. Home for Friendless Women. Protestant Home for the Aged. Protestant Orphans' Home, Refuge Branch.	"	43,283 8,897 11,729	8,825 2,406	13,494 09 32,455 69 7,126 44	4,328 30 889 70 1,172 90 855 70	441 25 120 30	4,769 55 1,010 00 1,172 90 855 70
St. Charles Hospice	Powassan Peterborough	90,160 36,120 3,084 7,945 12,694 26,479 6,534	1,683	2,731 10 7,337 34 1,644 02 9,695 27	794 50 1,269 40 2,647 90	84 15	9,016 00 3,696 15 308 40 794 50 1,269 40 2,647 90 653 40
Thomas Williams Home. Dist. of Algoma House of Refuge. Aged Men's Home. Aged Women's Home. Church Home for the Aged. Good Shepherd Female Refuge. Haven and Prison Gate Mission.	Toronto	24 461 19.500 40,828 14 097 51,038 25,709	4,774 14,264	4,714 76 15,871 03 22,677 21 38,277 76 14,912 54 28,810 12 26,712 29	2,446 10 1,950 00 4,082 80 1,409 70 5,103 80 2,570 90	238 70 713 20	2,446 10 1,950 00 4,082 80 1,409 70 5,342 50 3,284 10
Hillcrest Convalescent Home. Toronto House of Industry. House of Providence. Humewood House Association. Jewish Old Folks' Home. Julia Greenshields Home. Salvation Army Rescue Home.	ut ut ut ut ut ut ut ut ut ut	5,474 47,575 150,485 5,151 12,716 10,222 9,246	4,238  9,216	14,41° 05 256,650 34 56,166 92 9,685 32 13,836 31 13,532 96 9,729 64	547 40 4.757 50 15,048 50 515 10 1,271 60 1,022 20 924 60	211 90	547 40 4,757 50 15,048 50 727 00 1,271 60 1,022 20 1,385 40
Toronto Industrial Refuge. Victor Home for Young Women Home for the Friendless. Total	Windsor	30,083 10,217 11,323 1,118,838	54,818	33,829 51 4,895 50 6,663 48 1,008,400.33	3,008 30 1,021 70 1,132 30 111,883.80	331 20 2,740.90	3,008 30 1,352 90 1,132 30 114,624.70

## ORPHAN ASYLUMS

The statistical table on the following pages of this report show an increase in the contributions to several of the Institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with last year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,733, as

compared with 4,682 in 1926.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex

#### 

4,733

## ORPHANAGES

## TABLE I.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	No. in residence 1st October, 1926.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1927.	Total number maintained dur- ing the year.	Number dis- charged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th Sept., 1927.
St. Joseph's Orphanage Nazareth Orphanage St. Joseph's Orphanage St. Joseph's Orphanage Boys' Home Girls' Home Girls' Home Home for Friendless and Infants' Home St. Mary's Orphan Asylum Salvation Army Rescue Home Orphans' Home and Widows' Friend Society St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage. Kitchener Orphanage Protestant Orphans' Home Roman Catholic Orphans' Home Romal Gray Memorial Home Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children' Shelter. Protestant Orphans' Home Ottawa Protestant Infants' Home St. Joseph's Orphanage St. Patrick's Orphanage St. Patrick's Orphanage St. Patrick's Orphanage Loyal True Blue Orphanage St. Agatha Orphanage St. Agatha Orphanage St. Agatha Orphanage St. Agatha Orphanage St. Agatha Orphanage St. Mary's Infants' Home Soys' Home Infants' Home Sacred Heart Orphanage Working Boys' Home Jewish Children's Home	Cornwall Fort William. Hamilton.	30 44 78 39 60 143 37 32 110 28 59 163 23 44 54 25 25 25 101 82 30 147 57 36 55 266 111 39 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 4	20 27 79 24 26 159 80 87 32 39 42 22 162 21 105 86 107 33 34 35 31 11 24 409 101 111 124 69 111 13	50 71 157 219 223 124 64 149 70 81 325 44 149 99 111 357 134 301 64 182 88 48 48 70 675 212 2163 1163 1173 1173 1174 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175	26 31 54 20 23 136 94 100 57 39 48 35 127 13 94 81 96 87 200 34 41 11 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	2	24 40 103 43 52 82 21 28 21 7 109 22 46 196 31 55 43 30 261 47 99 30 141 70 29 47 234 41 33 52 47 28 29 48 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49
Total		2,355	2,378	4,733	2,388	14	2,331

#### ORPHANAGES—Continued

## TABLE II.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th Sept., 1927.	Average cost per inmate per day.
Boys' Home. Girls' Home. Home for Friendless and Infants' Home St. Mary's Orphan Asylum Salvation Army Rescue Home Orphans' Home and Widows' Friend Society, St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage. Kitchener Orphanage. Protestant Orphans' Home Roman Catholic Orphans' Home Ronald Gray Memorial Home. Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter Protestant Orphans' Home Ottawa Protestant Infants' Home St. Joseph's Orphanage St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter St. Vincent Orphanage	Hamilton  " Kingston  Kitchener London  " Ottawa  Peterboro Richmond Hill St. Agatha St. Catharines	10,944 15,297 32,695 16,251 18,924 27,867 47,816 12,736 8,489 20,381 8,920 20,795 65,945 9,484 16,693 17,137 11,092 93,878 33,275 15,813 12,499 53,006 12,885 11,006 60,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 46,366 20,919 92,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,754 82,75	\$ c. 4,027 86 8,306 84 16,997 55 10,758 82 10,153 67 17,775 14 33,118 22 11,623 19 13,377 56 15,670 67 11,060 04 12,124 36 25,178 37 8,046 56 *	\$ c. 37
Total		830,465	591,928.63	.80

#### **ORPHANAGES**—Continued

#### TABLE III.

Name of Orphanage	Location	Collective days' stay at Orphanage rate.	Collective days' stay at Refuge rate.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Amount earned at 5 cents Orphanage rate.	Amount earned at 10 cents Refuge rate.	Total Government grant for 1927.
Ottawa Protestant Infants' Home St. Joseph's Orphanage St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter St. Vincent Orphanage Loyal True Blue Orphanage St. Agatha Orphanage Protestant Orphans' Home Boys' Home Infants' Home and Infirmary Protestant Children's Home St. Mary's Infants' Home Sacred Heart Orphanage Working Boys' Home Jewish Children's Home	Fort William. Hamilton  Kingston.  Kitchener London  Ottawa.  Peterboro Richmond Hill St. Agatha. St. Catharines. Toronto.	9,497 17,543 11,086 93,888 31,129 19,049 12,752 53,006 24,869 11,006 20,937 85,946 46,269 10,344 29,555 14,279 15,880	6,921 11,148 6,909 6,118 509	\$ c. 4,260 0.5 7,479 85 9,641 37 8,369 66 10,092 13 16,510 84 10,524 02 10,791 29 13,717 78 8,169 69 10,524 02 10,791 29 13,717 79 31 8,132 64 6,240 48 24,852 38 28,610 21 33,824 05 12,846 03 5,814 43 78,103 35 7,198 60 9,631 98 19,545 59 12,352 23 12,735 23 12,735 23 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735 24 12,735	1,003 70 3,297 05 467 80 474 85 877 15 554 30 4,694 40 1,556 45 952 45 687 60 2,650 30 1,243 45 550 30 1,046 85 4,297 30 2,313 45 517 20 1,477 75 713 95 794 00	692 10 1,114 80 690 90 611 80 50 90	\$ c, 511 20 761 80 1,615 10 811 45 946 35 1,808 95 2,389 40 941 50 421 55 2,042 15 449 45 1,003 70 3,297 05 467 80 1,166 95 877 15 554 30 4,694 40 1,556 45 2,057 25 687 60 2,650 30 1,243 45 2,057 25 687 60 2,650 30 1,046 85 4,988 20 2,313 45 1,129 00 1,528 65 719 95 794 00
Total		829,570	45,012	650,169.08	41,524.50	4,501.20	46,025.70

^{*}Financial statement included in the Bethesda Hospital return.

## COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE

The following returns have been received from the Houses of Refuge maintained by the different Counties in Ontario. These returns show the approximate value of the buildings, contents and land, also the number of acres in connection with each House of Refuge. The receipts and expenditures are also stated, together with the average number of inmates in each Refuge.

#### COUNTY OF BRANT

Approximate value of buildings  " " contents.  " " land.  Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	\$17,500 3,000 4,000	00
Receipts		
Profits of farm	\$ 420	
Received from Treasurer, appropriation from city and county	14,000	00
Expenditures		
Total cost of maintenance	\$16,235	00
COUNTY OF BRUCE		
	\$47,000	00
Approximate value of buildings.  " contents.  " " Land	5,000	00
Number of acres.	5,000	62
Average number of inmates		49
Receipts		
Profits of farm Received from all other sources.	\$ 294 848	
Received from Treasurer	18,770	74
Expenditures		
Total cost of maintenance	\$19,913	99
COUNTY OF ELGIN		
Approximate value of buildings.	\$33,000	00
" " contents " " land	2,500 11,000	00
Number of acres. Average number of inmates.		100
Post Control of the C		
Profits of farm	\$ 911	
Received from all other sources.  Received from Treasurer.	830 9,746	
Total cost of maintenance	\$11,488	14

## COUNTY OF ESSEX

Approximate value of buildings  " " contents.  " " land.  Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	\$37,750 19,500	
Profits of farm Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer	\$3,996 3,100 6,244	27
Total cost of maintenance	6,935	36
COUNTY OF GREY		
Approximate value of buildings.  " " contents.  " " land.  Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	\$14,000 8,000 5,200	00
Profits of farm.  Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	\$1,525 4,061 5,876	14
Expenditures  Total cost of maintenance	\$11,463	21
COUNTY OF HALDIMAND		
Approximate value of buildings  " " contents  " " land  Number of acres  Average number of inmates	\$25,000 7,000 5,000	00
Receipts		
Profits of farm Received from all other sources Received from Treasurer.	\$1,851 390 8,103	00
Expenditures		
Total cost of maintenance	\$8,681	60

## COUNTY OF HASTINGS

Approximate value of buildings  " " contents.  " " land.  Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	\$75,000 00 6,000 00 20,000 00 75 83
Receipts	
Profits of farm Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer	\$1,996 93 1,907 21 10,367 10
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$14,271 24
COUNTY OF HURON	
Approximate value of buildings.	\$75,000 00
" contents	950 00 7,000 00
Number of acres	69 92
Receipts	
Profits of farm	\$1,755 31 1,990 54 9,756 61
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$13,502 16
COUNTY OF KENT	
Approximate value of buildings	\$40,000 00
" " contents	2,500 00 7,500 00
Number of acres	50 47
Rece:pts	
Profits of farm	\$739 26
Received from all other sources	7,555 14
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$8,294 40

## COUNTY OF LAMBTON

Approximate value of buildings.  " " contents.  " " land.  Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	\$100,000 00 4,000 00 120,000 00 60 45
Receipts	
Profits of farm Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	\$2,280 79 Nil. 10,762 00
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$13,042 79
COUNTY OF LANARK	
Approximate value of buildings and land	\$42,949 29 6,938 10 60 83
Receipts	
Profits of farm, sale of live stock.  Received from all other sources.  Received from Treasurer.	\$2,124 58 11,676 00 6,661 65
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$20,461 65
COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	
Approximate value of buildings.	\$50,000 00
" contents " land Number of acres	2,000 00 4,000 00 100
Average number of inmates.	47
Receipts	
Profits of farm.  Received from all other sources.  Received from Treasurer.	\$1,500 00 2,383 77 5,232 00
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$9,115 77

## COUNTY OF LINCOLN

Approximate value of buildings.  " " contents.  " " land.  Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	\$50,000 00 7,000 00 20,000 00 70
Profits of produce sold and farm	\$4,003 89
Received from all other sources	2,745 33 10,203 43
Expenditures .	
Total cost of maintenance	\$19,065 77
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX	#45,000,00
Approximate value of buildings.  " " contents.  " a " land.	\$45,000 00 10,000 00 15,000 00
Number of acres	103
Receipts	
Profits of farm.  Received from all other sources.  Received from Treasurer.	\$5,000 00 1,500 00 9,500 00
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$16,500 00
COUNTY OF NORFOLK	
Approximate value of buildings	\$54,220 00
" " contents	6,282 00 5,010 00
Number of acres	****
Receipts	
Profits of farm Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	\$635 41 185 50 14,050 76
Expenditures .	
Total cost of maintenance	\$13,229 85

COUNTIES OF MODOWNINDS AND AND DOWN	
Approximate value of buildings  " " contents. " " land.  Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	\$6,000 00 2,500 00 6,200 00 85 73
Receipts	
Profits of farm. Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	\$2,000 00 1,839 41 13,202 26
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance.	\$17,041 67
· · ·	
COUNTY OF ONTARIO	
Approximate value of buildings  " " contents.  " " land.  Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	\$50,000 00 5,000 00 7,500 00 62 64
Receipts	
Profits of farm, sale of produce. Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	\$20 50 1,368 35 14,250 01
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$15,638 86
COUNTY, OF OXFORD	
Approximate value of buildings.  " " contents.  " " land.  Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	\$50,000 00 18,000 00 4,500 00 100 60
Receipts	
Profits of farm Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	\$1,514 58 912 97 9,664 65
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$12,092 20

## COUNTIES OF PEEL AND HALTON

Approximate value of buildings  " " contents, including stock  " " land  Number of acres  Average number of inmates  Receipts	\$70,000 00 9,541 85 5,000 00 50 59
Profits of farm	
Received from all other sources, including boarders	\$2,999 31 9,650 00
	/
Expenditures	#44
Total cost of maintenance	\$11,648 50
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COUNTY OF BERTH	
COUNTY OF PERTH	
Approximate value of buildings.	\$50,000 00 3,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	53 64
Twerage number of innaces	•
Receipts	
Profits of farm	\$585 59
Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	1,808 90 5,095 98
<i>Expenditures</i>	
Total cost of maintenance	\$7,490 47
	, ,
COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH	
Approximate value of buildings	\$25,250 00
" contents	2,000 00 5,250 00
Number of acres	96
Average number of inmates	24
Receipts	#151 (0
Profits of farm	\$151 62 15 00
Received from Treasurer, payments including debenture liquidation, permanent improvements and current payments	9,062 00
improvements and current payments	7,002 00
77	
Expenditures Total cost of maintenance	\$7,635 33
Total cost of manifemanee	\$1,000 00

## COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL

Approximate value of buildings  " " contents	\$17,000 00 10,500 00 2,500 00 100 65
Receipts	•
Profits of farm	\$1,991 16 818 63 24,176 73
F. t Ph	
Expenditures  Total cost of maintanance	#24 176 72
Total cost of maintenance	\$24,176 73
COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD	
	#40.000.00
Approximate value of buildings	\$40,000 00 4,500 00
" " land Number of acres.	4,500 00 45
Average number of inmates.	44
Receipts	
Profits of farm	\$793 15
Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	1,308 12 9,130 12
$T_{i}$ , $T_{i}$ , $T_{i}$	
Expenditures	#11 221 70
Total cost of maintenance	\$11,231 79
COUNTY OF SIMCOE	
Approximate value of buildings	\$45,000 00
" contents" land	9,841 97 3,000 00
Number of acres. Average number of inmates.	100
Average number of infinates	88
Profits of farm. Cannot form estimate.	•
Received from all other sources	Nil.
Received from Treasurer	\$19,684 90
Expenditures	#47.040.40
Total cost of maintenance	\$17,940 42

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY	
Approximate value of buildings.  " " contents.  land.	\$50,000 00 7,878 65 15,000 00
Number of acres	140 80
Receipts	
Profits of farm Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	\$2,281 81 1,512 54 14,954 55
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$17,573 29
COUNTY OF VICTORIA	
Approximate value of buildings	\$64,500 00 16,961 07
" " land	8,344 77
Number of acres	65 71
Receipts	#1 672 62
Profits of farm. Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	\$1,673 63 2,260 15 10,769 46
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$14,703 24
COUNTY OF WATERLOO	
Approximate value of buildings.  " " contents.	\$200,000 00 10,000 00
" " land Number of acres	20,800 00
Average number of inmates	128
Receipts	
Profits of farm	\$3,865 32 2,157 63
Received from Treasurer.	29,653 02
Total cost of maintenance.	\$35,675 97
Total Cost of maintenance	φ03,013 91
COUNTY OF WELLAND	
	\$30,000,000
Approximate value of buildings.  " " contents.  Number of acres.	\$30,000 00 8,000 00 6,000 00 60
Average number of inmates.	75

## COUNTY OF WELLAND-Continued

COUNTY OF WELLAND Continued	
Profits of farm.  Received from all other sources.  Received from Treasurer.	Nil. \$6,378 44 Nil.
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$20,331 06
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON	
Approximate value of buildings	\$75,000 00 6,000 00 5,000 00
Number of acres.  Average number of inmates.	58 66
Profits of farm	\$1,500 00
Received from all other sources. Received from Treasurer.	4,725 00 7,600 00
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$10,220 05
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH	
Approximate value of buildings	\$65,000 00
" contents	6,000 00 14,000 00
" " land	14,000 00 188 57
Receipts Profits of farm—received from all sources	\$2,654 68
Received from Treasurer	10,540 67
Expenditures -	
Total cost of miantenance	\$13,195 35
COUNTY OF YORK	
Approximate value of buildings.  " " contents.  " " land.  Number of acres.	\$125,000 00 4,635 00 13,000 00 130
Average number of inmates	91
Receipts	
Profits of farm Received from all other sources Received from Treasurer	\$2,158 00 17,400 00
Expenditures	
Total cost of maintenance	\$20,426 00

# Sixtieth Annual Report

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

UPON THE

# Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER

1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO
Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1928

Total Lange Hearts

Prisons and Reformationies



#### INTRODUCTION

The 60th Report upon the Gaols and Prisons of Ontario is presented herewith. It contains a series of statistical tables showing how a part of the population of the Province fulfils the purposes of its destiny.

The following table sets forth under six headings the crimes for which the

majority of prisoners were sent to gaol in 1927.

#### Convictions for 1927

Drunk, disorderly, and illegal sale of liquor	8,466
Burglary, robbery, larceny, receiving, etc	3,060
Vagrancy	2,494
Bigamy, keeping houses of ill-fame, seduction and indecent assault	576
Assault, etc	564
False pretences, forgery, counterfeiting	532

An annual prison report is a record of the ebb and flow of crime as distinguished from other forms of national activity. A prisoner in a gaol is a human being out of his place. In 1927 there were in Ontario 20,578 human beings who got so far from their proper places that they had to be sent to gaols. Besides these there were over 300 more persons sent direct to Industrial Schools and Refuges.

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Solomon held that opinion. If Solomon were living in the 20th century and on this continent he would probably vary this opinion and

say:

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is sixteen years of age he "will go to gaol." Or if he does not go to gaol he becomes a nuisance to his parents and to society. Who is to blame for this? This boy or his parents? Or is society to blame? All three are to be blamed.

Many of the persons who are in gaols come from the daily tasks of life. Some of those who have come from excellent homes afterwards go to gaols and become "confirmed criminals." There is a difference between a prisoner and a confirmed criminal. The confirmed criminal can be recognized as an individual who is lawless, anti-social, who by word and deed resists all appeals to live a better life, who is a disturbing element in the community and who is a constant menace to the public peace and safety. The confirmed criminal is dishonest; he begs, steals, lies, ravishes women and perhaps kills others without the slightest feeling of remorse. The confirmed criminal is not deterred from committing a crime by the fear of any penalty.

Placing persons in gaols does not necessarily stop crime. Out of the 20,578 persons convicted and sent to gaol in 1927, 14,236 were convicted for the first time and 6,342 persons were convicted twice or more. It is not possible to state how many confirmed criminals were produced in 1927 in Ontario but it is safe to say that the major part of these 6,342 prisoners convicted more than once will pass into the class of confirmed criminals. And every one of them was said to be civilized. Civilization has not saved them from lives of crimes.

Gaols, reformatories, industrial schools, industrial farms and like institutions are public institutions and in their management a large section of the public

takes more than a passing interest. There is always the danger that the necessity of adequate punishment may to a great extent be overlooked and the humanitarian side of institutions of the type mentioned may be stressed to a point where the penalty which the inmate is paying may be reduced to a point which minimizes the thought of punishment in the mind of the inmate.

In the old type of common gaol, probably in the old Central Prison, the thought of punishment was supreme, the thought of reform was probably a secondary consideration. In institutions of the type of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, and the Industrial Farm, Burwash, there is every attempt made to combine the thought of punishment with the possibility of reformation. Living quarters are good, the diet is ample and varied, and moderate attention is paid to recreation. The means of punishment consist of deprivation of liberty and acquaintance with hard work, the latter being a novel experience with many an inmate. The inmate of the Industrial Farm or of the Reformatory may by good behaviour and by industry shorten the period of his sentence and he may further earn a moderate gratuity to be paid him on leaving the institution. He may further hope to earn some remission of sentence either at the hands of the Federal authorities or at the hands of the Ontario Board of Parole. At the same time, it is not an easy matter in the work of prison management to maintain a proper balance as between the penal aspect of the work and the reformative angle.

In the Provincial institutions the confirmed criminal offers a particularly difficult problem. In many cases he has been in prisons of all kinds all over the continent and unfortunately in most cases of this type the most that can be said is that his presence in an institution affords protection to society without promising much for the future of the individual when his term is finished. In connection with the handling of this particular class it is hoped that improvements will eventually be brought to pass at the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph. At the present time a large amount of space at this institution is devoted to the housing and care of some 120 criminal insane. Thought is being devoted to the furnishing of separate quarters for this class. When this step is taken it will release the space now used which will permit a much more effective classification of inmates. A thorough segregation of habitual offenders will be of great assistance to the officials in dealing with their problems.

It might be noted that, without going into tedious detail, persons receiving sentences of two years or over, serve such sentences in the Federal penitentiaries; sentences of under two years are served either in the common gaols, the industrial farms or the Ontario Reformatory. Where the sentence is a trifling one, the term is usually served in the common or district gaol but where the term is for several months or up to two years, less a day, ordinarily the inmate is transferred to a farm or a reformatory, the transfer being made by a Provincial bailiff. To go into all the details of the legislation relating to these matters would require considerable space but the general principles observed are

as stated above.

H. M. ROBBINS,

Deputy Provincial Secretary.

# Sixtieth Annual Report

## UPON THE

# Gaols in Ontario

In presenting the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Gaols of Ontario, I beg to submit the following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1927.

(1)	Number of Gaols in Ontario	7
(2)	Total expenditure for Gaol maintenance in Ontario:  In 1926	
	Increase	5
	The cash revenue from Gaol labour during 1927 was \$2,75 ned at Kingston and Ottawa.	55.06, and
	erage cost per day for maintenance of each prisoner in the Courio was:	inty Gaols
on Ontai	In 1926. 46.64 cents In 1927. 50.11 cents	
(4)	Number of persons committed to Gaols during the past two In 1926. 18,03 In 1927. 20,57	3
	Increase during the past year	5
	Commitments for murder in 1926. 1 Commitments for murder in 1927. 1	6 8
	Increase	2
	Commitments for manslaughter in 1926	•
	Increase1	2
Con	mmitments for crime against the person:  In 1926	_
	Increase4	7

Commitments for crime against property:	
In 1926	3,844
In 1927	4,976
Increase	1,132
Commitments for crime against public morals and decency:	
In 1926	650
In 1927	595
Decrease	55
Commitments for crime against public order and peace:	
In 1926	10,035
In 1927	11,174
Increase	1,139
	-,
Number of insane committed to Gaols:	
In 1926	298
In 1927	273
Decrease	25

Prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary during the past year show an increase of 136 as compared with the previous year, while the number transferred to the Reformatories was 814 more than in 1926.

Number of prisoners sentenced in 1926  Number of prisoners sentenced in 1927	
Increase	2,556
The percentage of sentences to commitments was:	
In 1926 In 1927	63.1

The number of prisoners sentenced to terms over one year was 167 more than during the previous year.

The number confined in penal institutions of Ontario was 71 more on September 30th, 1927, than on the same date last year.

Of those committed during the year, 7,798 were married and 12,780 were single.

Habits of life of those committed to Gaols:

In 1926, number of commitments, 18,033; temperate, 7,062; percentage, 39.1. In 1927, number of commitments, 20,578; temperate, 8,139; percentage, 39.5.

15.6 per cent. of the prisoners committed to the gaols during the past year could not read or write.

Number of days' stay of prisoners:

In 1926	. 240,630
In 1927	. 283,205
Showing an increase of days	42 575

Escapes and captures:

Eighteen prisoners escaped during the year, of whom nine were recaptured.

Deaths in Gaols:

In 1926	 	4
In 1927	 	10

#### COMMON GAOLS

The following table shows the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from 1st October, 1913, to 30th September, 1927.

	-							
	Date of Commit	ment		Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Totals.
Commitments for	r the year ending	30th Septembe	er. 1913	17,442	85	1,713	10	19,250
"	"	""	1914	21,024	84	1,665	4	22,777
"	"	"	1915	18,566	90	1,669	12	20,337
"	"	"	1916	14,506	80	1,502	12	16,100
"	"	"	1917	11,417	142	878	8	12,445
"	"	66	1918	12,182	136	914	10	13,242
"	"	"	1919	12,034	183	872	7	13,096
"	"	"	1920	13,759	106	882	9	14,756
"	"	"	1921	16,526	93	1,168	13	16,800
"	"	"	1922	13,360	126	1,300	14	14,800
"	"	"	1923	12,766	80	1,135	14	13,995
"	"	"	1924	14,564	78	1,211	26	15,879
"	"	"	1925	16,343	98	1,567	15	18,023
"	"	"	1926	16,502	62	1,460	9	18,033
"	"	"	1927	19,564	110	884	20	20,578

The disposition made of the persons committed to the Gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

	1927
Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	2,538
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand	,
cases	1,554
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace	14
Detained as witnesses	37
Detained as fraudulent debtors	135
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	335
Died before trial.	12
	270
Detained by civil processes other than above.	2.0
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1926	188
Found guilty and sentenced	13,927
Discharged under suspended sentence	1,568

Total number of commitments. 20,578

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year: 1926 1927 Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary..... 255 391 97 33 to the Industrial School..... " 2,278 direct to the Ontario Reformatory..... 1,582 66 to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Ontario Reformatory.....direct to the Reformatory for Females..... 3.756 4.082 112 167 to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reform-" atory for Females....to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of 97 34 5.530 6731 sentence.....

 Died while undergoing sentence.
 5
 10

 Sentenced elsewi ere
 .138

 Totals.
 11,373
 13,927

The summaries given below show the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons:

8

1	CDIMES	AGAINST	TITE	PERCON
	CRIMES	AGAINST	THE	FERSON

		Number
	Commitments	
	for the year.	and sentenced.
Abortion	6	3
Assault, common	365	201
Assault, felonious	162	92
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	37	17
Rape and assault with intent	61	28
Murder	18	3
Manslaughter	49	12
Attempted suicide	30	9
Totals	728	3 <b>65</b>

# 2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

2. CRIMES MOMINSI I ROPERTY		
	Total	Number
	Commitments	found guilty
		and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	44	21
Burglary	336	260
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	2	1
Destroying and injuring property.	$6\overline{7}$	38
Embezzlement	1	1
Forgery	97	62
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	429	240
Uses settle and shop steeling		
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	36	24
Housebreaking and robbery	398	309
Larceny	2,227	1,440
Receiving stolen goods	99	56
Trespass	1,171	875
Miscellaneous	56	48
Totals	4,976	3,375

# 3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY

	Total	
	Commitments	found guilty
	for the year.	and sentenced.
Bigamy	28	20
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	165	91
Keeping houses of ill-fame	134	93
Perjury	36	12
Seduction	48	27
Indecent assault and exposure	140	90
Miscellaneous	44	35
Totals	596	368

#### 5. Offences Against Public Order and Peace

	Total	Number
	Commitments	found guilty
	for the year.	and sentenced.
Abusive and obscene language	18	12
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and ob-		
structing constables	88	70
Carrying unlawful weapons	63	49
Deserting employment, etc	9	6
Drunk and disorderly	6.251	5,196
Deserting the militia	3	3
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	2,215	1,308
Threatening and seditious language	33	23
Vagrancy	2,494	1,481
Miscellaneous		
Totals	11,174	8,148
Lunatics and contempt of court, etc	640	380
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	2,465	1,391
Grand total	20,578	13,927

The following tables show the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed:

PERIODS OF SENT	ENCE	
For periods under thirty days		26 1927 913 4,523
last termFor sixty days, or two months,		3,772 371 1,139
Over two months to three months.  Over three months to four months.		238 1,138 495 277
Over four months to five months		146 84 500 659
Over five months to six months		187 187
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive  Over one year and up to two years		235 421 749 916
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentia Over three years in the Penitentiary	ary	162 219 79 148
For periods of any length in the Industrial Schools		244 404
Sentenced to death and executedSentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment.		15 1 37
C	11,3	13,927
Sex	192	
MaleFemale		564 19,084 169 1,494
Social Condition	18,0	20.578
Married		7,798
Unmarried	<u> </u>	
Habits	18,0	033 20,578
Temperate		062 8 139 071 12,439
Themperate	18,0	
EDUCATIONAL STA	ATUS	,
Could read and write		18,298 386 2,280
	18,0	20,578
NATIONALITY	Religious Denomin	
1926 1927 Canadian	nan Catholic	1926 1927 7,200 8,626
	dish Churchsbyterian	2,935 3,267 2,112 2,479
Scotch	teder denominations	2,108 2,346 3,678 3,860
Other countries	er denominations	18,033 20,578
18,033 20,578		

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	_	-
	1926	1927
In the Common Gaols	676	800
In the Reformatory for Females (Mercer), Toronto	173	181
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	661	657
In the Industrial Farm, Burwash	293	320
In the Industrial Farm, Fort William		56
In the Industrial Farm, Langstaff (For Men)	204	311
In the Industrial Farm, Concord (For Women)	43	34
In the Ontario Reformatory Clay Plant, Mimico	87	118
In the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph	524	507
	2,701	2,984

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:

7,513 Criminal prisoners remained in gaol	136,063 147,142
20,578 Prisoners in all remained in gaol.	283,205

# TABLE No. 1

Showing total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1927.

Offences	Tota
bortion	
busive and obscene language	1
rson	$\bar{2}$
ssault	20
ssault, felonious	9
ttempted suicide	
bduction	
gamy	2
reaches of the peace	3
reaches of hy laws	3
reaches of by-laws	
urglary	260
ontempt of court	23
arrying unlawful weapons. ounterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	49
Junterleiting and passing counterfeit money	
rueity to animais	1
utting, wounding or attempting same	10
estroying and injuring property	3
runk and disorderly	5,19
eserting militia	
eserting employment	
nbezzlement	
caping from or obstructing constables	3.
caping from prison	(
praina	6
orgingaud or obtaining money or goods under false pretences	240
ambling.	50
ving liquor to Indians	24
orse rattle or sheep steeling	14
orse, cattle or sheep stealing	309
ousebreaking and robbery	305
decent accoult and appropria	90
decent assault and exposure	
mates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	91
eepers of houses of ill-fame	93
rceny	1,447
anslaughter	12
sdemeanour	ç
ırder	3
rjury	12
ostitution	30
pe and assault with intent	28
fusing bail	5
Ceiving stolen property	56
duction	27
lling liquor without license and breaches O.T.A	1,284
ooting with intent	
abbing	- 1
reatening and seditious language	23
espass	875
lawful shooting.	22
grancy	1,481
her offences not enumerated	1,391
or ordered not chamerated	1,391

TABLE No. 2
Showing the social status and habits of prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1927.

Name of Gaol	Married	Un- married	Temperate	In- temperate	Total committed to Gaol	Neither read nor write
Barrie. Belleville. Brantford. Brampton. Brockville. Bracebridge. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Fort Frances. Goderich. Guelph. Gore Bay. Hamilton. Haileybury. Kingston. Kitchener. Kenora. London. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. North Bay. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Orangeville. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Port Arthur. Parry Sound. Simcoe. St. Catharines. Sannia. Stratford. Sandwich. St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie. Sudbury. Toronto. Walkerton. Woodstock. Welland. Whitby.  Lock-ups: Atikokan.	80 161 92 28 52 15 27 52 63 161 71 30 41 471 136 80 118 45 320 27 27 42 25 123 385 96 222 21 38 39 76 236 59 37 91 90 34 455 78 116 233 3,022 39 42 172 94	94 170 120 46 74 41 111 123 93 248 123 60 57 14 623 154 106 124 61 563 58 16 123 44 418 623 110 22 50 28 52 103 760 113 27 149 147 84 620 34 45 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	133 262 71 38 77 52 92 48 92 322 56 30 76 22 311 129 53 127 104 345 46 32 107 42 243 443 122 243 443 122 2109 21 61 101 70 558 146 77 11 2,343 49 85 126 88	41 69 141 36 49 4 46 127 64 87 138 60 22 16 793 161 133 115 2 538 39 1 1 58 25 298 565 34 9 52 15 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	174 331 212 74 126 56 138 175 156 409 194 90 98 38 1,094 290 186 242 106 883 85 33 165 67 541 1,008 206 44 71 66 81 179 996 172 64 258 237 88 1,075 161 279 1,307 7,522 78 119 199 199 199 199 199 199 19	26 48 1 6 7 5 42 45 13 35 14 8 0 16 26 51 9 8 34 30 6 14 83 130 20 1 8 9 17 99 14 2 19 18 6 80 7 55 276 905 2 3 76 0
Byng Inlet	1	1	i		1	
Mine Centre	7 700	12 780	8,139	12,439	20,578	2,280
Totals	7,798	12,780	0,139	12,439	20,070	

TABLE

Showing the number of persons committed, the number over and under sixteen years of age unsound mind, number acquitted on trial, number discharged without trial, number

None of well	comn	tal number nitted during the year.		Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			the first time.	cond time
Name of gaol.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	For the fi	For the second time
Barrie Belleville Beantford Brampton Brockville Brockville Bracebridge Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Fort Frances Goderich Guelph Gore Bay Hamilton Haileybury Kingston Kitchener Kenora London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee North Bay Ottawa Owen Sound Orangeville Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Port Arthur Parry Sound Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Sudbury Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby  Lock-ups: Atikokan Byng Inlet Cobalt Mine Centre	165 305 196 69 119 51 133 171 1488 378 174 89 91 31 1,001 268 179 25 784 77 32 163 65 521 887 197 41 68 64 79 95 799 151 961 11,263 65,74 11,263 65,74 11,263 65,74 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263 11,263	26 16 5 7 5 5 5 4 8 31 20 1 7 7 7 93	331 212 74 126 56 138 175 156 409 99 98 38 1,094 290 186 242 106 883 85 33 15 17,094 206 68 81 11,008 206 64 44 71 66 81 11,79 99 99 90 172 64 228 88 175 175 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179	1 1 1 5 4 6 6 2 3 3 4 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 6 5 3 3 6 6 6	195 688 1144 477 1333 1699 1699 899 91 311 1,001 267 7765 722 322 877 765 723 324 668 633 799 151	25 16 44 88 299 19 11 77 793 222 77 244 111 95 88 11 95 80 121 95 83 33 36	339 312 72 56 120 56 138 173 153 409 188 90 98 38 1,094 280 186 234 98 860 83 33 165 644 541 1,004 56 64 57 64 57 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	277 118 48 93 6 43 8 44 142 249 166 209 167 27 546 209 121 161 189 58 399 939 82 37 41 120 168 65 95 77 111 161 161 161 168 168 168 168 168 168	37 27 14 21 9 17 10 33 70 12 20 28 8 162 52 28 48 16 133 9 6 12 2 2 7 17
Totals	19,084	1,494	20,578	110	20	130	19,564	884	20,448	14,236	2,914

No. 3.

the number of re-committals, the number for want of sureties to keep the peace, number of waiting trial, number sentenced, and number committed under civil process.

						: 1					- 1	
For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.
9 2 11 5 8 3 22 8 8 8 8 5 5 7 9 6 3 77 10 19 1 5 2 6 18 14 13 7 18 60 61 1 3 22 19 18 11 2,368 21 7	144 142 3 1 4 1 37 6 79 7 7 11 10 4 7 8 14 3 3 3 6 6 7 9	66	1 1 2 2 2 9 9 2 6 6	19	1 3 3 6 3 3 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	9 6 1 2 32 32 70 60	6 124 124 124 125 125 127 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	48 32 1,090	754 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4	129 197 148 51 69 46 120 131 75 246 121 72 80 26 884 239 140 31 83 53 462 599 173 32 65 66 66 76 82 876 76 71 39 223 130 34 54 54 74 84 84 84 84 84 84 85 86 86 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87
									4.700			12.007
2,956	49:	2 14	37	335	135	270	2,538	1,554	1,568	12	188	13,927

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature of such Criminal Court during the year

	Criminal Court during the year								
	prison	d numb ers sen ng the	tenced		W	here sente	enced to		
Name of Gaol.	Maie.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Reformatory.	To Reformatory for Ontario direct.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to female Reformatory.	To female. Reformatory direct.	To Penitentiary.	Sentenced elsewhere.
Barrie Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Bracebridge Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Fort Frances Goderich Guelph Gore Bay Hamilton Haileybury Kingston Kitchener Kenora London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee North Bay Ottawa Owen Sound Orangeville Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Port Arthur Parry Sound Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Marie Sudbury Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby  Lock-ups:	136 49 65 44 118 129 71 233 114 21 22 74 21 821 22 138 139 54 418 54 418 54 44 418 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	160 122 22 24 44 133 77 22 22 100 188 33 32 122 28 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 37	5 197 148 5 114 6 69 2 46 2 120 131 7 72 6 246 7 121 7 72 6 88 8 84 2 239 140 154 4 66 6 60 31 31 32 53 6 462 5 7 6 66 7 17 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	14 14 14 27 6 	12 25 12 25 156 26 31 15 17 77 46 17 70 10 10	10	3	8 8 3 3 3 2 4 4 2 2 1 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	70 1 10
AtikokanByng InletCobalt	1		1	1					
Mine Centre									
Totals	13,117	810	13,927	4,082	2,278	97	167	391	138

No. 4 sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the County Judge's ending September 30th, 1927.

		1						
010		nce	Capital a	and corporal	sentences.	County Ju-	dge's crim	inal court
To industrial School or Industrial Refuge.	Died while under- going sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Number of prisoners sent- enced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sent- enced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sent- enced to corporal punishment with imprison- ment.	Acquitted on trial and dis- charged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.
2 2 3		70 147 114 36 69			1	1 4 1 6	10 5 13 4 10	11 9 14 4 16
5	1	33 106 76 54 207		1	5	3 2 3	120 2 9 4	123 4 12 4
1	13	112 57 32 22 604 191	1		1	2 1 1 12 2 2	3 2 2 95 2	5 3 3 107 4
1		59 105 50 374 32 25 58	1		2	1 3 7	2 2 95 2 2 5 4 8 6	4 5 5 11 7
1	1	58 34 360 508 112 33 52				2 3 2 8 1 1	8 7 8 10 1 1	10 10 10 18 2 2 6 3
		64 63 64				1	6 2	3
1 3 3 1		215 44 23				1 6 4	2 18 4	3 24 8
5 	2	161 91 26 417 22 172 451 754			4	10 2 1 3 2 1	2 2 4 4 7 12	12 4 5 7 9
1		24 24 251 141			1 1	109	174 1 3	283 1 5
		1	1					
34	10	6,731	· 2	1	17	204	681	771

16

TABLE Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

		_			aintained	١.
Name of Gaol.	Name of Gaoler.	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days' custody of municipal prisoners.
Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Cothatham Fort Frances Goderich Guelph Gore Bay Hamilton Haileybury Kingston Kitchener Kenora London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee North Bay Ottawa Owen Sound Orangeville Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Port Arthur Parry Sound Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste Marie Sudbury Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland	J. Ketcheson. Jno. Cook. W. A. Partridge. J. A. McLean. D. McDonald. J. B. Smith. T. W. Ault. G. L. McLaughlin. M. W. Shaw. R. Bolton. J. B. Reynolds. F. L. Cosby. J. W. Griffith. F. Lalonde. D. R. Murray. J. T. Hawkey. J. T. Hawkey. J. Cook. E. Cox. V. L. Dawson. H. W. Stone. F. Millette. A. McGibbon. W. E. Loyst. J. W. Bourke. A. G. Dawson. W. A. Grier. G. A. Leighton. J. Oates. E. Croft. W. Brown. H. Nesbitt. G. F. Lasseter. T. W. Keating. O. Robertson. J. J. Dundas. J. N. Dodd. A. T. Trethewy. W. A. Wanless. W. F. Luton. R. M. Hearst. J. Sullivan. G. H. Basher. W. Hyndman. R. G. Forbes.	174 331 212 74 126 56 138 175 156 409 194 90 98 38 1,094 	444 1166 677 27466 556 300 744 788 1099 1944 38 363 3290 49 555 1066 102 38 15 45 43 541 11888 117 111 26 36 32 27 136 172 44 49 49 75 42 2200 72 279 1,783 23 30 119 92	130 215 145 47 80  108 101 78 300  731 137 187  137 187  24  820 89 33 345 300 49 142 860  20 24 46 855 89 283 109	1,097 1,549 2,118 484 1,496 2,3355 657 899 1,511 2,603 1,361 1,805 1,591 7,036 12,142 1,646 1,650 3,147 1,1127 776 1,165 548 6,737 7,083 2,070 3,147 1,127 7,083 2,070 1,318 6,737 7,083 2,070 1,318 6,737 7,083 2,070 1,318 6,737 7,083 2,070 1,318 6,737 7,083 2,070 1,318 6,737 7,083 2,070 1,318 6,737 7,083 1,348 1,340 2,845 3,069 1,448 1,457 2,089 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 6,340 1,498 1,498 1,008 6,340 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1,498 1	2,218 3,325 1,725 740 1,260 1,406 1,656 1,740 5,250 1,729 955 13,589 2,482 3,037 10,045 1,038 661 1,699 264 9,756 2,831 1,639 2,027 330 1,023 1,779 11,099 429 3,753 3,233 1,230 14,729 1,061 30,000 826 1,462 2,150
Atikokan  Byng Inlet  Cobalt  Mine Centre	B. Moore	1	7,513	13,065		147,142
l otals		20,510	7,515	10,000	100,000	137,172

No. 5 salaries of various gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1927.

ataries of V	arious gaor	Omeia io						
	Exp	enditure.				Salari	es.	
Cost of fuel, food and clothing	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys, etc.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.
\$ c.! 2,203 19 3,632 00 2,112 05 831 24 1,213 27 668 60 914 47 1,070 83 1,536 61 2,951 11 858 76 1,426 45 1,900 87 1,629 43 4,760 00 3,332 47 2,222 70 2,298 65 2,193 71 4,548 72 1,128 86 33 12,415 41 1,814 94 1,207 20 2,45 14 1,948 94 1,207 66 1,763 70 8,452 91 1,654 70 4,780 61 17,220 2:682 3 2,272 4,780 65 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25 1,857 25	2,242 00 40,722 22 2,512 25 1,830 00 1,650 00 1,341 65 5,964 50 10,643 08 2,650 00 1,668 00 2,213 00 2,213 00 3,028 75 2,2050 00 8,212 00 2,185 00 2,185 00 2,597 00 2,597 00 2,597 00 2,789 00 4,720 66 5,232 50 2,9643 10 4,720 66 5,232 50 2,9643 10 4,720 66 4,720 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4,740 70 4	94 58 241 47 143 64 771 53 87 11 98 71 30 33 692 54  3,099 64 758 96 3 125 84 680 70	7,093 15 49,963 05 3,241 30 4,826 42 7,787 55 5,685 92	78 70 2 22 2 06 3 00 1 42	800 00 900 00 1,100 00 837 50	1,200 00 2,810 00 3,831 00 20,022 36 650 00 774 00 2,150 00	500 00  400 00  400 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  350 00  200 00  475 00  300 00  225 00  200 00  475 00  300 00  288 74  1,180 00  200 00  400 00  240 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  250 00  300 00  250 00  3854 00  250 00  3854 00  250 00  3854 00  250 00  3854 00  250 00  3854 00  250 00  3855 00  3856 00  3857 50	300 00 250 00 325 00 100 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 275 00 250 00 250 00 250 00 150 00 75 00 150 00 150 00 75 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00 150 00
	300 00		1		1			
	9 191,000 69							
127,710 4	9 191,000 0	14,554 02	1 331,071 23	1 10	, 51,001 12	, ,		

#### TABLE No. 6

Showing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols in the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1927, and the nature of their imprisonment; also number of cells in each gaol.

	CI	assi	ficati	on.	Nature of Imprisonment.							
Name of Gaol.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace. Insane, idiotic,	persons.	Otherwise detained.	Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th Sept., 1927.	Total number of cells.
Barrie Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Bracebridge Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Fort Frances Goderich Guelph Gore Bay Hamilton Haileybury Kingston Kitchener Kenora London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee North Bay Ottawa Owen Sound Orangeville Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Port Arthur Parry Sound Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas Sault Ste. Maries Sault Ste. Maries Sudbury Toronto Woodstock Welland Whitby Lock-ups: Atikokan	20 82 5 8 29 12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			4 233 1229 111229 11155 11166133 1142244.55 2224.5545.52 222.668.81.533	25 4	1 5 3 1 3 2 2 10 2 5 4 5 4 2 14 21 1 4 5 5 5 1 2 27 2 4 4 2 2 3 4 10 6 3 3 1 16 3 3 19 1 1 3 3 6		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	1	8 17 14 6 8 5 5 18 17 32 7 6 7 3 63 41 13 17 8 27 7 4 4 1 19 49 6 4 10 3 5 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	23 38 24 24 33 30 10 12 17 24 38 30 16 18 12 20 14 18 15 15 18 19 93 32 22 28 18 18 18 19 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21
Byng Inlet Cobalt Mine Centre.		1										7
Totals		73		1	190	394	263		20	9	800	1,586

#### TABLE No. 7

Showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending September 30th, 1927.

Barrie			<b>,</b>						
Barrie	Name of Gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.		Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
Byng Inlet. 7	Belleville. Brantford Brampton Brockville. Bracebridge. Cayuga. Cornwall. Cobourg. Chatham. Fort Frances. Goderich. Guelph. Gore Bay. Hamilton. Haileybury. Kingston Kitchener. Kenora. London. Lindsay. L'Orignal. Milton. Napanee. North Bay. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Orangeville. Perth. Picton. Pembroke. Peterborough. Port Arthur. Parry Sound. Simcoe. St. Catharines. Sarnia. Stratford. Sandwich. St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie. Sudbury. Toronto. Walkerton. Woodstock. Welland. Whitby.  Lock-ups: Atikokan.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 3 3	1	38 24 24 33 10 12 17 24 38 10 16 18 12 60 32 49 20 14 15 18 19 93 32 22 18 18 18 24 18 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	27 20 12 12 15 18 18 19 44 17 18 13 9 100 50 20 24 16 65 13 19 40 77 22 11 18 8 11 17 78 16 12 36 14 96 19 53 55 178 9 12 43 25	6 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 4 4 1 1 2 9 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,300 00	15.50 17.83 17.00 17.61 13.16 14.11 15.30 18.50 12.03 18.00 13.75 24.00 45.00 15.31 21.28 16.75 15.70 18.06 13.05 12.73 22.00 18.96 00.95 14.50 17.13 18.12 21.00 12.75 15.00 17.00 20.05 23.24 14.00 14.50 14.50 17.00 20.05 23.24 14.00 17.33 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89 11.89
Cobalt	Byng Inlet				7				
Mile Centre.	Cobalt								
	Totals			12	1,586	1,456	352		

# TABLE No. 8

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the District Lock-ups, for the year ending September 30th, 1927.

	,		1	1
Name of Gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
Barrie Belleville Brantford Brampton Brockville Bracebridge Cayuga Cornwall Cobourg Chatham Fort Frances. Goderich Guelph Gore Bay Hamilton Haileybury Kingston Kitchener Kenora London Lindsay L'Orignal Milton Napanee North Bay Ottawa Owen Sound Orangeville Perth Picton Pembroke Peterborough Port Arthur Parry Sound Simcoe St. Catharines Sarnia Stratford Sandwich St. Thomas. Sault Ste. Marie Sudbury Toronto Walkerton Woodstock Welland Whitby	174 331 212 74 126 56 138 175 156 409 194 90 98 38 1,094 290 186 242 106 883 85 33 165 67 541 1,008 206 44 71 66 81 179 996 172 64 258 237 88 1,075 161 279 1,307 7,522 78 119 402 201	3,315 4,874 3,843 1,224 2,756 2,335 5,037 2,555 3,251 7,853 3,739 3,090 2,760 1,591 20,625 12,142 4,128 4,687 3,147 11,764 2,165 1,437 2,862 8,12 6,737 16,839 4,901 2,717 3,273 2,602 2,361 3,119 13,944 3,069 1,877 5,210 5,322 2,361 3,119 13,944 3,069 1,877 5,210 5,322 2,368 21,069 2,472 8,942 9,204 40,000 1,464 2,334 2,581 3,811	\$ c. 2,203 19 3,632 00 2,112 05 831 24 1,213 27 668 00 914 47 1,070 83 1,536 61 2,951 11 858.76 1,426 45 1,900 08 1,629 43 4,760 00 3,332 47 2,222 70 2,298 65 2,193 71 4,548 72 1,128 86 539 65 909 73 523 72 1,886 33 12,415 41 1,814 94 1,207 96 1,135 96 1,286 18 1,181 41 1,948 94 1,207 96 1,135 96 1,286 18 1,181 40 2,622 89 2,396 98 1,763 70 8,452 97 1,654 79 4,780 07 1,860 65 17,220 25 682 34 4,020 50 1,857 22	cents 66.46 70.25 56.51 67.91 44.22 28.63 17.71 41.91 47.33 39.07 22.97 45.11 61.51 100.02 23.78 24.15 53.84 49.25 69.70 39.52 52.14 37.51 35.89 64.49 27.99 73.66 37.00 45.16 62.04 82.51 51.12 36.40 46.56 41.94 51.24 50.33 45.03 75.76 40.11 66.81 53.45 22.15 42.05 100.55 100.13 48.67
Atikokan Byng Inlet Cobalt	1			
Mine Centre				50 11
Totals	20,578	237,205	127,716 49	50.11

Langstaff, Ont., January 10th, 1928.

A. R. McPherson, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

I have the honour to submit herewith the 14th Annual Report on the Industrial Farm at Langstaff, which covers the year ended September 30th, 1927.

From the standpoint of health this was one of the most successful in the history of the institution. There was less alcoholism and drug addiction, less insanity and epilepsy and less tuberculosis among the prisoners.

There was some increase in the list of venereal diseases, also in the amount

of surgical work.

# POPULATION

The number of committals was 2,670 males and 145 females, total 2,815; which, with the 247 in residence at the beginning of the year, makes 3,062 prisoners who passed through the Farm in 1927. This was an increase of 42 over the preceding year.

The discipline of the institution was excellent, there being but one escape, who was afterwards recaptured, and only 19 prisoners dealt with in the orderly

room.

I wish to again call your attention to my recommendation of last year which should be seriously considered.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you and other officials of the Department for your continued interest in the welfare of the institution, which is sincerely

appreciated.

I also wish to again thank publicly all those earnest workers who have continued their efforts for the spiritual and social well-being of the inmates. Among these I would mention Canon J. C. Davidson, of the Church of England; Capt. Moat and officers of the Salvation Army; the officers of the Christian Science Church; Mr. Fred Graham and members of the Y.M.C.A. To all of these I wish to express my gratitude.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. Morrison,

Superintendent.

#### INDUSTRIAL FARM

Concord, Ont., November 1st, 1927.

H. M. ROBBINS, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Dear Sir.—

I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report concerning the institution known as The Industrial Farm for Women, Concord, Ontario.

Since prisoners were first transferred here from Toronto Jail, 2,737 women have been committed from the Toronto courts.

During 1927, 145 were admitted, whose sentences varied from ten days to two years less one day.

Seventy per cent. of admissions were repeaters.

Thirty-seven per cent. of admissions were under thirty years of age.

#### INDUSTRIES

All clothing for the prison population at the Industrial Farm, Langstaff, is made in the workroom at this institution, as well as all garments worn by inmates here. This means pretty active work, as there are only four sewing machines of the ordinary type.

Hundreds of pair of socks are manufactured on the two auto-knitting machines for the men, and cotton stockings which are worn by the women.

#### OUTSIDE WORK

A number of girls are given full charge of the ten cows, which provide milk and butter for the inmates. This includes churning, separating the cream, and general care of the dairy. Chickens, ducks and geese are raised every year, and eggs are produced, all of which is shared with the Langstaff Farm, when required by the steward.

Plenty of employment in both vegetable and flower gardens is provided for the young girls, who enjoy this part of the work very much. They also find plenty of exercise in keeping grass cut on the lawns, weeding the gardens, caring for the young poultry, etc.

The Farm consists of two hundred acres, where a flock of sheep is kept as well as the ten head of cattle. Several lambs are marketed every year as well as the wool from the flock.

We are attempting to introduce a new industry in small fruits. Last year three hundred black currant bushes were planted, which we hope may develop into a marketable product in another year. I think this industry should be developed still further, so that we would be able to ship the currants in large quantities.

#### Suggestions

After several years' close study of the Industrial Farm question, I have arrived at this conclusion, that, in order to make this a success, the type of industry should be suited to the ability of those who are expected to do the work.

We should develop the sheep industry instead of having heavy grain crops, which women cannot handle. There is always a market for lamb, mutton and wool. The sheep are animals which are easily cared for, and I think our girls could manage to look after a good-sized flock, under the supervision of two farmer-guards. My idea is to eliminate the necessity of having male prisoners working here, which cannot be avoided at present, owing to the heavy work, such as plowing, planting and harvesting grain, hay, etc.

Without doubt, the presence of male prisoners is ruinous to the discipline of such an institution as this.

The condition to which I refer has been brought to the attention of the Inspector, who is quite in sympathy with the idea suggested, and I understand an effort is being made to remedy the difficulty during the present year.

Another problem with which we have been struggling is the fact of having so many "repeaters." Many of these unfortunates are unable to resist temptation and are in need of personal supervision all the time. The individual who undertakes this work should be one who is familiar with the prisoner, who knows all about her home life, family history, as well as police court record. No person can win the confidence of these people so well as a member of the staff of the institution, where the delinquent is so well known.

Personality will mean a great deal in the selection of a Field Officer, Supervisor, or Social Service Worker. There should be an officer of this kind in connection with each institution, who might supervise all delinquents for two years at least, after having served the first sentence. The paroled people, too, require more attention than they are getting under present conditions. This might be included in the duties assigned to the officer in charge, so that each institution will be in a position to do its own "follow-up work."

The habitual drunkard forms a large part of the "repeater" class.

Several of these women have become so degraded, morally, mentally and physically, as to be inable to earn a livelihood—they are without friends, have become estranged from relatives, and finally die in some dive—no one knows how. It does not seem fair that human beings should be left to such a fate, while they might be cared for in an institution during their declining years.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the courtesy and assistance I have at all times received from all the officers of your Department, also the loyal and sincere co-operation of our staff in the administration of the institution.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Archdeacon Davidson, Rev. Father Malone, and members of the Salvation Army, who have conducted religious services during the year, and provided many entertainments for the inmates; also the Gideon Society, who were kind enough to supply a number of Bibles for the institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARGARET M. CARSON.

#### MERCER REFORMATORY

Toronto, November 10, 1927.

H. M. ROBBINS, Eso.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

The resignation, through failing health, of Mrs. O'Sullivan, the capable Superintendent of this institution for a quarter of a century, was a real grief to the members of the staff and myself, as well as to the inmates. Her wise and gentle administration remains a cherished memory in this institution.

The usual statistical tables are appended, giving some idea of the population in the Reformatory and the life here—the keeper of the house of ill-fame, the easily-led inmate of such houses, the thief, the offender against the V.D. Act, the drug addict, the careless and ignorant, the mother from the Juvenile Court, and the foolish girl of sixteen beguiled to her destruction in dance hall and automobile.

Of the 177 received, 124 were given indeterminate sentences, 19 received sentences over six months, 30 were committed for six months only, and 4 for less than six months. One can almost prophecy that the short imprisonment of six months and less than six months will result in no permanent good, while the long-termed woman will benefit by the months of daily discipline and steady occupation, and be lastingly helped by the enforced stay here.

I would respectfully draw to your attention the fact that we are still without a Field Officer, although Mrs. O'Sullivan, in her report for last year, so strongly stressed the need of such an officer.

I am glad to state that the discipline has been of the highest order. The practical usefulness of the factory, the laundry, and the school has long since been demonstrated, and each successive year adds to the list of women who, when their "day" comes, go out into the world better equipped to lead a useful life.

Many interested friends have given their services to the uplifting of those confined in this institution. Representatives of the different denominations have visited weekly, and continue their deep interest in the welfare of the inmates of the Reformatory. All these aids in the work are gratefully acknowledged. In conclusion, I beg to express thanks to all the officials of the institution for their co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LETITIA SCOTT,
Superintendent.

# THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH

Guelph, Ont., May 23rd, 1928.

H. M. ROBBINS, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—

In presenting to you the custodial statistical report for the year 1926-27, there are a few features of the year's work on which I wish to comment.

Discipline was excellent throughout the year with a few exceptions. In the prison body there are generally a number who, being subnormal or mentally deficient, are not entirely responsible for their actions and must be treated accordingly. Such do not disturb the general discipline, as the situation is understood by both officers and inmates. There are also a number of young men who, in a spirit, sometimes of bravado and sometimes overestimating the amount of real wickedness in their souls, start in to disturb the routine of the institution. Strict discipline has been particularly effective with such misguided individuals.

We hear and read a lot these days about the excesses of the youth of our land. It is reassuring to know that last year the percentage of the prison population here, under thirty years of age, was slightly less than in the Central Prison of Ontario for the same period twenty years ago.

A school of letters was reopened during the year—a compulsory day school for the illiterates and a voluntary night school for more advanced classes. It is astonishing how quickly an ambitious illiterate adult can learn to read and write and obtain a working knowledge of the other elementary public school work. It is quite possible for this to be accomplished in the space of three months.

Plenty of work was available throughout the year for the entire prison population. Crops were excellent on our large farm; the abattoir, woollen mill, wood-working factory and bed factory ran to full capacity, and the quarry, canning factory and wicker factory part time.

Very many thousands of visitors passed through our institutional buildings and visited the landscape gardens—on one day over six hundred being counted by our guides. A few of these showed a morbid curiosity, but a great majority appeared to have a genuine interest in the work being done, and particularly the means of reformation. Such interest in our public institutions is a gratifying sign.

In conclusion, sir, I wish to thank you and all other officials of the Government for the very efficient co-operation in making the work of the institution run smoothly, and to commend to you the loyal services of the officers of this institution.

Sincerely yours,

C. F. NEELANDS,

Superintendent.

# THE INDUSTRIAL FARM, BURWASH

December 5th, 1927.

H. M. ROBBINS, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present you with the statistical report of the custodial department of this institution.

#### FIRST OFFENDERS

Among the prisoners committed during the past year, 709 were first offenders. In this respect I would suggest that some action be taken so that complete segregation be carried out in such cases as these. It is absolutely detrimental to these men to mix with confirmed criminals. With very little outlay part of our present dormitory would give us complete separation of these first offenders during their idle hours. If he is taken care of at that time it would be helpful to him on his release from the institution. In this repect I may state that I have had during the past year, and am still receiving, letters from men of this class, and in every case these men are making good.

## Youthful Offenders

During the past year we have had 355 inmates ranging from eighteen to twenty years in age. If accommodation were provided for the segregation of first offenders these would be provided for under that heading.

#### DRUG ADDICTS

For some time past this class of prisoner was a source of annoyance to the institution. Since the opening of Camp No. 5, this has been reduced to such an extent that we scarcely know they are in the institution. These men are in Camp No. 5, five miles from the centre of the institution, and because of their segregation are having no harmful effects on the youth of the institution. Again, in Camp No. 5, we have classified the addicts by separating them in different dormitories. This has had a very beneficial effect with these men.

It will be of interest to the Department to know that our industrial plant in part consists of:

49	horses	valued	at	\$4,945 00
268	cattle	"		7,630 00
128	sheep	"		2,065 00
258	hogs	"		4,445 00
Imp	lement	s "		7,326 50

We have cut lumber to the value of \$11,655.00, the majority of which has been pine and spruce; also shingles to the value of \$585.00 (195,000 shingles). The total value of farm products, grain and vegetables amount to upwards of \$14,270.00.

During the past year we have only been operating the two camps,—our centre, known as Camp No. 2; and No. 5, known as the drug addicts camp. This centralization of our endeavours has been of the greatest benefit to us as far as operation goes. By this change we have accomplished more in our widespread activities.

## Buildings

During the past year we have added two extra apartments and two additional houses, as living quarters for our married men. This has been accomplished through the utilizing of existing houses and other old outbuildings.

## CELL ACCOMMODATION

We ought to have additional accommodation. If the recommendations were carried out that I sent down to the Department during the year, the cells would provide the foundation for our hospital, giving us hospital accommodation, and enabling us to segregate first offenders.

#### RE FARM PRODUCTS

In connection with the above, we had the misfortune to have thirty-three days very wet weather. This ruined a very large portion of our oat crop, and also giving us rather a small harvest of potatoes, which were not of a good shipping variety owing to the wet.

I am very grateful for the courtesy and kindly service of the officers of the Department. Isolated as we are up here, I can assure you it is very helpful to know that you have been behind us in our endeavours.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. FAIRFIELD,

Superintendent.

# INDUSTRIAL FARM, FORT WILLIAM

Fort William, Ont., December 1st, 1927.

H. M. ROBBINS, Esq.,

Deputy Provincial Secretary,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,-

I have the honour to present herewith the annual statistical report for this institution for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1927.

In 1927 we had the largest average daily population of any year since 1913. Commitments for the year were 487, as against 312 for the fiscal year ending 1926. It is rather difficult to account for the increase, as business and work conditions have been better in this area during the year than for some time past.

Our custodial population continues in a good state of health. We have had no deaths or epidemics in the institution during the year and only a minimum of

ordinary sickness.

The last year was rather below average as a crop year. This was due to the very abnormal precipitation in the fall of 1926 and the consequent late seeding of the spring of 1927. The short growing season that obtains in this area renders

early seeding of paramount importance.

We were able to stump 55 acres and break approximately 45 acres of new land during the summer months. Our area under cultivation is increasing rapidly and we have not sufficient barn room for the storage of crops. We have had to stack our grain crop and part of the hay crop in the past two seasons. We are not carrying sufficient livestock to maintain our cultivated land in a high state of fertility and our herds cannot be increased until we get more stable room.

The natural solution seems to be to erect a new dairy barn and utilize our present stables as a beef and calf barn. The P. Burns Co., a well-known organization, are establishing a large creamery in Fort William, which will insure an unlimited market for dairy produce for this district for some time to come

I would recommend that we get out the timber for a barn from local Government land in the winter of 1928-29 and that the barn be erected in the summer of 1929.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the officers of the Department and the staff of this institution for their kindly and efficient assistance in the administration of the work here.

The local unit of the Salvation Army and the Rev. D. McIvor of West Fort William have been untiring in their efforts to promote the religious and social welfare of the inmates of this institution, and to them our sincerest thanks are due.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. McElroy,
Superintendent.

# REPORT OF THE SALVATION ARMY

During the year 1927 the Salvation Army were fruitful in season and out of season in ministering to the spiritual needs of prisoners and the moral and material needs of their dependent families. The Army, unlike some other organizations, does not specialize in one feature only. They meet the individual knowing that he has a soul to be saved and a body to be fed and usually a mind to be reformed. Their record of service touches a wide area of human disabilities and weaknesses, as may be seen from the following statistics:

336 discharged prisoners provided with work.

4,730 meals supplied to discharged prisoners.

1,854 beds supplied to discharged prisoners.

1,047 families of prisoners supplied with food.

1,835 articles of clothing supplied to prisoners and their families.

5,362 visits made to families of prisoners.

\$1,252 paid as rentals to assist prisoners' families.

\$11,630 collected and paid as fines imposed on prisoners.

The Army received from the Province, from the City of Toronto and from donations the sum of \$9,457.00, and paid out \$15,288.23. The difference of \$5,831.23 was made up by self-denial offerings.

TABLE

No. 18

Showing the number of prisoners in custody at 31st October, 1927, the the number in custody

	In custody at 31st Oct., 1926.	Committed during year,	Total number in custody.	Discharged on expiration of sentence.	Discharged by ticket-of-leave.	Discharged by Parole Board.	Discharged by payment of fines.
Ontario Reformatory—Guelph Ontario Reformatory—Mimico Industrial Farm—Burwash Industrial Farm—Fort William Industrial Farm—Langstaff (males) Industrial Farm—Concord (females) Infants Mercer Reformatory—Toronto	825 347 293 40 204 43 7 171	791 235 1,383 487 2,670 145	1,616 582 1,676 527 2,874 188	413 155 876 405 2,308 131	14 7 1 3 1	235 40 126 9 6 5	10 4 15 35 203 12
Totals	1,966	6,033	7,999	4,414	28	450	281

No. 1 number received during the year, the number discharged, died, etc., and at 31st October, 1927.

Discharged by remission of sentence.	Discharged by Order-in-Council.	Discharged by Minister of Justice.	Conditional dis- charges.	Other reasons.	Escaped.	Returned to gaols.	Transferred to penitentiary.	Transferred to hospitals for insane.	Transferred to provincial institu-	Released on Writ of Habeas Corpus.	Died while in custody.	Remaining in custody at 31st October, 1927.
7	5 12 1	72	2,717		2 2 6 1 1	5 17 19	4 2 9 3	28	61 5 5	2	5 4	507 118 320 56 311 34 5
7	21	74	2,717	3	12	41	18	28	84	2	17	181

# TABLE No. 2.

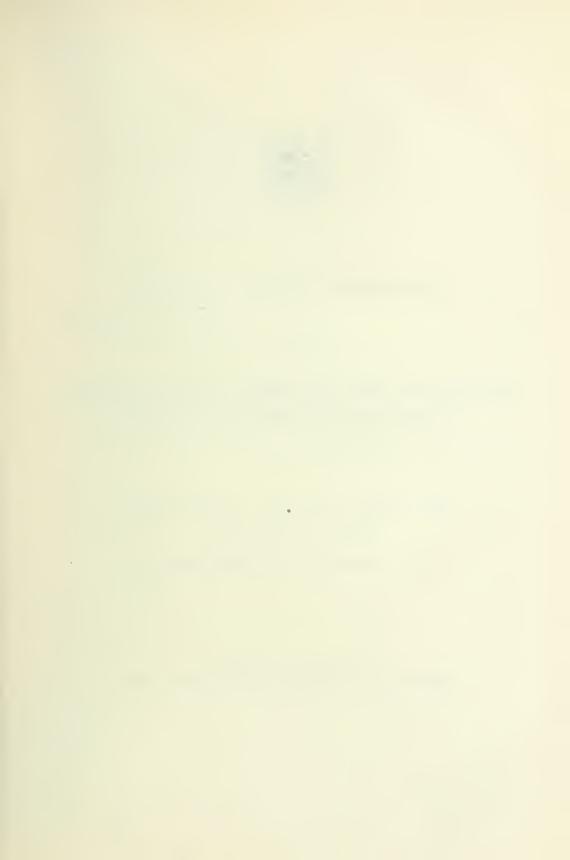
TABLE No. 2.	
Showing Social Conditions.	
Married	2,264
Single	3,567 202
-	( 000
	6,033
TABLE No. 3.	
Showing the Educational Status.	
Read and write	5,072
Neither read nor write	961
	6,033
	·
TABLE No. 4.	
Showing the Habits of Prisoners.	
Temperate	2,300 3,733
Intemperate	
	6,033
TABLE No. 5.	
Showing the Religions of Prisoners.	
Anglicans	1,327
United	525
Presbyterians	876 2,212
Other religions.	1,093
•	6,033
	0,000
TABLE No. 6.	
Showing the Length of the Sentences.	0 700
One month (or less)	2,709 557
Three months	730
Four months.	234
Five months. Six months.	82 613
Nine months	57
Twelve months.	328 20
Eighteen months	67
Two years less one day	17 156
Two years	463
-	
	6,033
TABLE No. 7.	
Showing the Nationalities of the Prisoners.	
Canadians	3,502
English	725 419
Scotch	331
United States	295 761
Other nationalities	
	6,033

# TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Crimes for which Prisoners were Committed.

Crimes against the person:		
Assault. Cutting, wounding, stabbing, shooting. Manslaughter. Murder. Rape. Attempted suicide. Non-support.	324 8  1 1 25	359
Crimes against property:		
Larceny Arson and incendiarism. Burglary, housebreaking and larceny. Forgery. Fraud and false pretences. Receiving stolen goods. Trespass.	615 217 56 100 60 548	
Miscellaneous	23 1,	619
Crimes against public morals and decency:		
Bigamy. Inmates of houses of ill-fame. Keeping houses of ill-fame. Perjury. Seduction. Indecent assault. Miscellaneous.	19 42 95 31 9 65 58	9
Offences against public order and peace:		
Escaping and obstructing constables. Carrying unlawful weapons. Drunk and disorderly. Breaches liquor law. Breaches Inland Revenue Act. Breaches Drug Act. Vagrancy. Other offences.	18 10 2,021 671 37 25 734 220	736
TABLE No. 9.		
Showing the Occupations of Prisoners when Committed.		
Agricultural. Commercial. Domestic. Labourers. Mechanics. Professional. No occupation.	334 1,564 396 2,588 811 250 90	
	6,033	









# THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF

# Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children and Provincial Officer

# CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT ADOPTION ACT UNMARRIED PARENTS ACT

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Toronto, March 18th, 1929.

To His Honour William D. Ross,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the Thirty-fifth Annual Report under The Children's Protection Act of Ontario, the Eighth Annual Report under The Adoption Act, and the Eighth Annual Report under The Children of Unmarried Parents' Act.

Respectfully submitted,

L. Goldie,

Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, March 16th, 1929.

Honourable Lincoln Goldie,

Provincial Secretary,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

SIR,-

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Thirty-fifth Annual Report under The Children's Protection Act of Ontario, and the Annual Reports under The Adoption Act, 1927, and the Children of Unmarried Parents' Act, 1927.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Kelso,
Superintendent and Provincial Officer.



#### THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

TORONTO, March 4th, 1929.

In presenting this, the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Children's Aid Branch, it is a pleasure to observe that the good work done by the Children's Aid Societies of Ontario is yearly becoming better known and understood, and consequently is meeting with greater recognition and appreciation. Through the frequent meetings, publicity given to proceedings, correspondence of officials, information conveyed by members, etc., silent influences for good are steadily permeating society even to the furthermost limits of our far-flung province, and the general result is undoubtedly to be found in a better social atmosphere and greater happiness in home life. It is true that, as the newspapers constantly remind us, there are tragedies happening all around us family quarrels, separations, desertions, crimes,—but the number of these is after all comparatively small and merely represents the ripple on a placidlyflowing stream. Our local Committees and Children's Aid Superintendents are the preventive and healing agencies constantly at work, and the hundreds of letters and reports that daily pass over this desk bear striking testimony to what is being accomplished. Auxiliary commissions and welfare organizations are also doing their part to improve social conditions and, altogether it can truthfully be said that Ontario is, as it always has been, a leader in social welfare and progress. Sometimes the popularity of a movement is apt to constitute a danger, leading to relaxed vigilance, and perhaps, through this popularity, giving an extra service that may not be altogether in the public interest. Municipalities have been most generous in supplying all the funds needed to carry on Child Welfare work and this tends to a lessening of private contributions from benevolent citizens. Also, one has to guard against the possible danger of children being too freely made wards of a Society and parents and relatives relieved of their responsibility. Recently a caution along this line was sent to the various workers, but, strange to say, while it was being written the warden of one of our important counties called to complain that there were only five or six children in the Children's Shelter in his district whereas it could just as easily, and almost as cheaply, have cared for forty or fifty. He did not stop to think that it is not always the best thing for a child to take it away from parents and make it a public charge, even if it can be better fed and given greater physical comfort—that no matter how poor the parents may be a child will always be happier with them, and, regarding the family as the pillar of the State, our aim must ever be to maintain it in its integrity. While it may be desirable to take charge of children for a short time to enable their parents to improve the home, still even this has its danger. The natural tendency to selfish ease and comfort weakens the parental tie, and we have often found that, children once removed, parents lose interest and are willing that the community should continue to bear the burden. Another danger was recently pointed out by the Superintendent of the Infants' Home when she said in a paper read before a gathering of social workers:

"If a child has to return to his own family, the removal from his family should be as transitory as possible, as in nearly all such cases the care the child will have when away will be of a nature that will habituate him to comforts and conditions that he will never have in his own home. The return to his own home is, therefore, an unpleasant experience, the result of which it is hard to estimate in terms of the child's conflicts. The Family Agency are surely the most interested in binding the family group together and will be the ones who should have first hand knowledge of the child as well as the family."

For these and other palpable reasons it will be agreed by all thoughtful readers that our first duty is to maintain the home, removing whatever difficulties and disadvantages may exist so that parents and children may grow up happily together, each a comfort and support to the other—Only in this way can the best interests of the whole community be protected and safeguarded.

#### CHILDREN MADE WARDS

During the year 706 children were made permanent wards of the Children's Aid Societies by Court Order. The total number of children who have been placed in the permanent care of societies since the inception of the work is 27,949. There are nearly 9,000 under supervision.

A comparative statement of children made wards from 1924 to 1928 is as follows:

Made	wards	in	1924	773
"	"	"	1925	977
"	"	"	1926	809
"	"	"	1927	686
			1928	

This is an average per year of 790.

Until April, 1927, when the Children's Protection Act was amended, all children were committed as permanent wards. Since that date many of the magistrates have been making children temporary wards under R.S.O. 279,

720

Section 7, Subsection 8 (b). One important feature of this commitment is that it shall not exceed a period of from three to twelve months.

Temporarily	committed	in	1927	82
"	44	"	1928	283

The number of children made wards in 1928, permanent and temporary, amounted to 989.

#### NATIONALITY

The nationality of	the Protestant children is as follows:	
Canadian	born	534
English	"	5
Finnish	"	3
German	"	1
Holland	"	1
Scotch	"	2
Ukrainian	"	1

The number of Roman Catholic children made wards was 159 with 77 placed under temporary care. The supervision of these children is in the hands of Mr. William O'Connor who has for many years now been a most able and efficient assistant.

		Sex
Protestant		Roman Catholic
Male	290	Male 78
Female	257	Female 81

#### REASONS FOR COMMITMENT

		Koman
	Protestant	Catholic
Neglect	196	40
Desertion of father.		31
Father in prison	68	14
Born out of wedlock		18
Theft or delinquency	14	4
Truancy		4
Immorality of parents	26	23
Parents separated	15	2
Orphans		7
No means of support	35	16

#### AGE OF CHILDREN COMMITTED

		Koman
Boy's—	Protestant	Catholic
Under 3 years of age	62	9
		วว์
Between 3 and 7 years of age	/ 1	22
« 7 " 11 " "	74	20
" 11 " 14 " "	46	15
** ** *** *** *************************		10
" 14 " 16 " "	37	12
Girls-		
01110		
Under 3 years of age	56	5
Between 3 and 7 years of age		24
Between 5 and 7 years of age	02	44
" 7 " 11 " " · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	59	23
" 11 " 14 " "	11	13
	77	10
" 14 " 16 " "	36	16

#### WARDS RELEASED FROM SUPERVISION

	623
Roman Catholic	97

#### WARDS VISITED DURING YEAR

Protestant Roman Catholic	
	5,791
Trust Accounts of Wards	
Total amount	\$78,184 34

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

The pupils in attendance at the Industrial Schools during 1928 are as follows:

Alexandra School for Protestant girls	124
Victoria School for Protestant boys	249
St. Mary's School for Roman Catholic girls	61
St. John's School for Roman Catholic boys	139
	573

It will be noted that there is an increase over the year 1927 when 562 boys and girls were being trained in the four schools. As all pupils are placed in the schools on the indeterminate plan, many are only detained there for a short period. Others can be kept for three years, which the Act provides for, if it is considered advisable to give the pupil extra educational and domestic training before parole or discharge from the school. The parole system has been greatly developed and a number of the boys and girls have been placed in good homes. The School Visitor visits the pupils paroled, thus keeping in touch with them and giving them the necessary encouragement. The pupil, at school, is under discipline but when placed out he feels like a caged bird who has been given his freedom, and unless he is well advised by the Inspector, is apt to drift back to his former life.

#### CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

The annual reports of the fifty-five Children's Aid Societies, as well as the daily correspondence with active workers, indicate a high degree of organized public service. In every county and in every district, however remote, there is the necessary machinery for prompt action, and our various local superintendents accomplish most praiseworthy results. We have had some changes in personnel, as must inevitably happen in a changing world.

#### OUTSIDE STAFF

G. M. Elliott, for the past seventeen years Superintendent of Huron County Children's Aid Society, resigned in June, 1928, owing to ill-health. Mr. Elliott was a conscientious worker and rendered great service to the county in the care of unfortunate children. Although not actively engaged in this work he is still greatly interested. Mr. H. T. Edwards of Goderich was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Alexander Beattie, for ten years Superintendent of Leeds and Grenville Children's Aid Society, died on May 9th, 1928, after a brief illness. During his years of service his work was carried on efficiently and he was highly respected by all who knew him. Mr. George A. Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Horace D. Ramsden, for eight years Superintendent of York County Children's Aid Society, died suddenly on August 22nd, 1928. For some time previous to his death, Mr. Ramsden had not been in the best of health and he was planning for a holiday when the end came. The Society has sustained a great loss and his place will be difficult to fill. Col. George B. Little has been appointed to fill this vacancy.

W. H. Stewart, for over nine years Superintendent of Peel and Halton Counties, died very suddenly on February 4th, 1929. He was an indefatigable worker for the cause in which he was engaged, a man of sterling qualities and well known for his understanding and sympathy. His loss will be keenly felt by those who knew and loved him. Mr. G. Frank Thompson has been appointed to fill this position.

# CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

#### LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1929

#### ALGOMA AND SAULT STE. MARIE

President, J. A. Hussey; secretary, J. P. Reed; treasurer, W. Hyland; inspector, J. P. Reed.

#### BRANT AND BRANTFORD

President, E. Cutmore; secretary, Miss S. Brown; treasurer, C. Cook; inspector, J. L. Axford.

#### BRUCE

President, G. DeWitt Martyn; secretary, Rev. R. Perdue; treasurer, Miss D. Benton; inspector, R. Perdue.

#### CARLETON AND OTTAWA

President, W. Lyle Reid; secretary, A. G. Munroe; treasurer, Col. P. B. Taylor; inspector, A. G. Munroe.

#### COCHRANE AND TIMMINS

President, G. A. MacDonald; secretary and inspector, A. G. Carson.

#### DUFFERIN AND ORANGEVILLE

President, Mrs. A. M. Brown; secretary, W. O. Ahern; treasurer, W. O. Ahern; inspector, H. F. Tuck.

#### ELGIN AND ST. THOMAS

President, K. W. McKay; secretary, Mrs. E. H. Caughell; treasurer, Chester H. Smith; inspector, Mrs. Caughell.

#### ESSEX AND WINDSOR

President, W. Woollatt, Sr.; secretary, E. T. Howe; treasurer, E. T. Howe; inspector, M. R. Winters.

#### FORT WILLIAM

President, secretary and inspector, F. Blain.

#### FRONTENAC AND KINGSTON

President, Dr. E. C. D. MacCallum; secretary, W. A. McIntosh; treasurer, Col. T. A. Kidd; inspector, Rev. Wm. Black.

#### GREY AND OWEN SOUND

President, J. E. Doyle; secretary, A. E. Trout; treasurer, J. G. Carrie; inspector, A. E. Trout.

#### HALDIMAND

President, D. B. Martin; secretary, Chas. R. Bilger; treasurer, Geo. P. Brown; inspector, Chas. R. Bilger.

#### HALIBURTON

President, Dr. Frain; secretary, A. G. Schofield; treasurer, M. Brown; inspector, A. G. Schofield.

#### HAMILTON

President, D. A. Souter; secretary, Mrs. A. H. Ward; treasurer, Hugh Brown; inspector, E. J. Burns.

#### HASTINGS AND BELLEVILLE

President, W. H. Merry; secretary, T. D. Ruston; treasurer, H. F. Ketcheson; inspector, T. D. Ruston.

#### HURON

President, Rev. J. E. Ford; secretary, A. M. Robertson; treasurer, R. G. Reynolds; inspector, H. T. Edwards.

#### KENORA

President, Mrs. J. P. Earngey; secretary, Mrs. H. P. Cooke; treasurer, Mrs. J. T. Brett; inspector, A. Gordon.

#### KENT AND CHATHAM

President, J. F. Fletcher; secretary, F. Appleyard; treasurer, Miss M. Wright; inspector, F. Appleyard.

#### LAMBTON AND SARNIA

President, Chester H. Belton; secretary, J. Wilkinson; treasurer, John E. Leckie; inspector, J. Wilkinson.

#### LANARK

President, J. S. L. McNeely; secretary, J. H. Devlin; treasurer, R. M. Anderson; inspector, J. H. Devlin.

#### LEEDS AND GRENVILLE

President, C. A. Winters; secretary, J. Fitzpatrick; treasurer, H. S. Dupuy; inspector, G. A. Wright.

#### LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

President, Alpine Woods; secretary, Mrs. F. L. Hooper; treasurer, Miss Helen Grange; inspector, F. W. Barrett.

#### LINCOLN AND ST. CATHARINES

President, D. C. Hetherington; secretary, Mrs. L. Moyer; inspector, C. H. Claus.

#### MIDDLESEX AND LONDON

President, W. R. Jarmaine; secretary, W. E. Kelly; treasurer, J. Egan Magee; inspector, W. E. Kelly.

#### MANITOULIN

President, Mrs. B. H. Turner; secretary, Miss G. Batman; treasurer, A. J. Wagg; inspector, Miss G. Batman.

#### Muskoka

President, Rev. H. Purchase; secretary, Mrs. W. J. Moore; treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Moore; inspector, Col. W. D. Forrest.

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President, A. Jackman; secretary, Chas. F. Brown; treasurer, E. C. Rheaume; inspector, John Brown.

#### Norfolk

President, H. S. McPherson; secretary, M. L. House; treasurer, F. Reid; inspector, H. A. Carter.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

President, H. Fulford; secretary, Jas. T. Daley; treasurer, Dr. E. A. Totten; inspector, Jas. T. Daley.

#### ONTARIO AND OSHAWA

President, H. P. Schell; secretary, Mrs. T. H. Everson; treasurer, W. D. Elliott; inspector, O. M. Alger.

#### Oxford and Woodstock

President, A. J. McKinney; secretary and inspector, L. C. Ecker.

#### PARRY SOUND EAST

President, A. Agar; secretary, E. A. Warner; treasurer, Fred Metcalfe; inspector, J. Hartill.

#### PARRY SOUND WEST

President, Rev. R. Brydon; secretary, Rev. Father Collins; treasurer, F. N. Hurst; inspector, Jos. Ryder.

#### PEEL AND HALTON

Presidents, T. W. Duggan, Brampton, and J. M. Denyes, Milton; secretaries, Mrs. M. Vanderlip and Mrs. T. J. Brown; treasurers, J. W. Hewetson and E. F. Earl; inspector, G. Frank Thompson.

#### PERTH AND STRATFORD

President, Sheriff T. Magwood; secretary, Hugh Ferguson; treasurer, A. J. Sloane; inspector, Hugh Ferguson.

#### PETERBOROUGH

President, Rev. R. C. Blagrave; secretary, John Edgar; treasurer, C. S. Cummer; inspector, J. Edgar.

#### PORT ARTHUR

President, Dr. C. N. Laurie; secretary, R. M. Young; treasurer, R. M. Young; inspector, Geo. Gibbon.

#### PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL

President, Dennis Harbic; secretary, J. H. Laurin; treasurer, J. H. Laurin; inspector, E. A. Johnson, L'Orignal.

#### PRINCE EDWARD

President, F. Newman; secretary, Mrs. D. Jacobi; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Wright; inspector, G. L. Hubbs, Picton.

#### RAINY RIVER

President, F. H. Huffman; secretary, A. MacKenzie; treasurer, W. T. Russell; inspector, A. MacKenzie, Fort Frances.

#### RENFREW

President, Canon Quartermaine; secretary, Miss Sibary; treasurer, E. J. Stewart; inspector, Canon Quartermaine.

#### SIMCOE AND BARRIE

President, F. Hammond; secretary, W. J. Justice; treasurer, A. G. Mac-Lellan; inspector, W. J. Justice.

#### STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY

President, W. A. Craig; secretary, A. K. MacMillan; treasurer, J. E. Tallon; inspector, T. W. Ault, Cornwall.

#### Sudbury

President, Mrs. R. R. McKessock; secretary, Mrs. M. E. McFadden; treasurer, Alex. Fournier; inspector, W. Greenwood.

#### TEMISKAMING

President, G. T. Hamilton; secretary, J. R. McCracken; treasurer, G. T. Smith; inspector, J. R. McCracken.

#### VICTORIA AND LINDSAY

President, F. W. Sutcliffe; secretary, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe; treasurer, T. J. Tilly; inspector, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.

#### WATERLOO COUNTY

President, D. N. Panabaker; secretary, Rev. P. J. Meyer; treasurer, Rev. P. J. Meyer; inspector, A. Pullam, Kitchener.

#### WATERLOO (GALT)

President, F. J. Maines; secretary, Mrs. F. J. Cavers; treasurer, Mrs. F. J. Cavers; inspector, A. P. Pullam.

#### WATERLOO (KITCHENER)

President, H. D. Huber; secretary, Eleanor H. Reist; treasurer, A. B. Musselman; inspector, A. P. Pullam.

#### Welland (Niagara Falls)

President, D. N. Fielding; secretary, Mrs. L. M. Coatts; treasurer, J. W. Marshall; inspector, W. Edge Jones.

#### WELLAND COUNTY

President, Mrs. R. Taylor; secretary, J. H. Thompson, treasurer, A. B. Damude; inspector, R. Teakle, Fenwick.

#### WELLAND CITY

President, Rev. P. Dwyer; secretary, Mrs. S. S. Wilson; treasurer, F. A. Dobrindt; inspector, J. R. Vaughan.

#### WELLINGTON AND GUELPH

President, Dr. Norman C. Wallace; secretary, W. Laidlaw; treasurer, Walter H. Beattie; inspector, A. Tovell.

#### WENTWORTH

President, J. S. Fry; secretary, W. F. Moore; treasurer, J. M. Campbell; inspector, Jas. Clark, Dundas.

#### York

President, Hon. G. S. Henry; secretary, R. W. Phillips; treasurer, W. D. Annis; inspector, G. B. Little, 57 Adelaide St. East.

#### TORONTO C.A.S.

President, A. R. Auld; secretary, J. Appleton; treasurer, A. M. Campbell; inspector; R. E. Mills, 32 Isabella St.

### TORONTO (ST. VINCENT DE PAUL)

President, J. F. Boland; secretary, J. Gerard Mallon; treasurer, F. T. Walsh; inspector, M. P. Everett, 469 Sherbourne St.

#### CHILDREN'S AID FINANCIAL RETURNS

Place	Receipts	Expendi- tures	Surplus	Deficit
	S	s .	. \$ c	\$ c.
Algoma and Sault Ste. Marie	17,723 3	3 17,700 8	2 22 51	
Brant and Brantford	13,686 9	1 13,651 2	3 35 68	3
Bruce				
Carleton and Ottawa	6,559 9		2 182 10	
Cochrane and Timmins				
Dufferin and Orangeville				
Elgin and St. Thomas	10,321 3			
Essex and Windsor		0 19,175 2	- 1	278 87
Fort William. Frontenac and Kingston.		5 7,871 6 2 4,344 8		
Grey and Owen Sound.	6,956 3			
Haldimand	6,094 0			
Haliburton	764 8			
Hamilton	15,914 2			
Hastings and Belleville.	9,705 7		-1	1,330 26
Huron.	4,576 8			
Kenora	1,690 6			
Kent and Chatham	8,602 7			
Lambton and Sarnia	3,508 5			
Lanark	2,706 0	4 2,706 0	4	
·Leeds and Grenville	3,146 6	2 3,027 9	1 118 71	
Lennox and Addington	2,481 3			
Lincoln and St. Catharines	8,045 2			
Manitoulin Island	593 0			
Middlesex and London	20,477 3			1
Muskoka (District)	1,905 0			
Nipissing and North Bay	11,053 8			
Norfolk	6,782 3			
Northumberland and Durham	6,427 3			
Ontario and Oshawa	13,092 2			
Oxford and Woodstock	7,721 4			
Parry Sound (West)	257 4 3.583 0			
Parry Sound (West)	6,189 6			
Perth and Stratford.	5,204 6			
Peterborough	6,553 5			
Port Arthur	5,456 5		- I /	
Prescott and Russell.	300 0		- 1	
Prince Edward	1.642 5			
Rainy River (District)	670 5	4 469 59	200 95	
Rentrew	3,980 5	1 4,117 5		137 08
Simcoe and Barrie	291 5			
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1,444 5			
Sudbury	6,059 1			
Temiskaming	7,048 6			
Victoria and Lindsay	5,279 3			
Waterloo (County)	10,228 9			
Welland (Niagara Falls)	3,880 4			
Welland (City)	2,671 3.			102 27
Wellington and Cycleb	8,965 5			102 27
Wellington and Guelph	8,366 9			
York	614 6			
Toronto C.A.S.	7,311 4. 157,977 7			8,960 10
St. Vincent de Paul (Toronto)	157,977 7 27,823 9		4	80 96
The same de l'adi (l'otolito)	21,023 9	21,704 9		
Total	527,966 4	1 517,426 9:	21,129 04	10,889 54
	.,	1,		

#### PREVENTIVE WORK

One of the many important duties of the Society is to check the development of conditions that are likely to lead to child wastage. This most interesting and necessary work impels one to believe that if a child is to be saved to the State, his early life must be guided into the proper channel so he may grow up into manhood with a true conception of his value to the community. To accomplish this the home must be adjusted to meet the condition required of good citizenship. The future of the country largely depends on the training of the youth, and home surroundings either make or break him. The burly parent whose speech is worse than Billingsgate and whose actions are so degraded and low invariably impresses the child, and his susceptibility imbues him with the thought that what the father does is quite proper for the son to adopt as his standard of life. To change the child's mode of living is a difficult matter as he is a natural imitator and it takes much time and arduous work before he can be raised up from a low standard to a higher plane of life. The question arises, "How can the child be saved from these sordid conditions?" Timely intervention of the Children's Aid officer, in most instances, has the effect of adjusting the home. Trained by experience he is able to counsel and advise the parents, pointing out to them their responsibility and showing them the proper way to care for their children. This work is of great value to the community as it places the responsibility on the parents, who, unless they are of the degenerate or mental type, will rise equal to the occasion and make the home a fit and proper place for the upbringing of their offspring. Thousands of homes have been kept intact through the wisdom of the officer and the child's future life safeguarded.

#### DO WARDS OF THE SOCIETY MAKE GOOD?

The enquiry is so often made in respect to the wards of the Society, "Do they measure up mentally to the standard of other children?"; "What of their morals?"; "When they have passed from your care do they make good?" During the thirty-five years of actual contact with nearly thirty thousand children one is qualified to speak on this subject and say that the standard of mentality and morality would compare favourably with children who have been raised in the natural homes of this province. It has been proven that these children only required an opportunity through placement in good environment in order to compete with any other child. Statistics bear out this fact. Do they make good? The answer to this question is—YES. The percentage is on a par with all other children, and if the foster parents can give them the benefit of a good education, they will often make a greater success of life than those who have always been enjoying the comforts of a good home. It is not to be expected that out of the great number made wards that all will succeed, but with few exceptions it can be said that they have become good citizens and justified the motto, "Better to save the child than reform criminals."

#### CHILD PLACEMENT

To those engaged in Child Welfare work, one of the greatest problems is that of placement of children in foster homes. The study of the foster parent means a great deal in determining whether or not he has the qualification to offer to a child those qualities that a truly loving parent should possess. quite obvious to those engaged in Child Welfare work that, unless they have that faculty, the selection of the home in many instances will be a faulty one. The wealthiest home in the province may not be a fitting place for a child any more than the poorest one. In either instance there may be lacking the love which is the rightful dower of all children. Due consideration must also be given the child, who not of his own volition has been surrounded by a sordid atmosphere, the environment having nullified any ambition that otherwise would have developed in him. Every precaution must therefore be taken in the choice of a home where the child is to be placed. It would be a fallacy to give the child to an overly-sensitive foster mother who wishes to keep the affection of the child all for herself. The result of such a placement would be a boy who is "tied to his mother's apron strings," or the girl who always wants to run to her mother whenever she has a disagreement with her husband. Then there is the woman who cannot understand why her child is so different to others. She little realizes it is her own attitude towards the child that has made him what he is. Another type is the one who cannot allow her children to venture away from the sheltered home thus putting a stumbling block in the way of independent development. We should not cripple—this is not love but selfishness.

Through keen observation on the part of those who make placements, these classes of people have been avoided and the children placed in homes where every consideration is given them in the development of mind and body. The thousands of homes throughout the province where children have been placed attest the wisdom of the local superintendents of Children's Aid Societies in their selection of homes for these underprivileged children.

#### PROBATION INSTEAD OF PRISON

There is a continually growing sentiment in favour of probation with restitution, instead of the mechanical commitment to prison of young people whose wrong training or impetuosity leads them into conflict with law. Little improvement can be suggested in method, provided the officers appointed have in a marked degree the personality and ability to influence young people for their own good. This is a distinct gift and is not possessed by everyone, even though they have the desire and the willingness to engage in this class of work. Then it is important also that a line should be drawn at repeated offences so that excessive leniency may not destroy the value of the movement. Some children, especially boys, cannot be reached by probation methods, owing to long

neglect, and for them the institution with strict discipline is inevitable for a time. There should be the most efficient methods of redeeming lads by awakening better instincts and especially developing habits of work through a system of steady employment. Statistics prove that the great majority of criminals are young men who never learned a trade and in whom habits of regularity have never been developed. With this important reclamatory work more systematically organized there should be a larger proportion of delinquent youths saved to society. A man of great experience among boys remarked once that he had met with many wild, unruly, mischievous youngsters, but they were impelled by excessive vital energy more than any innate vicious character. They would do outrageous things but without reflection or cold-blooded design—carrying out the old adage of "sinning in haste to repent at leisure." What all such lads need is patient guidance and counsel until they pass the unsettled period of youth. To apply this patient leadership is the duty devolving upon all probation officers.

#### CHILDREN'S SHELTERS

Each year marks progress in the erection of new buildings or improvements made in many others throughout the province. It would be impossible to publish a detailed report of all the improvements made in the forty-three shelters during the year, but it is satisfactory to note that each one is in good condition and that the children placed there are living in an atmosphere very different to that in which they have been accustomed.

SUDBURY Society, owing to the crowded condition of their shelter, have built a home for forty children which will soon be ready for occupation.

WINDSOR Society has secured a house containing eight rooms, the gift of one interested in this work. Small children and babies are cared for in this temporary home until the erection of a new building, when the two houses now in use, will be sold, and the money applied to cost of new shelter.

STRATFORD Society has erected an addition capable of accommodating fourteen more beds. The Society has hitherto been handicapped through lack of sleeping room. This Shelter is now complete in every detail.

WOODSTOCK Society has provided both play and sun rooms, which are valuable additions to the Shelter for winter use by children too young to attend school.

TORONTO Society has disposed of their Shelter on University Avenue and purchased the home of their late President, J. K. Macdonald, at 32 Isabella Street, with frontage also on Charles Street. This will provide better accommodation for the clerical staff, the children in most cases being boarded out.

Welland County Society has added a school room and two dormitories to their present building and the interior has been redecorated, giving them a very complete equipment.

CHATHAM Society is planning the removal of the old Shelter and replacing it by a modern home. This has been made possible because of the receipt of a bequest toward expenses.

#### PHYSICIANS INTERESTED

The great interest taken by physicians and surgeons in Children's Aid work is well exemplified in the report of a secretary who states that in his district they give their services free, not only making the necessary examination but often performing important operations.

#### DANGER TO BE AVOIDED

In the earlier years it was extremely difficult to secure funds to provide Children's Shelters but now that this work is better known and understood there is no difficulty whatever. The natural tendency is to erect large and expensive buildings and to provide accommodation for forty or fifty children. To those not closely associated with the practical work this seems quite in order, but it is not so desirable when subjected to careful scrutiny. A large Children's Shelter means a large staff and large overhead expenditure. It also means that even when homes might be secured children have to be retained in order to justify the expense of upkeep. There naturally follows a certain amount of routine that has a deadening effect on the child's initiative. Where there is a large number of children gathered together there is constant danger of infectious disease-measles, scarlet fever, mumps, etc. One of our largest Children's Shelters was recently quarantined for nearly two months and the entire work of receiving and placing children was at a standstill. writing this item a letter was received stating that another Children's Shelter was placed under quarantine and no child could be placed out in a foster home for six weeks. Also there is the menace that bad thoughts and bad habits are easily spread in a Children's Shelter and even when every precaution has been taken children have been known to acquire wrong tendencies that a whole lifetime of endeavour will seldom eradicate. Therefore, my earnest advice to all who are concerned about the welfare of children is to avoid by every means possible the large institution, and for any overflow adopt the simple expedient of boarding a child with a selected family. This is more troublesome and less showy but the undoubted good results should be its justification.

There are of course advantages in having a commodious building so that different types of children can be segregated and given special treatment. To avoid the work becoming objectionable, precaution should be taken against the following dangers: receiving children too readily; having insufficient or inefficient supervision; having no system of organized play and work to accustom the children to life's strenuous duties; neglecting to give them that careful moral training that will insure their growing into worthy citizens.

#### FAMILY DESERTERS

Probably more than any other cause, family desertion on the part of the father leads to children being committed to the Society or to a reform school. We are too easy with these offenders. The chief difficulty in securing remedial action is the expense involved in locating and bringing back these men, and to meet this it would advisable to set aside a fund for this special purpose. One man whose three children were supported at public expense in an Ontario orphanage, was found to be earning ten dollars per day across the border, and it seemed no one's business to follow him up. Many similar cases exist where men could and would pay if they knew they could not escape. This is a point where greater watchfulness should be maintained.

#### ADVANTAGES OF COUNTRY LIFE

City children are handicapped by lack of useful employment to supplement the theoretical knowledge acquired at school. Boys and girls brought up on the farm have numerous opportunities for developing talent and initiative, and this is beneficial to them all through life. They assist in planting the vegetables and flowers, in picking and packing fruit, in feeding and caring for the poultry and live stock. Lads cheerfully assist in making repairs to farm implements and tools, and in building fences and repairing hinges on the gates and barn doors. The girls help in making butter and in the preparation of food and making of garments. Both girls and boys have real experience in selling as well as buying thus securing very early, in the most natural way, correct ideas of the relative values of money and things. The country child takes his part in the business of the household, and his powers of seeing, judging, deciding and creating are constantly in use. His knowledge from books is small compared with his power to think, to do, to initiate for himself. He consequently becomes an observant, thoughtful, earnest and self-reliant citizen.

To overcome the drawbacks of city life our school course is leaning more and more to vocational guidance—toward giving boys rudimentary instruction in woodwork, plumbing, electric and mechanical arts; while girls receive some training in sewing, domestic science, care of infants, etc. Co-ordination of hand and brain is the aim of modern education.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

It is encouraging to note that widespread attention is being given to this important subject. Complaint has been somewhat general that our schools were entirely devoted to book-learning, and as the age of compulsory attendance has been extended to sixteen it is a little late in life for a growing lad to settle down to acquire the rudiments of a trade. There is growing belief that in public schools, especially in cities and large towns, boys over ten should be supplied

with material and instruction in the primary industries such as carpentering, plumbing and electric appliances. In this way they would be gaining valuable instruction that would help them all through life and also tend to direct their thoughts toward a useful career.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

As can be seen and realized, the existence of an office where people can freely write or call concerning Child Welfare and the needs of some particular child is of an immense advantage to the whole province. To answer all these letters and to satisfactorily adjust the many complaints received is no light task but in some way or other all difficulties are met and overcome.

A check on the incoming mail extending over several weeks revealed the fact that we receive about 520 letters per week, and many of these letters are envelopes containing three or four letters, all on different subjects. It will be seen that this is an average of over one hundred letters per day. This is quite apart from the reports of visits to children in foster homes which alone aggregate some ten thousand in the course of a year.

While naturally the bulk of our letters come from the various cities and counties of Ontario, it is interesting to note that the Social and Child Welfare organizations of Great Britain are in constant communication with us concerning men who have come to this country and failed to send money home for the support of their families. Two or three letters of this kind are often received in one mail and by securing the co-operation of local organizations these men have been interviewed and shown their plain duty to make prompt remittance for the benefit of their immediate dependents.

Perhaps we should pay a tribute here to the Social Welfare organizations of the United States who have been so ready and so generous in the help given us when we required to get into communication with deserters from this province. In no case have we ever met with refusal of co-operation, but on the other hand we are often filled with gratitude for the quick and practical assistance given.

## LEGAL ADOPTIONS

A summing up of the work carried on under The Adoption Act of Ontario shows that there has been a steady increase from year to year in the number of cases dealt with. During the year 1927 the number of adoptions approved of by the Provincial Officer and passed by the Judge was 639. In the year 1928 the number was 663. This makes a total of 4,632 since the first Adoption Act was passed in 1921.

It is interesting to note that 232 cases of adoption were infants whose cases were reported under the children of Unmarried Parents Act, the next largest number, 215, were wards of various Children's Aid Societies. Wards of the Soldiers' Aid Commission to the number of ten were legally adopted, while eleven of the children belonged to other benevolent organizations. There were thirteen children adopted by couples where the wife was the mother but the husband not the father. Six children were adopted by step-parents.

The great majority of the children were infants under three years of age. On the other hand, there were ten adoptions of persons over twenty-one. Some eighteen applications had to be rejected because the parties were unsuitable or the home not up to the required standard. Three adoptions had to be postponed as one of the applicants was not twenty-five years older than the child.

It is gratifying to note that from reports received the children are doing well in their foster homes. During the year two of the children adopted were given up by foster parents, and in five years only sixteen children have lost the home into which they were legally adopted. This is a remarkable tribute to the discretion and judgment used in the placing of the children.

Altogether this work has been most satisfactory, giving much pleasure and happiness to the foster parents and also assuring to the child a permanent home with affection, maintenance, education. To the Province generally the great advantage and economy of the Adoption Act can be realized when it is stated that many of the children before their adoption were costing five and six dollars per week for maintenance.

### CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS

This legislation continues to make progress, and last session was further strengthened by the passing of amendments affecting moneys payable under court orders and agreements, referred to in detail later on in this report. Regulations were also passed by Order-in-Council fixing the fees, costs, charges and expenses payable on proceedings under the Act, and also respecting the procedure to be followed.

#### INVESTIGATIONS

There were 1,865 cases of infants born out of wedlock reported by division registrars, hospitals, social agencies, etc., during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928, or 141 more than in 1927. Of these, 779 cases were investigated in Toronto by the Provincial Officer, the other 1,086 investigations being conducted by our district representatives throughout Ontario. The work of investigating is rendered more difficult by the fact that a number of the alleged fathers leave the province to evade their obligations. Schedule "B" gives detailed information, and here it may be explained that where cases are closed under the heading "no action desired", it is frequently because marriage between the parties is pending. On the other hand, very often the mother and her relatives for various reasons prefer to have no further dealings with the putative father and so are willing to pay the expenses themselves, either keeping the child or listing it for adoption.

Once again we wish to express our appreciation of the co-operation received from the various social organizations, particularly those of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and the border cities of the United States, to whom we never apply in vain for assistance either in looking after the needs of the mother and child or endeavouring to locate the man named as the father. The same may be said of the provincial governments of Western Canada, who use the services of the North-West Mounted Police in locating the men and reporting on their attitude towards settlement. We are also greatly indebted to the Children's Aid Societies, Infants Home, hospitals, maternity homes and public health nurses of the province for the care and supervision given mother and child, as well as to the legal and medical professions, the police force and the newspapers, for valuable help in their respective lines of activity.

#### SETTLEMENTS

The total number of settlements by agreement and court order as a result of direct investigation amounted during the year to 375. In addition, 98 cases were reported as having been settled privately. Under such circumstances marriage is frequently pending and the putative father pays the mother direct until it takes place, or perhaps the child is being placed for adoption and a settlement covering expenses is acceptable. Frequently the parties prefer to settle the matter between themselves and the Provincial Officer does not interfere on being satisfied that the child is likely to be well cared for.

#### AGREEMENTS

Of the above settlements, 264 agreements with the Provincial Officer were entered into by the alleged father. Such agreements are signed voluntarily and are either for a lump sum, which when paid is a final settlement under the Act, or for confinement expenses and weekly maintenance for a sixteen-year term. Cash settlements run from \$100 to \$1,000 and over, according to the amount of corroboration and the man's circumstances. The usual rate of maintenance is from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. All money under such agreements is paid to the Provincial Officer.

Private agreements, twenty-two in number, were filed with the Provincial Officer during the year. These are usually made between the mother and the alleged father, and to bring them within the Act must be approved by the Judge. Where not so approved they may be voided by the Provincial Officer. Formerly the money was paid direct to the mother of the child, who often spent it foolishly. Under 1927 amendments all moneys were made payable to the Public Trustee, but under an amendment in 1928 they are paid to the Provincial Officer in the first instance. The latter does not, however, enforce such agreements.

#### COURT ORDERS

There were eighty-nine affiliation orders made by the various Judges of the province, the majority directing payment of confinement expenses and weekly maintenance for a sixteen-year term. A few are for lump sum settlements. Our cases are heard before the District or County Court Judges, except in Toronto where they come before the Judge of the Juvenile Court, who has been designated a Judge within the meaning of the Act. The Crown-Attorneys usually act for the Provincial Officer but occasionally local solicitors are employed. Applications for orders are made where the woman has reasonable corroboration and the man named as the father refuses to settle.

#### APPEALS

Appeals from our affiliation orders must, under legislation passed in 1927, be by leave of a Judge of the Supreme Court. Four appeals were heard during 1928, of which two were dismissed and in the other two cases new trials were ordered. One of those dismissed was referred to as pending in our last report. The Attorney-General's Office represents the Provincial Officer in the Appellate Court. The appeals in each instance were by the father.

#### Collections

All moneys payable under court orders, agreements with the Provincial Officer and private agreements are received at the central office at Toronto, lump-sum settlements being passed on to the Public Trustee and requisitioned from time to time for the needs of the child, unless the mother's circumstances are such that they can be left intact for investment. The total receipts, which

include \$42,079.08 paid in cash, were \$110,291.85, with disbursements of \$112,-114.88. Cheques go out monthly to the mother or whoever may be caring for the child. We now have three collectors on Toronto cases. Our officers aid us in locating and interviewing the men living in other parts of the province. Outside Ontario the social organizations and government departments, referred to in the first part of this report, assist us very materially. Schedule "C" gives a comparative statement of receipts and disbursements since the Act came into force.

As pointed out in other reports, there is a class of men from whom it is impossible to collect, even under a court order. They are of the idle, nomad type—indifferent to obligations of any kind. A number are unskilled labourers only earning enough at odd jobs to maintain themselves, and many are without permanent homes where they can be reached.

#### VARIED AGREEMENTS AND WARRANTS

During the year fifteen agreements and twenty-two orders were varied either to lump-sum settlements or changed rates of maintenance. Application for the variation is usually made by the man concerned, who either cannot afford to meet the weekly rate of maintenance or wishes to close the case by a lump-sum payment. The consent of the mother is obtained to varied agreements and orders.

#### COURT ACTION TO ENFORCE AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS

Where there is continued default in paying under an agreement with the Provincial Officer, the latter (on whom the onus of collection rests) applies to the Judge for an affiliation order. Thirty-two orders were made during the year in cases where we have agreements.

If the terms of an order are not fulfilled a summons is applied for. Seventy-one such actions were taken.

#### STATISTICS

Schedule "A" deals with nationality, religion, occupation and other facts relative to our cases. Unfortunately, we are frequently unable to get any data other than the woman's name and the time of the child's birth. Lately we have been securing our lists from the Registrar-General's Department, which we find give more details.

#### CHILD PLACING

So far as we can obtain information, 1,364 children were with the mothers this year. Where the woman has a home and parents or near relatives it is a comparatively easy matter for her to keep her child, but otherwise it entails quite a struggle, as she must either find domestic work with the child or secure a clerical position and maintain the child in a boarding home, each of which has its own peculiar difficulties. The maternity homes of Ontario make it possible

for mothers to keep their children during at least the nursing period, the mothers in turn assisting so far as they are able in the general work of the institution.

Where for any reason the mother wishes to list her child for adoption, the Children's Aid Society of the city, county or district where she is domiciled assists her to find a foster home. The Provincial Officer also aids in this important work. Fifty such children have been placed in foster homes pending adoption, and 241 have been legally adopted during the year. This phase of the work makes its own special appeal, as many of these children are very attractive in appearance and manner and the finding of suitable homes is a matter of keen interest to our workers.

Approved boarding homes are found by our local officers and social agencies for children whose mothers wish to keep them but are engaged in employment which makes this otherwise impossible, and also for children committed as wards pending placement in adoptive homes. One hundred and twenty-seven children were in boarding homes during 1928. In the larger cities these boarding homes are supervised by the public health nurses and in the smaller cities and towns by our local officers.

Application to have the child made a ward of the local Children's Aid Society is made where the mother is mentally or physically incapable of providing for it or where she and her relatives are financially unable to do so. One hundred and eighty-eight were made wards during the year.

Forty-eight deaths were reported to us. This is a low percentage.

#### REPEATERS

Two hundred and eight cases of this description were reported during the year. Where the children belong to one father, the parents have as a rule been living together without marriage and later separate, either voluntarily or under compulsion. Where, however, the children have different fathers, the mothers usually come under the classification of mental defectives, and being regarded as more or less of a menace to the community are given whatever supervision can be found, either in private homes or in institutions.

#### SCHEDULE "A"

#### AGES

#### Women

Women-	Under 20	13
"	21–30	2
66	Over 30	)7

### NATIONALITY

	Women	Men
Canadian		753
English		
Scotch		80 57
IrishForeign		
roreign	. 114	139

#### OCCUPATION

Domestic and Waitresses.       783         Factory.       200         Stenographers and Clerks.       116         Miscellaneous.       273         House-Wife.       42	
Married or Single	
Single.       1,373         Married.       145	819 280

N.B.—The above figures are only approximate, as there are a number of cases in which we are unable to get sufficient data.

#### SCHEDULE "B"

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES

Comparative report showing number of cases dealt with from July, 1921, to October 31st, 1928.

1921					
July 1st, 1921, to October 31st, 1921	102	cases	wer	e dea	It with
1921-1922					
October 31st, 1921, to October 31st, 1922	672	"	66	"	"
1922-1923					
October 31st, 1922, to October 31st, 1923	162	66	"	"	66
1923-1924					
October 31st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924	205	66	"	"	"
1924-1925					
October 31st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925	347	"	"	46	44
1925-1926					
October 31st, 1925, to October 31st, 1926	705	66	"	"	44
1926-1927					
October 31st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927	724	44	44	"	64
1927-1928					
October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928	865	66	46	"	44
Total9,	782				

N.B.—The above statement indicates a yearly increase in the number of cases brought to our attention, rather than any increase in immorality.

#### NEW CASES FOR YEAR

Statement showing number of cases dealt with during last fiscal year.

			0			
From Octobe	er 31s	t, 1927, t	o October	31st, 1928	1,865	cases were dealt with.
Of these						
"						have become financial cases.
						have been closed.
Of the f	inanci	al cases.			264	were settled by agreements with
						Provincial Officer.
"	66	66			80	by court orders.
66	66	"				by private agreements.
66	66					
					98	by private settlements without
0.4.4						agreements.
		cases			473	cases no action was desired.
"	"	"			36	cases were dismissed by the court
						for lack of corroborative evidence.
66	66	66			233	cases were closed for lack of corro-
					200	boration for court action.
"	66	"			240	
"	"					cases man disappeared.
"		"				cases the couples married.
	"					cases there was no data.
"	66	"			23	cases were closed for various reasons
						such as, death of man, deportation
						The state of the s

of woman, criminal action taken.

#### SCHEDULE "C"

#### FINANCIAL

Comparative statement showing receipts and disbursements respectively from July, 1921, to October 31st, 1928.

1921	Receipts	Disbursements
July 1st, 1921, to October 31st, 1921	\$691 0	0 \$40 00
1921-1922 October 31st, 1921, to October 31st, 1922	27,066 8	1 13,954 00
1922-1923 October 31st, 1922, to October 31st, 1923	57,113 0	3 38,663 66
1923-1924 October 31st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924	73,258 7	6 57,698 63
1924-1925 October 31st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925	86,105 0	0 71,908 60
1925-1926 October 31st, 1925, to October 31st, 1926	88,353 8	0 ~79,540 90
1926-1927 October 31st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927	95,274 7	2 93,395 11
1927-1928 October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928	110,291 8	5 112,114 88
Total	\$338,134 9	7 \$467,315 87

#### FINANCES OF THE YEAR

FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1927, TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1928

#### RECEIPTS

Total Amount Received.		\$110,291	85
DISBURSEMENTS			
LEGAL		\$527 3,747	
GENERAL HOSPITALS Hamilton Kingston London Miscellaneous Ottawa Toronto Salvation Army Hospitals	\$61 35 86 50 200 71 1,679 45 63 00 259 75 1,397 41	3,748	17
Maintenance Paid to mothers. Paid to church aid societies. Catholic Welfare Bureau. City relief. Infants' Home, Toronto. Infants' Home, Hamilton. Sundries.	\$96,191 39 1,936 91 885 93 408 41 3,684 86 321 60 662 90	104,092	00
Making a total outlay for the year of		\$112,114	88

#### TRUST FUNDS

In accordance with amended legislation the sum of \$98,210.51 held in trust by the Provincial Officer was transferred to the Public Trustee in one sum, so that a higher rate of interest could be secured.

Transferred to Public Trustee from July 31st to October 31st, 1928, for disbursement by requisition or investment, \$10,738.50.

Paid to Provincial Treasurer, \$438.28.

#### CONCLUSION

It has been our aim to carry on this work for children without unduly disturbing the family relationship. While at the moment there may be a serious upset, time with its healing and soothing influence may be counted on to bring about the desired improvement and life may even be enriched by the temporary trouble or disagreement in the home. The sacredness of the family ties has been constantly emphasized, and the duty and responsibility of parents pointed out. It is no part of our work to relieve parents of their children—nor would it be to their interest to encourage such a policy. All we can reasonably be expected to do is to safeguard the home and encourage parents to be faithful to their trust. There are, of course, conditions that cannot be readily adjusted and where only decisive measures prevail, but the patient and hopeful worker can often find a way out that will be for the ultimate good of all parties. Love and sympathy can do more for the alleviation of human ills than can ever be hoped for through severity or legal restraint. It is in this faith and spirit that we have striven to serve.

J. J. Kelso, Superintendent.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

# FIRST REPORT

OF THE

# LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD

OF

# **ONTARIO**

From June 1st, 1927 to October 31st, 1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO





To His Honour William Donald Ross, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I herewith beg to submit for your consideration the First Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, covering the first five months of its operation from the 1st day of June, 1927, to the 31st day of October, 1927.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. PRICE, Attorney-General.

Toronto, February 29th, 1928.



# FIRST REPORT

of the

# Liquor Control Board of Ontario

From June 1st, 1927 to October 31st, 1927

To Colonel the Honourable W. H. Price, K.C., Attorney-General, Province of Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ontario.

SIR:-

The Liquor Control Board of Ontario has the honour to submit herewith its first report covering the first five months of its operation—from the 1st of June, 1927, to the 31st of October, 1927.

The Board was appointed by Order-in-Council on April 5th, 1927, and was sworn in April 6th, 1927, upon which latter date the Board began to function.

The organization of the Board comprised multitudinous details, as it had practically to organize from the ground up, with the exception of the eight stores which existed under the Ontario Temperance Act. The immensity of the detail work may be realized when it is remembered that before any stores could be opened all regulations had to be considered and decided upon, staffs had to be trained, premises to be rented and made suitable, stocks chosen and distributed, selling systems worked out, permits sold, all of which took much time, care and attention. In this regard the Board wishes to acknowledge the great industry and co-operation given to it by its executive heads and their assistants who had previously been in charge of the operation of the Ontario Temperance Act.

Less than two months from the swearing in of the Board, that is, on June 1st, sixteen stores were opened, and within six months thereafter eighty-six liquor stores, three mail order departments, four liquor warehouses, and eighty-six brewery warehouses were in operation, covering practically all the central

points throughout the Province.

In many towns where stores have been opened consideration had to be given, not merely to the population of the town immediately affected, but to the density of the surrounding population, and the distance from other towns or cities in which stores either existed or were to be placed, as the desire of the Board has been to give reasonable service to all, while at the same time avoiding the danger of opening more selling centres than were necessary or desirable.

The object of the Board has been primarily to serve the public in accordance with their expressed wishes at the polls; yet the Board has endeavoured always to keep in mind that the Act under which it was organized was a control act, and that therefore a proper control of the purchase and sale of liquor should be its aim. That this result has been attained to the satisfaction of most reasonable people was amply proven by the moderation shown by the people of Ontario when such immense affairs as the National Exhibition in Toronto, and

such festivities as those of Christmas and New Year, passed off without any excessive intemperance. The Board does not claim that with longer experience than it has had improvements in the system may not be deemed advisable, but for the present it is of the opinion that before any radical changes should be made, a longer time should be given to observe the results of the system now in force. Therefore, no recommendations of changes of any kind are being submitted.

Generally speaking, the Board has been satisfied with the actions of the distillers, brewers, and wine producers of Ontario in their observance of the law, though for failure in this regard one brewery had its license cancelled.

#### Brewery Warehouses

Brewery warehouses have been opened at eighty-six points by the breweries after this Board had examined the premises to be occupied and had seen that such premises were suitable, and after the personnel hired by the breweries concerned was passed upon as to their character and general fitness for the work. In each brewery warehouse the Board appoints and pays the wages of an inspector to overlook operations on its behalf. Most of these brewery warehouses have been quite satisfactory and have given the people the opportunity to purchase beer at reasonable prices.

#### PREMISES AND EMPLOYEES

In choosing premises for stores or for brewery warehouses, the Board has insisted on all occasions that such stores or brewery warehouses be not placed in close proximity to churches, schools, libraries, or children's playgrounds. In hiring employees in all stores, the Board has consistently observed the practice of engaging such employees from residents of the locality concerned.

#### Wineries

The Board has insisted upon greater sanitation and more suitable quarters than were the case in some of the smaller wineries, and in all wineries the hours of operation and quantities sold have been strictly regulated since there does not exist the advantage of permits being used in the sale of native wine when sold by such wineries, as exists in the sale through the Government liquor stores and through the breweries and beer warehouses.

#### Liquor Stores

In Government stores the rules and the staffs have been kept as uniform as possible, though in some smaller centres with wide areas and scattered but fairly dense populations it has been found necessary to establish what are called two-man stores with modified rules, in order to give service to such outlying communities.

Wherever necessary, or wheverer strongly recommended by the local vendors to suit the convenience of the people, occasional opening of the stores to more extended hours has been permitted, but this has generally been done to oblige those who felt that they were not getting service under the existing hours, and it was curtailed as much as possible to avoid the charge of unnecessary temptation or of trying to foster the sale of liquors. Generally speaking, however, the hours are limited in all localities.

#### BANQUET PERMITS

Though the Board has the right under the law to issue permits for the use of beer and wine at banquets, not one permit has so far been granted, though many applications have been made for them. The Board thought that a longer experience and more time for observation might well be of service before coming to a decision to issue such permits.

#### CLUBS

The Board has taken a stand against the indiscriminate establishment of clubs along the International Boundary, as it was of the opinion that Ontario must not be made a beer garden for non-resident groups; at the same time the Board welcomes to Ontario and desires to give service to legitimate tourists and travellers from the United States and elsewhere.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Law Enforcement sections of the Liquor Control Act being in your hands as Attorney-General, the Board desires to express its hearty appreciation for the co-operation at all times given to it. The municipal police have also aided materially. Whenever prosecutions brought about by either of the above forces have led to convictions, the Board has not hesitated to cancel the permits concerned. There have been as well some cancellations of permits for other reasons where deemed wise and in the interests of the community as a whole.

Finally, the Board wishes to express its deep appreciation to the people at large of the Province of Ontario for their general and generous co-operation in the endeavour to put into force a safe and sane government liquor control system. It is not by any means claimed that perfection has been attained, but the Board does believe that many good results have been achieved, notably: a marked cutting down of the bootlegging evil; a lessening of youthful temptations to break prohibitory laws; the bringing about of greater respect for all law; a decrease if not an elimination of the making of "home-brew" with its dangerous poison tendencies; and, it is hoped, a real stimulation to temperance in all things by education and home training rather than by prohibiting which does not prohibit.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

D. B. Hanna, Chief Commissioner.

R. J. Manion, Commissioner.

STEWART McClenaguan, Commissioner.

#### BALANCE SHEET

#### 31st October, 1927

#### Assets

ASSETS			
Land and baildings—154 Wellington Street West, Toronto (as of 31st May, 1927)	\$239,441	37	
Furniture, equipment, fixtures and alterations to rented premises (Head Office, Toronto, stores and warehouses)	415,243		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	\$654,684 96,813		
Accounts receivable:	030 303	20	\$557,871 42
Breweries, hospitals, etc. Duty recoverable. Freight claims.	4,078	48	
Inventories:			40,129 90
Liquor in warehouses and stores at cost	\$2,495,978 17,674	99 87	0.512.652.06
Prepaid Insurance (including fire, burglary and employees' bonds,	etc	• • •	2,513,653 86 31,027 35
		_	\$3,142,682 53
Liabilities			
Bank overdraft (less cash on hand and in transit). Accounts payable and accrued charges. Permit sales, 1927 (net). \$513,390-33 Less: Paid to Provincial Treasurer. 500,000-00	\$2,636,321	74	\$453,527 48
Peroxit sales, 1927-8.	13,390 21,476		
Confiscated liquor			2.684.394 80
Surplus of Ontario Government Dispensaries as at 1st June, 1927. Profit for the five months ending 31st October, 1927.	\$1,099,281 2,804,760	48 25	2,004,374 80
Less: Paid to Provincial Treasurer	\$3,904,041 3,899,281	73 48	
			4,760 25
			\$3,142,682 53

#### Auditors' Certificate

We certify that we have audited the books and accounts of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario for the five months ending 31st October, 1927, and in our opinion the above balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the position of its affairs on that date.

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH, Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, 16th December, 1927.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

## For Five Months Ending 31st October, 1927

			Pe	rcentage
Sales (Schedule 1). Stock on hand, 1st June, 1927 Purchases	\$2,575,341 33	5	41	100.0
Stock on hand, 31st October, 1927	\$16,606,316 30 2,495,978 99		31	
Total gross profit		3,423,322 4,071		
Expenses:		\$3,427,393	45	19.5
Administration and operating expenses of Head Office, warehouses and stores (Schedule II). Depreciation of buildings, equipment, fixtures and alterations to rented premises (Head	\$822,644 95	5		
Office, Toronto, stores and warehouses)	68,082 10	890,727	05	5.0
0.1		\$2,536,666	40	14.5
Other revenue: Brewery warchouse fees. Brewery fees. Light beer licenses, standard hotels, etc Fines (net)	86,750 00	) )		
		- 268,093	85	1.5
Net profit		\$2,804,760	25	16 0

## SCHEDULE I

#### SUMMARY OF SALES

## Five Months Ending 31st October, 1927

Store sales:       Wines and spirits and other counter sales.       \$11,942,882 31         Beer.       444,702 02	
Beer sales by breweries and brewery warehouses	5,122,836 80
	\$17 533 659 41

#### SCHEDULE II

## ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES—HEAD OFFICE, WAREHOUSES' AND STORES

# Five Months Ending 31st October, 1927 And Number of Employees on the Staff at 31st October, 1927

	Head Office	Warehouses (Toronto)	Stores and warehouses	Total	Percentage to total sales
Executive salaries. Salaries. Legal, audit and accountants' services re organization. Postage. Stationery. Travelling. Rentals. Terminal warehouse charges. Light, heat and power. Repairs and maintenance. Insurance. Freight charges. Telephone and telegraph. Packing materials. Bottling expense. Breakage. Truck maintenance. Discounts to hospitals, etc Sundries. Cash over and short.	937 2- 2,660 8 1,456 3 797 2 4,074 8	\$29,424 89  5	19,763 79 50,713 70 4,802 55 3,226 62 7,771 16 72,382 27 3,688 79 17,768 25 7,661 07 2,895 81 24,440 23 972 85	\$28,722 00 450,544 40 21,461 65 6,980 52 44,304 03 15,423 83 60,713 70 21,903 86 6,384 82 6,322 66 14,962 26 74,872 16 8,491 87 18,986 44 158 85 7,806 14 3,138 97 1,127 76 29,366 18 972 85	2.57 .12 .04 .25 .09 .34 .12 .04 .04 .09 .42 .05 .1104 .02 .01 .17 .01
Percentage of total expenses. Percentage of total sales		30.68%	7.69%	61.63% 2.89%	100.00%

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON THE STAFF

## At 31st October, 1927

Commissioner's office	5
General Manager's Department	2
Comptroller's Department	- 8
Legal Department	- 1
Accounting	22
Stock Cost Ledgers	- 8
Sales Accounting	31
Beer Accounting	25
Stock Supervising	- 11
Customs and Traffic	7
Purchasing Department	10
Permit Department	21
Inspectors—Store	- 8
Supervision of Stores Department	3
Brewery Inspectors	113
Department of Public Works	- 3
General Inspectors	- 12
Central Warehouse and Garage	47
Head Office maintenance	6
	343
Stores	532
	785
	100

## SCHEDULE III

# STORES, BREWERS' WAREHOUSES, BREWERIES AND WINERIES IN OPERATION At 31st October, 1927

## STORES

Store No.	
1	Lombard and Church Streets
2	154 Wellington Street West
2A	Mail Order—154 Wellington Street West
3	1271 Dundas Street West
4	170 Danforth Avenue
5	1881 Queen Street EastToronto
6	1271 Queen Street West
7	2223 Dundas Street West
8	1165 St. Clair Avenue West
9	959 Bloor Street West
10	617 Yonge Street
11	949 Gerrard Street EastToronto
12	402 Parliament Street
13	1448 Danforth Avenue
14	454 Spadina AvenueToronto
15	Dupont and Spadina Avenue
20	67 Lake Shore Road New Toronto
21	29 Charles Street
22	879 King Street East
23	416 Ottawa North
24	88 Fraser
26	419 Talbot. London
27	647 Dundas Street London
28	12 Canal Dunnville
31	30 Sandwich West
32	52 Wyandotte East
33	93 Drouillard RoadFord
34	82 Victoria Road

## Stores—Continue l

Callino Min	STORES—Continue I	
Store No.		
35	29 Sandwich	Sandwich
36	272 Queen Street	Ottawa
36A	160 Nicholas—Mail Order and Warehouse	Ottown
37	685 Bank Street	
38	188 Rideau Street	Ottawa
40	Market Square	Kingston
41		
	109 Simpson	
41A	200 McVicar—Mail Order and Warehouse	
42	101 King Street West	Brockville
43	137 King Street East	
44		
	69 Dalhousie.	
45	408 George	Peterborough
46	Christina and Cromwell	Sarnia
47	Ontario	St Catharines
	0.27 T."	St. Catharines
48	937 Victoria Avenue	Niagara Falls
49	66 Pitt	Cornwall
50	Cedar and Elgin	Sudbury
51	72 Condon	Call
	72 Garden	Gueipn
52	269 Main Street East	Welland
53	66 Cumberland South	Port Arthur
54	88 Main Street East	North Por
55	<u></u>	Pembroke
56	Water Street	Prescott
57	52 Bridge Street East	Relleville
	A D.1.	Delleville
58	4 Balsam North	Limmins
59	72 Collier	Barrie
60	88 Ontario	Stratford
61	210 Ethan Characteristics	Stration
	210 King Street West.	Chatham
62	314 Talbot	St. Thomas
63	343 Queen Street East	Sault Ste. Marie
64	516 D̃undas	Woodstook
65	Front	Woodstock
	Front	Trenton
66	6th Avenue North	Cochrane
67	Main and Ferguson	Hailevbury
68	214 Main South	Konora
69	Character of Mr.	T C
	Church and Mowat Avenue.	Fort Frances
70	Bickwith	Smith's Falls
71	King and Main	Gananoque
72	Gore and Herriot.	Porth
73	410 T?' C.	Leitii
	610 King Street	Preston
74	61 Robinson	Simcoe
7.5	Devonshire Avenue	Iroquois Falls
76	Prospect and Silver	Cohola
	1 to spect and Silver	Copart
77	121 Main	Penetang
78	Whitewood Avenue.	New Liskeard
79	79 Walton	Port Hone
80	Crook Name Day 1	D III
	Great North Road.	Parry Harbour
81	Main and Queen	Sturgeon Falls
82	79 Kent	Lindsay
83	31 Main	Hambachum
84	Main Canada	D'
	Main Street	Picton
85	Daniel and Elgin	Arnprior
		1
	Brewers' Warehouses	
Store No.		
1 \V	351 Front Street East	Toronto
2W	71 Vine Stant Fat	Toronto
	74 King Street East	Toronto
3W	581 Queen Street West	Toronto
4W	398 College Street	Toronto
5W	496 Bloor Street West.	Toronto
	1405 Owen Charle W.	Toronto
6W	1485 Queen Street West	Loronto
7 W	2233 Dundas Street West	Toronto
8W	1083 St. Clair Avenue	Toronto
9W	105 Donforth Assessed	Toronto
	185 Danforth Avenue	Toronto
10\V	1852 Danforth Avenue	Toronto
11W	Ferguson and Hunter Streets	Hamilton
12W	1002 Barton Street	Hamilton
	1092 Barton Street.	riamiiron
13W	80 Bathurst Street	London
14W	665 Dundas Street	London

## BREWERS' WAREHOUSES-Continued

	Brewers' Warehouses—Continued	
Store No.	the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	T 1
15W	413 Hamilton Road	London
16W	Mercer and Windsor Streets	Windsor
17W	1630 Ottawa Street	Windsor
18W	1503 London Street West	Windsor
19W	109 Sparks Street	. Ottawa
20W	942 Somercet Street	. Uttawa
21W	204 Princess Street	. Kingston
22W	580 Victoria Avenue	Niagara Falls
23W	78 Niagara Street	St. Catharines
24W	222 King Street Fast	. Kitchener
25W	217 Talbot Street	.St. Thomas
26W	205 Pearl Street	. Port Arthur
27W	268 George Street	. Peterborough
28W	23 Water Street	. Brantford
29W	112 McDonnell Street	. Guelph
30W	58 Brock Street	. Brockville
31W	6 Dover Street	. Chatham
32W	197 King Street	. Chatham
33W	150 Pinnacla Street	. Belleville
34W	1 Pitt Street	. Cornwall
35W	University and Spring	. Cobourg
36W	George and Water Streets	. Prescott
37W	22 Lorne Street	.Sudbury
38W	143 Victoria Street North	. Sarnia
39W	198 First Avenue West	. North Bay
40W	Lindsay and King Streets	Lindsay
41W	Second Avenue	. Cochrane
42W	Bay and Brock Streets	Sault Ste. Marie
43W	Beckwith Street	.Smith's Falls
$44\mathrm{W}$		Trenton
45W	Burger and Victoria Streets	Welland
46W	492 Peel Street	Woodstock
47 W	423 Erie Street	Stratiord
48W		. Port Colborne
49W	106 Balsam Avenue	I immins
50W		Simcoe
51W	269 Mill Street.	Port Hope
52W	19 Main Street	renetang
53W	182 Prince Street.	Геніргоке
54W	767 King Street	Double
55W		L'anara
56W	101 Church Street	Fort Eropas
57W	King Street	Cananagua
58W	Gilmour Road	Fort Frie
59W	215 Dunlop Street	Barria
60W	180 Drouillard Road	Ford City
61W	180 Droumard Road	Huntsville
62W 63W	Ferguson Avenue	Haileybury
64W		Hawkeshury
65 W		Arnorior
66W	185 Lake Shore Road	Mimico
67W		Picton
68W		. Amherstburg
69 W		Dunnville
70W		Belle River
71W		Glencoe
72W	Champagne Street	Parry Harbour
73 W	Main Street	Ridgetown
74W		Tilbury
75 W		Tecumseh

## Breweries

O'Keefe Beverages, Limited	Gould StreetToronto
Cosgrave Export Brewing Company	Niagara StreetToronto
Dominion Brevery Company, Limited	Queen Street East Toronto
Toronto Brewing & Malting Company, Li	imitedDundas Street WestToronto
Grant Spring Brewery, Limited	Bay Street NorthHamilton

## Breweries-Continue l

Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited 19 Bay Street North	. Hamilton
John Labatt, Limited	. London
John Labatt, Limited Simcoe Street Carling Export Brewing Company Talbot Street	. London
British American Brewing Company 6 Bruce Avenue	. Windsor
Capital Brewing Company, Limited	. Ottawa
Brading Broweries Limited Wellington Street	Ottawa
Lake Ontario Brewing Company, Limited	Kingston
Taylor & Rate Limited	St Catharines
Huether Brewing Company, Limited.	Kitchener
Kakabeka Falls Brewery, Limited.	Fort William
Port Arthur Beverages, Limited.	Port Arthur
Bixel Brewing & Malting Company, Limited.	Brantford
Dixer Drewing & Matting Company, Emitted.	Rolloville
Quinte Breweries, Limited	Cudbuss
Sudbury Brewing & Maiting Company, Limited	. Sudbury
Sarria Brewing Company, Limited	. Sarnia
Soo Falls Brewing Company, Limited	Sault Ste. Marie
Cronmiller & White Brewing Company	. Welland
Perth Brewery, Limited (Devlin, Felix & Thomas)	.Stratford
Kuntz Brewery, Limited	. Waterloo
Walkerville Brewery, Limited	. Walkerville
Kenora Brewery, Limited	. Kenora
Fort Frances Brewing Company, Limited	. Fort Frances
Riverside Brewery Company, Limited	. Riverside
Formosa Spring Brewery, Limited.	. Formosa
Reinhardt Brewery Company, Limited	Toronto
remarde mency company, Limited	

## Wineries

Badalato, S		P.O
Bradley, E. C	.427 Spadina Avenue .123 Front Street	. Toronto . Belleville
Bright, T. G., & Company, Limited (Niagara Fall Wine Company) Belluz, Pietro	514 McTavish Street	Niagara Falls Fort William
Canada Wine Products, Limited	.83 King Street West	. Loronto
Canada Vine Growers' Association, Limited Castrucci, O. A	. 187 Parliament Street	. Toronto
Ciurluini, Alessandro	. K. R. 4	. St. Catharines
De Conza. A. R	.51½ North Street	St. Catharines
DePietro, D	. R.R. 1	. Beamsville . Sandwich
Dominion Wine Growers Limited	Dundas Street	. Oakville
Donovan, D. J Furminger, F. L. (Sunnybank Winery)	R.R. 2	.St. Catharines
Gordon, Rabbi Jacob	. 116 Beverley Street	. Loronto . Oakville
Hamilton, I. S., & Company, Limited	. Dalhousie Street	. Brantiord
Huehnergard, Bruno	. Preston Road	. Jordan
Kampmann, Fred J	. 217 Breithaupt Street 321 Campbell Avenue	. Kitchener . Windsor
Lenardon I. (Fort William Wine Company)	114 McVicar Street	. Fort William
Lincoln Wines, Limited.  London Winery, Limited.	R.R. 1. Lambeth Highway	. London
Luelo, Carl. Meooni, Mariano.	. 160 Queen Street South . 421 Wyandotte Street East	. Kitchener . Windsor
National Fruit & Wine Company, Limited Ontario Grape Growing & Wine Mfg. Co., Ltd	. 27 Brock Avenue	. Toronto
Padden Helen (Turner Wine Company)	106 Front Street East	. Toronto
Peavoy, G. W. (Canadian Wine Company) Peerless Wine Mfgrs., Limited	.448 Queen Street East	. Loronto
Perpiglia, JosephQuigley, Peter J. (Danforth Wine Company)	. R.R. 2	St. Catharines
Rizzo Nicholas & Sons	. 164 York Street	. Hamilton
Robinet, Clovis Robinet, Frank	177 Sandwich Street	. Windsor
·		

## WINERIES-Continued

Robinet, Jules
Robinet, Victor
Rossoni, Carlo
Stamford Park Wine Company, Limited
Subosits, Victor
P.O., Box 64
Tadeuszew, Thomas (Niagara Cataract Winery). Stamford TwpNiagara Falls
Thomas, Alex. (Cooksville Wine Vaults)
Thorold Winery Company Limited35 Ormond Street North Thorold
Toronto Wine Mfg. Company, Limited1682 Queen Street West Toronto
Windsor Company, Limited
Edna StreetWalkerville

## BREWERIES LOCATED OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO WHOSE PRODUCTS ARE SOLD THROUGH ONTARIO BREWERS' WAREHOUSES

Drewry's, Limited	
Kiewel Brewing Company, Limited	1.
Shea's Winnipeg Brewery, Limited	
Frontenac Breweries, Limited	
Ontario National Beverages	
(Dow Brewery—Montreal)	
(Dawes Brewery—Montreal)	

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMITS AND LICENSES ISSUED DURING THE FIVE MONTHS' PERIOD ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1927

#### PERMITS

June 1st to October 31st, 1927: Resident Temporary Duplicate Physicians Druggists Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons Manufacturers Mechanical and Scientific Sacramental Wine Hospitals.	220,446 53,890 5,041 815 571 423 254 11 217 221	281,889
Licenses		
Brewers' licenses. Brewers' warehouses.	36 676	712
Native wine permits. Sacramental wine vendorships. Non-potable alcohol. Standard hotel.	1 3 4 1,258	
Brewers' light beer permits. Brewers' light beer warehouse permits. Hotel light beer permits. Restaurant light beer permits. Shop light beer permits. Club light beer permits. Steamships' light beer permits. Employees' light beer permits.	26 86 1,102 541 519 84 3 634	1,266 2,995
		4,973



## Ontario Department of Agriculture

## REPORT

OF THE

# Minister of Agriculture

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO

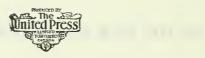
Printed by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1928

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Minister of Agriculture

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## REPORT

OF THE

# Minister of Agriculture for Ontario 1927

To His Honour W. D. Ross,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1927.

The past season may be described as only an average one as far as natural conditions are concerned. There were many variations at different times in different sections of the province which had their effect on the harvest. On the whole, however, the results have been reasonably satisfactory, and the aggregate return indicates a slight advance over the previous year as the following figures of agricultural values from the census and statistics returns will show:

	1926	1927
Field crops. Farm animals. Wool. Dairy products. Fruits and vegetables. Poultry and eggs. Fur farming. Maple products. Tobacco. Flax fibre. Clover and grass seed. Honey.	\$261,264,000 73,782,000 1,087,000 108,846,000 15,766,000 34,235,000 473,000 1,954,000 5,540,000 208,000 4,458,000 500,000	\$255,900,000 72,896,000 1,118,000 106,661,000 18,344,000 41,296,000 473,000 1,772,000 7,556,000 321,000 2,798,000 890,000

In addition to the detailed report of the activities of different branches of the department to be found on subsequent pages, there are several matters of general interest which may be referred to here.

#### THE WEED ACT

The past season has been marked by the beginning of a definite and systematic campaign to reduce the weed menace which has been growing more serious in this province throughout recent years. Legislation was adopted at

the last Session amending the Weed Act in many important particulars. These amendments provided for the compulsory appointment of weed inspectors by every municipality throughout the province. Although the season was somewhat advanced when the Session was over and when this legislation was distributed, it was taken up by the municipalities in a most encouraging manner. Copies of the Act and Regulations were forwarded to every municipality throughout the province and newspaper advertising was utilized to call attention to the terms of the Act and to educate public opinion as to the seriousness of this problem. A survey of the situation at the end of the season revealed the fact that out of 891 municipalities, 606 appointed inspectors. Definite information was received to the effect that 115 municipalities did not appoint inspectors, but definite information was not received from the balance. It is evident, therefore, that the great bulk of municipalities showed their readiness to co-operate in this matter and made a start. The consensus of opinion was that more attention was devoted to this problem and better results secured during the past year than during the previous ten years combined. It is, of course, understood that this matter cannot be disposed of in one year or two years, but must be attacked by the combined forces of legislation and education over a period of years. The matter will be continued in this spirit in future.

## IMPORTANT RESEARCH PROJECT

An important development has taken place during the year in the matter of research work. Early in the summer a letter was received from our Agent-General in London, England, advising that the Empire Marketing Board, recently created by the British Government to develop all phases of marketing within the Empire, was anxious to consider whether or not co-operative research could not be established with this province. It was at once arranged for Professor W. R. Graham, head of the Poultry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, who has taken a very special interest in research work, even beyond the interests of his own special line, to go over and discuss this matter with the technical officers of the Board. As a result of this visit and of the report submitted, an initial agreement has been entered into. This agreement provides for a study in problems of nutrition more particularly defined as follows:

"To make a careful study of the quality in eggs to determine the effect of such quality on the next generation of fowls and to ascertain the effect of the diet of the poultry on eggs as a human food;

"To study the hatching power of fertile eggs as to the vitamin content of the eggs and also as to the mineral content of the eggs or a combination of these two factors."

This work is a natural outgrowth of some experimental work which has already been carried on by the Poultry Department of the College comparing the effect of such animal protein as milk, meat meal, beef scrap and tankage on the hatching power of fertile eggs. It has been found that at least twenty per cent. of the embryos die or fail to hatch, and it is important to find an explanation of these losses. In carrying on these experiments it is proposed to produce hatching eggs in large numbers, capable of producing a normal chicken at any time of the year. It is expected that this will have a bearing on the cost of production of poultry and its products, and therefore, on marketing. There is also a possibility that a detailed study of these embryos may lead the way toward more complete information as to the cause or causes of anaemia in human beings.

In this work, the Department will co-operate on a fifty-fifty basis with the Empire Marketing Board. It is planned to carry on the work for a period of five years, unless the results aimed at are obtained within that time. Work is planned on a basis of approximately \$10,000 a year so that the cost to this province will only be in the neighbourhood of \$5,000. It is probable that other agreements of this nature will be entered into with the Empire Marketing Board and important results on the production and marketing of products within the empire may be expected.

## FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

During the year a general survey was made of financial and social conditions prevailing throughout rural Ontario. A questionnaire was sent to the local representatives of the province asking for information as to the number of farm mortgages held, where held and the rate of interest. Information was also asked as to the amount of money on deposit in rural banks and the forms of investment favoured by the farmer, also the amount used for home improvement or labour-saving equipment. Comparative information was naturally sought on these points to determine how present conditions compare with those of five or ten years ago. It was recognized that specific figures would be difficult to obtain, but at the same time it was felt that by conferring with local registrars, local bank managers and other leading citizens, who are in close touch with such matters in rural communities, much useful and reliable information might be obtained.

On the question of farm mortgages, eighteen reports suggest a slight decrease, nine suggest a slight increase, and the balance indicate no particular change. An examination of the records of one county in Eastern Ontario revealed the following figures, which are of interest by way of illustration:

Year	Mortgages	Mortgages	Per cent. mortgages
	applied	discharged	\$1,000 and under
1912 1917 1922 1927	92 130 158 108	108 187 134 113	40% 40% 40% 40% 48%

One township in this county showed fifty per cent. of the land-owners carrying mortgages, and this is believed to be fairly representative of the county. Another Registry Office Division reports a total of 217 farm mortgages in 1926, the smallest number in ten years, the highest having been 324 in 1920. Mortgages in 1926 aggregated \$259,529.38 as against a maximum of nearly \$1,500,000 on other occasions.

Reports indicate that the old time farm practice of investing surplus savings in farm mortgages is now gradually disappearing. "Very few farmers now lend money on farm mortgages" is the report from one county, which is repeated from many other sections. There are still, of course, some sections in which farm money does go to farm mortgages, but the greater proportion seeks investment elsewhere. This is not due, apparently, to any feeling of lack of security as far as farm mortgages are concerned, but rather to the greater convenience of bonds, which were a new field opened up to the farmer by the educational processes of the Victory Loan campaigns during the war. The Agricultural Development

Board, under the Ontario Government provides financial accommodation all over the province and is generally being taken advantage of because of the absence of local funds. Its rate of interest at 5½ per cent. is also proving attractive. Where other moneys are available through mortgage companies or other agencies which are active in many sections, the rate is usually from six per cent. to seven per cent., while in New Ontario it runs as high as nine per cent. or in an odd case, ten per cent.

As to the amount of money on deposit in banks, opinion was fairly unanimous that there had been an increase, especially over five years ago. This increase was variously estimated at ten per cent. to thirty per cent. The fact that the increase is not very much larger is evidently due to the changing practices of the farmer in the matter of investment which has already been referred to.

One bank manager said "The savings bank is now only a place to keep funds until sufficient have accumulated to enable the owner to invest in securities." This is a contrast with the practice of some ten years or so ago when it was not unusual for a prosperous farmer to have as much as \$10,000 on deposit in the bank at one time.

In the words of another bank manager, "this is an age of investment both in town and country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars from the country have been placed in all sorts of securities during the last eight or ten years. Many of these so-called investments are speculative, such as the purchase of mining stocks. Many also, while they are safe enough, are not considered desirable because there is no market for these securities. The yield of first-class bonds and stocks on account on the plentiful supply of money is so small that many who desire a large yield overlook the principle of safety first."

Numerous reports confirm the observations of this manager, that farmers are not immune from the speculative fever which has developed in mining stocks during recent months, but on the whole, reports indicate that the farmer is devoting the major part of his surplus earnings to certain securities in the form of bonds or preferred stocks. The fact that savings deposits also show an increase in spite of this diversification in the use of surplus moneys is an encouraging sign. One report estimates that the amount of farm deposits in the banks of one of the smaller cities of the province aggregated from two to three million dollars, or practically twenty-five per cent. of all the deposits. Another report estimates deposits running from five to seven million dollars in the good farming centres of the county. It is stated that farmers will appear to have the "saving habit" in spite of the increased spending opportunities which are everywhere available.

On the question of social conditions opinions are practically unanimous that the present standard of living is very much higher than ten or fifteen years ago. Says a report from one county:

"In general social conditions on the farm have been vastly improved. The general use of the automobile accompanied by improved roads has increased the farmer's travel radius many times. The advent of the radio provides entertainment hitherto inaccessible to him. The progress of rural electric lines is rapidly making possible the use of electricity on the farm. These features are being rapidly adopted by the farmers and socially the farmer is far in advance of five years ago."

This is echoed from many other parts of the province.

"Home lighting plants and water systems," says another report, "are beginning to be seen on the better farm homes. Milking machines are becoming quite common throughout the county. New barns, new houses and modern poultry houses are seen almost everywhere, indicating a satisfactory economic condition in the county."

From a county in Western Ontario comes this report:

"Hydro is serving over three thousand customers in this county, so that much electrical labour-saving equipment is being installed in both the houses and barns. Equipment such as litter carriers, water systems, small stationary engine, etc., in the barn are very common throughout the county. Cream separators and engine-driven washing machines are becoming very common. At least fifty per cent. of the homes have \$700 to \$1,000 in labour-saving equipment. The farm industry socially is improving rapidly. The road building programme has been very extensive, so that to-day we have eighty-five miles of pavement, 383 miles of improved county road, and the remainder of the roads are given particular attention. Every farmer has his auto, and many have trucks. Telephones and radios are everywhere."

Occasionally there is a reference to the matter of rural depopulation as in this paragraph:

"The rural depopulation has hit some sections of the county seriously. Many of the young people have left the farms and are now working in nearby cities, but the condition is not as bad as some would think. The census of the young people recently taken shows that there are about 300 young people between the ages of fifteen and thirty within a radius of six or seven miles from a certain point."

From all this it is evident that notwithstanding the vagaries of seasons or the effect of periodic depressions the social and financial condition of rural Ontario is steadily improving.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. MARTIN,

Minister of Agriculture.

## ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Statistics of attendance for the year are as follows. Figures for general courses including students of winter term and new students of fall term:

Specialists in General Course Work Dairy Courses. 1 Stock and Seed Judging. Poultry Raising Horticulture. Apiculture Farm Mechanics Farm Power.	26
Domestic Science (at Macdonald Institute)	423
Girls' Conference (Junior Women's Institute)	
_ 0	86 18
Specialists	5
Farm Mechanics	5 214
Total	1,653

## ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE ROLL (GENERAL COURSE), 1927

#### FROM ONTARIO

Brant10	Lambton 6	Renfrew 1
Bruce 6	Lanark 6	Russell
Carleton	Leeds 3	Simcoe 9
Dufferin 1	Lincoln14	Stormont 1
Durham 3	Middlesex13	Temiskaming 1
Elgin 2	Muskoka 1	Thunder Bay 6
Essex 9	Northumberland 2	Victoria
Glengarry 2	Norfolk 6	Waterloo 7
Grenville 5	Ontario 2	Welland 5
Grey 4	Oxford	Wellington34
Haldimand 3	Parry Sound 3	Wentworth
Halton 4	Peel 3	York30
Hastings 5	Peterborough 4	
Huron	Perth 6	Total from Ontario275
Kent 4	Prince Edward 2	

## 

British Columbia 7	Quebec	Total from other Provinces16
	FROM OTHER COUNTRIES	
Columbia       1         Cuba       1         England       19         Japan       1         Holland       1	Peru. 1 Ireland. 1 Jamaica. 1 Newfoundland 1 South Africa 1	Wales

#### AGE AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

The limits of age in the General Course, 1927, ranged from 17 years to 36 years. The average age was 22.

Religious denominations of students registered for the fall term were:

Buddhist 1	Congregational 2	Unitarian 1
Anglican	Jewish 1	Roman Catholic 12
Baptist	Lutheran 1	United Church159
Disciples of Christ 1	Mennonite 1	No religion
Greek Orthodox 3	Presbyterian 40	Wesleyan 1
Brethren 1	Dutch Reform 1	

## VETERANS RETIRE

It has not been the practice to refer in this report to staff changes. An exception, however, seems justified in the unusual circumstance of the announcement of the retirement of three veteran members of the staff during the past year. These three were Professor John Evans, for over twenty years head of the Manual Training Department; Mr. Stephen Springer, for twenty-five years Bursar at the College, and Dr. C. A. Zavitz, after an unbroken connection of forty-two years in the service of the College. All three have rendered excellent service in their respective positions and retire on account of advancing years and impaired health. The name of C. A. Zavitz is probably better known throughout the rural sections of this province than that of any other member of the staff. Dr. Zavitz's service has been as distinguished as it has been long. His patient experiments in plant breeding and in the development of new strains and varieties of crops has practically made over the field crops of this province, and has undoubtedly added millions of dollars to the revenue of the farmers. His successful work in this regard has only been equalled by the vigour and enthusiasm with which he has preached the gospel of better crops, in season and out of season, in every corner of the province.

## IMPROVED EQUIPMENT

Two additions have been made during the year to the college equipment.

One is the completion of the new School of Baking. This building was presented to the college by those interested in the baking industry as represented by the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada. The work of raising the funds and carrying out the project to a successful issue was in the hands of Mr. H. E. Trent, and in recognition of his excellent services the building is being known as the Trent Institute. It was opened officially with appropriate ceremony during the year, and is now in full operation. It is a thoroughly modern and well-equipped plant, designed for both practical work and instruction. It has both class-rooms and laboratories. It is the only institution of its kind in Canada and is calculated to serve the needs of the industry throughout Canada. While the building and the work of instruction is under the immediate direction of the Professor of Chemistry, it has a staff of two or three specialists who give instruction in both plain and fancy baking. The increasing complexity of the problems which enter into the successful operation of this industry at the present time makes such instruction almost an essential part of the equipment of a man undertaking this profession. Courses of three months' duration, given three times throughout the year, attract a considerable number of young men.

The other addition to the equipment consisted in making over the residence, which has heretofore been occupied by the Bursar, into a residence for girls to supplement the accommodation at Macdonald Hall. The number of applications for admission to the course at Macdonald Institute has always exceeded the accommodation available. The vacating of this house was therefore taken advantage of and with a very moderate expenditure it was made over to provide excellent accommodation for twenty girls, thus making the advantage of a Macdonald course available to a larger number each year. The building has been named "Watson Hall," thus perpetuating the name of Miss Mary Urie Watson, who for upwards of twenty years was Director of Macdonald Institute.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FARM DEPARTMENT

All farm crops, with the exception of corn, were very satisfactory. Although the old seeding of alfalfa was very badly winter killed, other hay crops gave a good yield. All spring grains produced an abundance of straw, and the yields of grain were well above the average. The spring and early summer were too cool and dry for corn and this crop finished below average. Turnips and mangels were excellent crops, the former giving the best yield we have had in years and averaging nearly 900 bushels per acre.

The horse stock was increased through the raising of five foals, one Percheron and four Clydesdales. Three Clydesdale mares were purchased during the year. To make proper progress in horse breeding work it may become necessary to purchase stallions to head our strings of Percheron and Clydesdale mares.

The beef cattle herds have made good progress during the year. We are continuing investigational work on herd maintenance costs. A new Aberdeen Angus sire was purchased for \$500, and before delivery, he won the junior and reserve grand championships at the Royal Show. Sales from the beef herds were satisfactory.

In keeping with the progress in dairying in the province the dairy herd was strengthened by the addition of a new herd sire, a son of Jersey Volunteer, and a new Holstein junior sire. Production, rearing and veal calf costs were further investigated. Both the beef and dairy herds were fully accredited during the year.

Sheep work was pretty largely confined to maintenance of eight breeds of class-room work with three breeds for breeding work. Roaming dogs killed eight head early in November.

The herds of swine, as usual, proved to be the most profitable branch of the work. Considerable investigational work was carried forward. The cause of losses in winter litters was thoroughly investigated. Considerable work was also done with indoor and outdoor winter feeding, cross-breeding and rations.

During the year bulletins 310 and 311 on Beef and Dairy Cattle were revised and brought up-to-date.

The annual auction sale drew a record crowd and good prices, the sale totalling nearly \$8,000.

The department was strengthened by the inauguration of a meats branch, and a complete course in slaughtering, dressing and curing, under Mr. E. C. Stillwell.

The college judging teams had a good year. The team stood fourth at the National Dairy Show in thirty-two teams. They were first at the Royal, at Toronto, and sixth in twenty-two teams at the International, at Chicago, where they were first in horses and second in sheep, and had a man tied for first place in both horses and sheep.

## FIELD HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

In addition to lectures and laboratory periods with the regular and short course classes at the college, the carrying of a very heavy agricultural correspondence throughout the year, the work of the Field Husbandry Department includes the conducting of field experiments on an area of about seventy-five acres, plant breeding on an area of about four acres, as well as extension and research work.

Many of the most popular and widely-grown varieties of the leading farm crops in Ontario were originated by the Department of Field Husbandry by means of hybridization and selection. At the last Royal Agricultural Winter Fair where competition is open to all the provinces of the Dominion, fifty-nine per cent. of the prize winners in grain exhibits in winter wheat, late oats and barley, and ninety-three per cent. of the prize winners in sheaves in the above classes were entries of varieties originated by the Department of Field Husbandry. In one of the largest grain classes, late oats, first prize was awarded to an entry of O.A.C. No. 72 oats which was grown in the Province of Saskatchewan. The sweepstakes prizes at the last Provincial Winter Fair for the best bushel of grain in oats, barley and winter wheat were awarded respectively to O.A.C. No. 72 oats, O.A.C. No. 21 barley and O.A.C. No. 104 winter wheat.

The O.A.C. No. 144 oats which was introduced into Ontario four years ago was the winner in four field crop competitions held by the agricultural societies during the past year, was second in three, third in two, fourth in one, fifth in one, sixth in two and seventh in one. This variety on a measured acre in the experimental plots in 1927 yielded 86-% bushels of grain and has made a fine record during the short time it has been in cultivation in the province; especially has this been true where it has been grown on the lighter types of soil when a variety with a good yield of straw was a necessity.

The O.A.C. No. 104 winter wheat, produced through crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian varieties, was first in eight field crop competitions held during the last year, obtaining the same number of first prizes as the Dawson's Golden Chaff. This variety in some sections of the province is grown on an even larger area than the Dawson's Golden Chaff.

The O.A.C. No. 181 field peas, produced from crossing the Prussian Blue and the White Wonder varieties, is the most outstanding variety tested in the experimental plots in recent years. This variety was first in average yield of grain per acre of the field pea varieties tested for a period of two years at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. There was a very large demand for seed of this variety in the spring of 1927, one seedsman asking for the source of supply of as much as two carloads, another of one carload and many individual farmers for smaller amounts.

During the first few years after the introduction of plant breeding into the work of this department, the selection of superior strains from the best obtainable

varieties formed a large part of the work and resulted in the origination of several excellent varieties. The next step was the extensive use of some of these superior new varieties as the parents in various crosses. This has resulted in the production of several superior varieties. To-day hybridization is much used to give populations of variable progeny so that new varieties having a combination of the desirable characteristics of two or more of the older varieties may be produced. There is a large quantity of hybrid material in different stages of selection at the present time. Among the many strains of hybrid origin which are being studied there appear to be several very promising ones which are ready for the final yield test. High yielding ability, quality, good straw strength and disease resistance are the principal characteristics being sought among the new hybrid sorts.

The extension work carried on by the department is becoming of increasing importance, and includes the work of the Field Husbandry Committee of the Experimental Union, lectures at short courses, farmers' clubs, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, etc., preparation of material and the setting up of exhibits on seed trains and at exhibitions, judging at seed fairs and exhibitions, supervising Junior Farmers' judging contests, training judges for field crop competitions, assisting in special crop improvement campaigns and the multiplication and distribution of elite stock seed.

## THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT

The poultry business and the poultry kept on farms is increasing year by year. The correspondence of the Poultry Department increased more in 1927 than in any year in the history of the department.

For several years the department has been giving assistance to short courses in the different counties, but this year there was a new demand, in the nature of four-day special poultry short courses. These courses were well attended; in some instances there were more than one hundred and fifty people at a lecture. There are several requests for such courses during the winter of 1928. These courses simply meet a demand for information from the increasing numbers who are interested in this branch.

The meeting of the World's Poultry Congress in Ottawa in July of this year was of special interest. Naturally there were a large number of visitors from other countries visited this department, but in addition to this, our provincial poultrymen made use of the department in many ways, such as hatching and rearing some early chicks for them, one member of the staff acting as secretary for Ontario's exhibit.

The poultrymen in general have had a successful year. Eggs hatched better than usual, and the demand for table eggs was well maintained, if not considerably increased. The broiler business this season was not as good as usual. There were many early broilers; and there appeared to be an increased supply earlier than the demand. The rearing of chickens at any season of the year is generally very well understood, and one can look toward a supply of fresh broilers monthly, if the demand and price will warrant the production.

The experimental and research work on the question of the factors that influence the hatching power of eggs is being continued. This is a very important problem and involves many branches of science. The work is yielding some results, but it may be several years before a definite statement can be made. The question of direct sunlight, the supply of certain kinds of protein as well as green feed and minerals appear at present to be the influencing factors.

The experimental work with turkeys is getting well under way. The results obtained, to date, suggest that for the ordinary person, the growing of turkeys successfully is mainly associated with cleanliness; or, in other words, one needs land that is not fouled by turkeys or chickens; and then the turkeys fed from clean troughs and not from the ground. It is essential to move the feed troughs and drinking vessels frequently, if not daily.

The extension work grows each year, and the demand is met as far as possible. The taking of the results to the producer, and the bringing in to the department the experiences of the poultry farmer, and the problems of the mixed farmer, keeps the department in reasonable touch with the problems of the country.

## CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

The class work with the regular classes of the College, Macdonald Institute, Trent Institute and the summer courses in agriculture, consumes a very large part of our time and means that we have classes in every month of the year. In addition to this the chemical examination of hundreds of samples of miscellaneous materials for correspondents takes up a great deal of time which, however, is part of the regular routine work of the department.

During the year soil studies have been continued. Following up the work begun in 1926, the soil survey of Norfolk County was continued during the field season 1927, and a soil map of the county practically completed.

Field studies on the soils of this county have indicated several important laboratory problems which are being worked out at the present time. A special study is being made of the sand soils suitable for flue-cured tobacco culture, both in the old areas where tobacco culture is established and in the newer areas where it is being introduced.

As a result of this survey thousands of acres of land, not previously cropped to flue-cured tobacco, have been recognized as being well adapted to this crop. Further, large areas of associated sandy soils are found to have excellent possibilities in canning crop culture.

Work on the Welland experimental plots was continued as usual without any changes in the plans.

Slight changes were made in the rotation on the Simcoe experimental plots. Oats and alfalfa were substituted for fall wheat and red clover; also one complete range was seeded to alfalfa with the intention of leaving it for a number of years.

As time advances it is becoming more evident that potash seems to be one of the limiting factors on sandy soils for the production of legumes and potatoes. These results combined with those obtained from our co-operative work indicate that the percentage of potash in a commercial fertilizer mixture, used for crops grown on sandy soils, should be rather high. At present a study is being made of the increase in the amount of lime and organic matter on each plot, which has resulted from the treatment they have received during the period of eight years since the plots were laid out.

Twenty-five experiments and demonstrations on potatoes, consisting of different rations and mixtures, were conducted with the District Representative in the chief potato-growing sections in the province. Experiments on turnips, which were planned to determine the best mixtures and method of applications

of fertilizers, demonstrate the importance of phosphates in one mixture, but the rate of application naturally depends upon the condition and previous manuring of the soil. An extensive five-year experiment was started on four farms to determine the most economical form and rate of application of lime. This experiment was laid down on two distinct soil types, which are usually acid and cover a wide area of this province.

Under the Canadian Canners Fund, thirty experiments were conducted on different soil types on canning peas, corn and tomatoes; also the results harvested on the second and third crops in the rotation after the experiments were laid down. The residual effect of the fertilizer treatments are equally as marked on these second and third year crops as on the first after application of the fertilizers.

From the results obtained on both of the experimental plots, the co-operative work conducted over the province during the past five seasons, we are in a much better position to aid the farmers in solving their soil problems. In many instances we are able to give definite recommendations considering soil type as to which is the most economical fertilizer mixture to use for many crops and also information regarding the best method of preparing the soil for the crop.

The usual work in dairy chemistry has been carried on during the past year. The administration of the Dairy Standard Act and the Cream and Milk Purchase Act has increased the demands of the provincial dairy instructors for standard chemical solutions supplied by this department and enquiries concerning the causes of faulty products.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY

The following is a summary of the work of this department during the year 1926-27.

- 1. Teaching in the regular and short courses.
- 2. Answering correspondents.
- 3. Adding to and classifying the department's collection of Ontario insects—About 1,000 species were added during the year.
  - 4. Experimental and research work on:
  - (a) The European corn-borer—chiefly along the line of finding out the best way of crushing corn stubble before ploughing, the best attachments to use with ploughs to bury the stubble thoroughly, the percentage of mortality of young larvae, and the value of insecticides as control measures on sweet corn plots.
  - (b) The Golden-Glow borer, an insect often mistaken for the European corn-borer—Life history, hitherto unknown, was worked out.
  - (c) The control of mushroom mites by paradichlorobenzine.
  - (d) The control of onion maggot by lubricating oil emulsions and two proprietary oil sprays, both with and without Bordeaux mixture.
  - (e) The control of ants, clothes moths and carpet beetles.
  - (f) The control of aphids on apples by early applications of lubricating oil emulsion against (a) the eggs, (b) the newly-hatched nymphs.
  - (g) The life history and habits of the Oriental peach moth (in conjunction with Mr. W. A. Ross, of the Dominion Entomological Branch). One man, Mr. G. Dustan, devoted his whole time to this work and has been engaged again for next year.

- 5. Preparation of a bulletin (No. 325) on "Insects Attacking Vegetables," of a mimeographed circular on "The Making of Lubricating Oil Emulsions," of a leaflet on the corn-borer entitled "Warning Notice re Corn Borer Act and Suggestions as to the Best Methods of Clean-up" and of a revised Spray Calendar. This calendar was made in conjunction with Professor Howitt, W. A. Ross and Dr. Berkeley. Extension work as follows:
  - (a) General supervision in conjunction with Professor Howitt, of the Botany Department, of the Spray Service of the province.

One member of our department acted as spray supervisor in Brant

County.

- (b) Administration of the Corn Borer Act. This included addresses to the different county councils after notifying them to appoint an inspector under the Act, training the inspectors, visiting them from time to time, and scouting the infested area to determine the results of the clean-up measures carried out under the Act, and also to learn the situation in other counties with a view to determining what further counties should be brought under the Act. As a result of this scouting there are now twenty-four counties in whole or in part under the Act. This includes most of the corn-growing area of the province.
- (c) Writing timely letters for the press on various insect pests or spraying. The largest number of these was on corn-borer control methods.
- (d) Giving public addresses in different parts of the province on insects or spraying.
- (e) Investigating insect outbreaks and advising re control measures for these.
- (f) Administration of the Fruit Pest Act as in previous years.

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

During the year 1927 the departments of Physics and Farm Mechanics were amalgamated under the name Department of Agricultural Engineering. It is hoped that the amalgamation will pave the way for greater activity in extension service to the farmers of Ontario.

Bulletin 330 is now ready. It comprises eighty pages with sixty-four illustrations, descriptive of sources of farm water supply, farm pumps, water systems, plumbing for the farm home and sewage disposal systems.

Acting on the belief that if portable forms for septic tanks were available a larger number of farmers would be induced to install sewage disposal tanks, we have prepared two types of portable forms, one of wood and one of metal. These are being tested by the department before being sent out to the various farm districts in the spring of 1928.

Owing to numerous requests for information concerning filters for soft water, tests are being conducted to determine the best and simplest filter for soft water purification. Experiments to date show that a composite filter consisting of alternate layers of fine sharp sand and charcoal (pea size) over six or eight inches of fine gravel, the whole filter bed being about three feet thick, will act as a very effective filter.

Continued tests on farm pumps, water systems, and farm plumbing systems have been carried on this year.

A plumbing laboratory has been established where the students in the Associate Course and the Farm Power Short Course are given practice in cutting and threading of pipe, caulking joints and setting up and operating pumps and water systems.

Several demonstrations were given in clearing of land with the aid of explosives. Removal of green elm stumps up to thirty-four inches in diameter was demonstrated in one case. Instructions were given in every case as to the quantity and placing of explosives for various sizes and types of stumps.

Greater personal attention has been given this year to extension work in farm water supply systems. Advice in regard to water systems has often proved to be unsatisfactory when given by mail, and every effort is being made to put a special man on the road in 1928 for say, three or four months, in order to give personal assistance along this line.

#### DRAINAGE

The wet fall of 1926 and spring of 1927 greatly stimulated drainage work. Tile plants have had difficulty in meeting the demands for tile. Machine owners have had more work than they have been able to do, and many localities would have used machines if such had been available.

A corresponding demand has been made on field men for surveys, inspection of installations, securing of machines and general field work. It was necessary to increase the field staff to cope with the situation, and during the busy season there were six men doing field work.

Three more drainage plots have been completed in Eastern Ontario, making seven installed in the last three years. These are arousing an interest in drainage work and seem to warrant the expenditure. Several carloads of tile have also been installed at the Boys' Training School at Bowmanville. This work will be completed next spring.

With the increase of drainage activities, there has been an increased demand for financing assistance through "The Tile Drainage Act." Several townships have passed the necessary by-law this year providing funds for the farmers unable to finance their own drainage work.

During the winter, short courses, special drainage meetings and farmers' organizations have demanded considerable attention, and these have been looked after by the permanent field men and from the central office.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Two investigations of major importance were completed during the past year.

The first was a study of potential crop substitutes for corn in the Ontario corn belt. This report shows that though the corn crop occupied less than thirty per cent. of the crop acreage in Essex, Kent and Lambton counties, it provided more than fifty per cent. of the gross income from farms, and almost the same percentage of the net income. The acreage devoted to corn had at the time the report was completed (March, 1927) been reduced to approximately forty-three per cent. of the customary acreage (it has since been further reduced).

This report also presents an analysis of the demand for such crops as tobacco, sugar beets, canning crops, and an analysis of the adaptability of these crops to the region under study, together with other data which will enable the farmer individually to decide the extent to which he could employ the various substitutes for the corn crop.

The second study was a continuation of the economic survey of tobacco farming in south-western Ontario, begun in 1926. This report is based upon farmers business reports for the year ending December 1st, 1926. It contains comparisons with the results of the previous year. This work is justified because of the increasing importance of the tobacco crop in this province.

In addition to the foregoing the investigation of apple marketing has been resumed, and an "experimental" study of rural population in North Wellington was undertaken.

Another important development during the year was the inauguration of a working relationship with the Department of Political Economy in the University of Toronto, whereby graduate students may qualify in agricultural economics for the degree of M.S.A. This will have far-reaching effects on research in agricultural economics.

Plans for extension work in farm accounting among junior farmers have also been made.

## DAIRY EXPERIMENTS

The Dairy Department has been conducting some experiments as to the effect of freezing on milk and cream, and has reached the following conclusions with reference thereto:

- (a) No detrimental effect on milk bottled for direct consumption.
- (b) Camembert and Neufchatel fancy cheese made from frozen milk were of good quality.
- (c) The average flavour and total scores of farm butter made from frozen milk were 37.9 and 90.6; from the unfrozen milk lots, the average scores were 38 and 90.8—slightly higher scores for the unfrozen lots of butter, but no great difference in quality.
- (d) Frozen cream for table use compared favourably with similar lots unfrozen, except when the cream was frozen very hard, which, when thawed, produced clumping of the fat and some oiliness.
- (e) Frozen cream for making cream cheese, produced satisfactory quality—practically equal to the unfrozen.
- (f) Frozen cream for farm butter-making, produced butter with similar scores to that made from unfrozen cream.
- (g) Freezing skim milk had no detrimental effect on the keeping quality, flavour or acid development of unsweetened condensed skim milk; nor on the solubility and flavour of skim milk powder.
- (h) The unfrozen milk for Cheddar cheese making produced 1.25 pounds more cheese per 1,000 pounds milk, and the average score of the cheese was .33 point higher, chiefly in texture, for unfrozen lots as compared with similar lots of cheese made from frozen milk.

On another problem of great importance to dairy producers the following findings have been reached:

Improperly washed cream separators increased the bacterial count of the milk separated, doubled the loss of fat in the skim milk, reduced the grade of the cream when fresh from "Special" to "First," and in five days the cream from an improperly washed separator, had dropped to second grade—or between first and second, while the "Special" had become a "First." All lots of cream were kept in a tank holding ice and water, similar to good conditions on the farm.

## DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Much time this year has been spent in cleaning up the campus, pruning shrubbery, improving the surroundings of the Farm Economics Building and the houses immediately in front of it. Much new material has been planted on the campus of newer varieties of shrubs, many new to the province, in order to test their hardiness, especially so with the evergreens, as we have not made as much use of this type as we might. Additions have been made to the collections of iris, pæonies, roses and gladioli, especially so in regard to gladioli, of which we have now some twelve hundred varieties. These collections are becoming exceedingly well patronized by people all over the province and neighbouring states. In order to make it easy to obtain names of plants or shrubs we have carefully labelled each one. The past year we have made an extra feature of annuals, both those started inside and others from seed sown directly in the ground. This has been very attractive and of value to visitors. A considerable amount of carpet bedding has been laid out. This is interesting, not only to visitors, but to the students. Special work has been done in the greenhouses with the best types of commercial crops, especially from the standpoint of the student.

We are receiving numerous requests for pamphlets, especially along the line of home beautification and in connection with growing of grasses for golf courses. It is interesting to note that the golf association held one of their meetings on the campus, which are very largely attended.

In the variety orchard a good many of the poorer varieties of the original planting have been removed, and have been replaced with the best of the newest. There are at present about one hundred and sixteen varieties in this orchard. In the seedling orchard a number more trees have fruited, one a Spy x McIntosh, seems promising. Close records of all fruiting are kept for three years, to find their value. The new orchard planted on the Hamilton farm is doing well, the Wealthy fillers having had a considerable crop this year, which is worth noting, as the trees are now only three years old.

A considerable amount of work has been done on vegetable and flower seed production. The "Canadian" tomato has been sent out to a large number of growers with quite satisfactory results. The bulletin published by the Department on vegetable work has proved satisfactory.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Eight outbreaks of ropy milk on farms were investigated and instructions given for their control and eradication.

Three dairy plants were, on request, bacteriologically checked up for efficiency in controlling contamination of their products.

Five creameries were visited, on request, to determine the source of, and to correct, various troubles caused by micro-organisms.

Twelve hundred and thirty-nine samples of butter from the butter grading station were tested for yeast and mould content as a means of checking up on the efficiency of dairy management.

One hundred and eighty-seven samples of water from farms, dairies, creameries and cheese factories were tested and reported on.

#### LEGUME BACTERIAL CULTURES PREPARED AND SENT OUT TO APPLICANTS

For	Alfalfa	4,548
"	Sweet Clover	1,078
"	Red Clover.	301
"	Alsike	196
"	White Clover.	12
66	Field Beans	69
"	Field Peas.	387
66	Soy Beans	157
"	Vetches.	5
46	Sweet Peas	33
"	Cow Peas.	4
	-	
		6,790
Cul	tures returned by Agricultural Representatives (sale or return)	331
Cui	tures returned by righteuntural respiesements to (bare or return)	
	Total	6,459

## LACTIC CULTURES PREPARED AND SENT OUT

Escherichia acidi lactici. Lactobacillus bulgaricus. Lactobacillus acidophilus.	13
Total	

## APICULTURE

The provincial grant for apiary inspection totalled \$17,000.00. This sum was expended in the various counties so far as possible, special attention being given to those counties where the clean-up or eradication of American foulbrood has been requested by the beekeepers concerned. With the clean-up plan for eradication of American foulbrood more money is needed in each county than was formerly the case. This is because the inspector must visit every apiary and inspect every colony in the apiary visited. Where American foulbrood is found he must also destroy the contents of all such colonies. The old method of inspection did not demand this and many apiaries were not inspected at all. The eradication of American foulbrood by the clean-up county plan is finding much favour among the beekeepers and twenty-three county associations have passed resolutions urging that their county be placed in the clean-up counties. The apiary inspection reports are showing what can be done in eliminating American foulbrood where the clean-up is practised.

With very few exceptions beekeepers in the various clean-up counties are co-operating whole-heartedly with the apiary inspectors. Beekeepers themselves are now urging the department to clean up their own vicinities.

Following is the report of apiaries inspected for this season:

#### APIARY INSPECTION 1927, BY COUNTIES

County	Colonies Examined	A.F.B.	Treated	Destroyed
Algoma Brant *Bruce Carleton *Dufferin *Dundas *Durham Elgin *Essex. *Frontenac Glengarry Grey *Haldimand Halton *Hastings Huron Kent *Lambton Lanark *Lennox and Addington *Lincoln *Middlesex Norfolk *Northumberland *Ontario *Oxford Peel Perth *Peterborough Prescott *Prince Edward *Renfrew *Simcoe *Temiskaming *Victoria Waterloo *Welland Wellington *Wentworth York	144 118 4,614 819 289 46 1,398 263 198 261 395 1,151 2,955 1,65 4,020 1,520 171 924 1,428 7,28 1,467 4,291 92 3,263 608 508 801 887 1,037 103 373 509 4,901 400 2,108 910 1,564 1,399 1,399 1,399 1,399 1,399 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,490 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590 1,590	231 333 111 144 107 57 55  175 208 222 175 88 25 206 73 36 52 804 4 95 78 62 76 45 22  21 301 77 48 46 171 31 78 489		231 33 11  107 20 5  165 208 22 175 88 25 206 73 36 52 804 4 95 78 13 62 45 22  45 21 301 77 48 46 171 31 78 466
	53,318	3,977	22	3,827

^{*}These counties are in the clean-up for American foulbrood or have petitioned the Department to come in as soon as the counties can be inspected.

## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

It is pleasing to report that the student enrolment has markedly increased. For the session ending April 30th, 1927, a total of sixty-seven students were in regular attendance, of which fifteen were in the first year class, twenty-one in the second year class, twenty in the third year class and eleven in the senior class. Of the senior class ten candidates were successful in passing the final examinations, and were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B.V.Sc.) conferred by the University of Toronto at a Special Convocation, held on April 29th, 1927. During the present session, which commenced on October 1st, 1927, a total of seventy-six students have registered (an increase of nine over the previous year), of which twenty-two are in the first year class, fifteen in the second year class, nineteen in the third year class, and twenty in the senior class. The requirements for entrance are being fully maintained, and less difficulty is being encountered in obtaining candidates with complete high school matriculation. It is worthy of mention that the majority of recent graduates have been successful in passing the civil service examinations in both Canada and the United States for appointment as veterinary inspectors under the respective governmental departments. At the present time we are not aware of any recent graduate not being able to get a suitable position or a satisfactory location for private practice. This indicates that the opportunities available for qualified graduates in veterinary science are becoming more encouraging and if the demand continues there will be a shortage of men available for the profession, unless the attendance at veterinary colleges increase accordingly. Students are in attendance from each of the provinces in Canada and from many parts of the United States as well.

## THE COURSE OF STUDY AND INSTRUCTION

While no radical change has been made this year in the regular course of study and instruction, a consistent effort has been made to further correlate, as far as possible, class and laboratory instruction. The general aim has been to progressively develop and improve the regular degree course in all its branches so as to more adequately equip graduates to perform the services which may reasonably be expected of them. Provision has also been made whereby suitable candidates may undertake, if they so desire, special courses of study and advanced laboratory exercises. From time to time the advisability of establishing advanced post graduate degree courses has been given consideration. In trying to create post graduate work it is unfortunately the case that many of the prospective candidates are adapted and acceptable for undergraduate work only. In fact, there is evidently considerable misconception as to the standard of qualification for post graduate degree courses. Not long ago a resolution asking for a post graduate course was received from the executive of the veterinary association of one of the other provinces, but when application forms were sent to determine the number that might be expected to attend such a course, and it was ascertained that no candidates were available from that province to take the course for which they had petitioned. After careful consideration it would seem wise and prudent in the meantime to only offer special courses of advanced study to suitable candidates in accordance with their academic status, and to adopt their instruction to their capabilities and needs. It would, for a time at least, be wiser to follow this plan and to recognize such candidates as special students, rather than to designate them as post-graduates, or to award them an additional degree, except in special cases approved of by the university. Under this arrangement, one graduate attended last year, and two graduates are attending this year. The details of the regular course of study and instruction are contained in the College Calendar which is published each year and distributed to those applying for same.

#### RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONAL WORK

Although the College is essentially an educational institution, concerned with the training of students, at the same time a considerable amount of research and investigational work is undertaken. Hence, in addition to their regular class lectures, laboratory, and other instructional work, certain members of the college staff have to undertake much routine work, and as much special research and investigational work as their time, opportunity and facilities will permit. As a result, the permanent members of the staff are kept busily engaged throughout the year, and in some instances, have frequently to work overtime. During the past year an effort has been made to advance projects previously commenced. The progress and results achieved are submitted as special articles by those in

charge of the work, and published in the college report.

Throughout the year a large number of specimens for laboratory examination were daily received from veterinarians all over the province. The material received related to all classes of live stock, and was especially noticeable in the case of swine, sheep, poultry, and silver-black foxes. As a result of these examinations it is apparent that parasitic infestations of animals are becoming more fully known. Owners are beginning to realize that parasitic pests are a fruitful source of unthriftiness and losses among animals. The preparation and distribution of abortion vaccine has again been continued this year. The vaccine has only been furnished to qualified veterinary surgeons on condition that a report would in due course be submitted, furnishing their conclusions as to the results of the treatment. Up to the present time approximately twenty thousand doses of abortion vaccine have been distributed and so far no one has reported ill effects from its use. To obtain specific information, a questionnaire was distributed to each one receiving the vaccine. Many replies have been received from the animals as well as from the veterinary surgeons administering the treatment. The information contained in these reports has been carefully tabulated. While a large majority of the reports received are highly favourable, the need for caution is still evident as some of the favourable expressions may be premature and the conclusions arrived at may not be permanent. difficult in the operation of a policy of this kind to properly evaluate the date received owing to the lack of checks or controls for comparison.

The application of the agglutination test for the detection of pullorum infection causing white diarrhoea in chickens has increased considerably. So far, approximately fifty-five thousand blood serum examinations have been made, and it has been found impossible to cope with all of the applications received. Numerous letters of appreciation for this service are being regularly received and have been a great source of encouragement for the further development of this useful and valuable service. The receiving of a steady supply of diseased specimens has also many advantages to the institution, in that it provides much valuable diagnostic material for instructional purposes and tends to create in students a desire for more intensive methods of examination and scientific diagnosis. It also creates an incentive for research work, and frequently provides the opportunity. The number of the specimens received and the nature of the examinations and findings are recorded under their respective

departmental headings in the report of the college.

## PUBLICATIONS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

The work of compiling agricultural statistics was carried on in co-operation with the federal authorities. The results are published from time to time as completed.

The distribution of the annual reports has been continued and the following are the figures of the numbers printed for distribution:—

Minister's Report. The Ontario Agricultural College The Experimental Union. Agricultural Societies and Field Crop Competitions Horticultural Societies. Vegetable Growers' Association Ontario Veterinary College. Agricultural Development Branch. Stallion Enrolment Board Agricultural Statistics. Fruit Growers' Association Entomological Society. Beekeepers' Association Women's Institute.  Total.	3,000 2,500 50,000 14,000 20,000 5,000 4,000 3,500 12,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 35,000
The following crop bulletins have been printed for distribution	on:—
169 December, 1926	32,000
170 April, 1927	3,000 3,000
171 May, 1927. 172 August, 1927.	3,000
112 1148 400, 17211111111111111111111111111111111111	0,000
Other bulletins printed for distribution were:	
Other building printed for distribution with	
*Food for the Family	10,000
*303 Mushrooms	12,000
*308 Tomatoes	12,000
*310 Beef Cattle	15,000
*311 Dairy Cattle	15,000
323 The Apple	15,000
324 Grafting Fruit Trees	15,000
325 Insects Attacking Vegetables	15,000
326 Farm Barns	30,000
327 Knots and Splices	12,000 15,000
329 Farm Poultry	25,000
330 Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal	15,000
331 Public Speaking and Debate	20,000
-	
Total	226,000
Circulars were printed for special distribution as follows:—	
40. OAC Variation of Farms Course	12.000
49 O.A.C. Varieties of Farm Crops	12,000
Circulars without serial number:—	
Corn Borer Act and Regulations	20,000
Weed Act and Regulations	15,000
Fruit and Vegetables on Commission (Act)	10,000
Dairy Acts.	4.000
*New edition.	2,000
New Citton.	

## AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES BRANCH

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The agricultural societies of the province had a most successful year in 1927. Not only were the entries more numerous than usual in nearly all classes of live-stock and farm products, but the quality as well showed continuous improvement. This is particularly noticeable in the classes set apart for bacon hogs at a number of fairs, which in spite of the low prevailing market prices for same, were well filled with animals of the ideal type. The classes both for light and heavy horses contained better individuals than have been seen for some years. Among these were animals bred in Canada which made a good showing in many cases against imported ones.

More departmental judges than ever before were applied for by fair boards, and with very few exceptions, their work was satisfactory.

A large number of the societies are utilizing the standard prize lists for live-stock, fruit, vegetables, fine arts, domestic science, and ladies' work prepared by the department and endorsed by the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, either as a whole or in a slightly modified form, and find them a great improvement over the ones in force previously, especially when suitable illustrations are used with same.

In spite of the fine weather that was experienced in many sections of the province last fall, some societies had their gate receipts greatly lessened owing to wet weather, and were compelled to make application for a share of the appropriation provided by the government to meet such cases, and this proved insufficient to enable ninety per cent. of the grants to be paid in full as laid down in the Agricultural Societies' Act.

#### FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS

One of the most important lines of work carried on by the agricultural societies are the standing field crop, and the combined field and cleaned seed competitions, the former of which were inaugurated twenty years ago, and the latter are a further development of the same. A special feature is the selecting of only standard varieties of grain, potatoes and other field crops for these competitions and the elimination of inferior kinds. Competitors are urged to sow as near the same time as possible and the same variety so that when the judges come to score the fields, they will be able to do so to better advantage, as the crops will all ripen about the same time.

The exhibits of grain and potatoes entered by those who were competitors in the field crop competitions at the Canadian National and Central Canada Exhibitions, and Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs, were a great attraction, while those at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair have never been surpassed in any country, and were a revelation to all who saw them.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The interest shown by the urban and rural citizens of this province in the making of a more beautiful Ontario is well reflected in the continual organization of new societies where previously few had been carrying on their beneficial work.

Seventeen new societies joined the ranks of willing workers in 1927, among them being a number of rural ones, which is very encouraging, as the beautifying of home surroundings is as much required in the countryside as in towns and cities. There are now nearly 300 branches doing their share of civic and rural improvement. A feature of this work which has so much to commend it is the fact that the members of the horticultural societies are freely giving their time for the benefit of the dwellers in their home towns and villages, and for this they deserve the hearty support and co-operation of their fellow-citizens.

In reply to requests for lectures, 224 were delivered in different sections of the province last year, and the services thus rendered were greatly appreciated by the societies visited, the Ontario Horticultural Association paying the railway and hotel expenses of the speakers, and the society the per diem of \$5.00. This is in addition to the speakers paid by the department. Much valuable information on horticulture was given through these lectures.

Among the resolutions passed at the last annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association was one calling attention to the wholesale destruction of our wild flowers and native shrubs, which are pulled up by the roots by those who fail to realize the disastrous results, and the delegates were urged to take steps to create a sentiment in favour of conservation of natural beauty, and especially to protect and preserve the natural wild flowers, shrubs and trees of Canada. As there are in Ontario many varieties of beautiful wild flowers which are being destroyed, and are becoming very rare, some steps should be taken to prevent their eradication.

A form of co-operation that could probably be adopted by other societies has been initiated by the Forest Hill Branch. The directors arrange on a certain day for members to bring in their surplus plants and shrubs and exchange them with their fellow-members, and with school children who are interested in the work.

## ONTARIO VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

There has been a decided increase in the number of branches and members, and the leading growers in the province, recognizing the many benefits to be derived from affiliation with the Central Association are joining the ranks and attending the meetings of the several branches, where the discussions bring out many helpful points in regard to the growing of vegetables and fruits.

The growers greatly appreciate the legislation at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, compelling commission houses to keep proper records, and report sales promptly to shippers.

The three suburban markets near Toronto have proved of the greatest benefit to growers and consumers alike. The distribution is better and the prices to customers more equitable. They have proved so successful that the one in North Toronto has already paid for itself, and the one on Danforth Avenue has nearly done so. These markets are to be extended and new ones are being arranged for.

The Barrie and Orillia branches are organizing to ship co-operatively into the Northern Ontario districts where it is hoped to secure profitable markets for Southern Ontario vegetables and fruit products that are now controlled by United States growers. Kenora, Rainy River and West Algoma are also possible markets.

Northumberland and Durham growers are purchasing stock in an independent cannery with the intention of having co-operative canning in their district.

At the Canadian National Exhibition in 1927, the competition among the branches for different kinds of vegetables was continued, the entries being more numerous than ever before.

In the vegetable crop competitions there was a decided increase in the number of competitors, and the vegetables showed a great improvement over those of previous years. The vegetables entered for these competitions were head lettuce, early cabbage, early potatoes, early tomatoes, celery, onions, melons, and field tomatoes. There was also a three-acre garden competition. Much of the improvement in the quality of the vegetables is due to the information imparted by experts at meetings of branch associations and conventions. The subjects of grading, and standardization of packages have come to the front and are already bearing fruit. In securing new markets they are of the greatest importance. Results will not be obtained when produce is poorly graded and shipped in different and unattractive kinds of packages.

Much interest was manifested at the annual meeting and convention of this association in the adequate protection of our growers. Several delegations waited on the Tariff Commission, and it was admitted on every hand that our representatives made out an excellent case, and it was clearly shown that Ontario is being made the dumping ground for vegetables grown by cheap southern labour whose standard of living is much lower than ours. A seasonal tariff was asked for and tariff protection for our growers similar to that given to our competitors across the line.

## ONTARIO PLOUGHMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Many new branches of this splendid association are being formed throughout the province, and the provincial ploughing match and farm machinery demonstration staged on the Toronto Municipal Farm, Yonge Street, was the largest and best ever held. Nearly 270 ploughmen entered the competition. This is the biggest number that have taken part, in the history of the association. All types of farm machinery were in operation, ditching machines, threshing, seed-cleaning, discing machines, cultivators, and many twentieth century power machines were in evidence. The Ontario Hydro-Electric System had a hundred-foot tent on the grounds, and had in operation all the applications used in Canadian farm homes run by hydro power. Two of the largest departmental stores in Canada had in the tented city a large space for the advertising of their different lines of goods. By way of diversion the farmers had a horseshoe-pitching contest in which many took part. Seven hundred ploughmen and their friends were entertained by the City Council of Toronto at a splendid banquet and the banqueters were addressed by several prominent citizens. An outstanding feature of this great organization's work is the bringing together of farmer and manufacturer, and the interest manifested by those in attendance in the splendid work that is being done by the machinery manufactured in our own country was in evidence, particularly by prospective purchasers.

At the annual meeting it was decided to hold the next international ploughing match and farm machinery demonstration in Middlesex County adjoining the City of London.

## ONTARIO FIELD CROP AND SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The grain growers of Ontario are indebted to this association for the representations made to the department which resulted in a seed-cleaning demonstration train being sent to Eastern and Northern Ontario in 1926, and to southwestern Ontario in 1927. The train is also to be sent this year to parts of the province not previously visited, starting at Alvinston, on February 16. The beneficial results that have accrued have more than justified the anticipations of the members of this association. Cleaning machines have been sold to individual farmers and to co-operative associations formed for that purpose, and the information given by experts on the train to those present has been most valuable in assisting intending buyers to select the seed-cleaning machines which best suit their purpose. The train consists of three cars, one for lectures, a second for a display of the best varieties of grain and clover, and in the third, the seed-cleaning machinery is located, which is operated from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The train will visit fifty stations in north-western Ontario. Wherever the train has gone the lecture, demonstration, and seed-cleaning machine cars were crowded from the arrival of the train to its departure, and the instruction given for the best methods of weed eradication, and selection of the best varieties of grain was considered invaluable. Many farmers claim that the new departure is one of the best lines of work in recent years inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture.

#### LIVE STOCK BRANCH

The work of the Live Stock Branch during the year November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927, has covered the usual wide field of activities, which will be discussed under the various projects in hand.

## ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

The Winter Fair was held in Guelph, November 29th to December 2nd, inclusive, 1926. This fair was much more successful than the fairs held for several years previous, when judged from the standpoint of increased attendance and interest on the part of the farmers. It will be noted that a very great increase occurred in the horse sections. This was partly caused by the management putting on special classes for light horses, thus making the evening programme more attractive to the visitors. The gate receipts reflect the increased interest on the part of the visitors, increasing from \$2,081 in 1925, to \$3,685 in 1926.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH SUMMARY OF ENTRIES AND GATE RECEIPTS, 1916 to 1926

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	S	\$	S	\$	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Heavy Horses	209	219		282	25€		225			146	225
Light Horses	93	113	93	60	44	50	51	35	32	43	194
Beef Cattle	195	178	260	27€	312	367	387	317	305	280	257
Beef Carcasses											11
Dairy Cattle	114	105	134	134	74	101	99	87	38	88	40
Sheep	389	457	588	536	536	716	768	581	424	408	419
Sheep Carcasses	79	81	96	93	96	121	179	112	81	96	100
Wool	27	21	29	49	40	43	54	42	41	40	38
Swine	246	264	302	302	301	287	391	273	153	184	199
Swine Carcasses	38	28	45	48	34	33	134	34	45	48	63
Seeds	374	252	394	350	291	282	295	308	372	334	262
Fowls	4,123	4,588	4,730	5.066	3,918	4.154	3,817	1.570	794	1,297	1,423
Turkeys and Water Fowl.	396		455				372	458	359	456	383
Pigeons and Pet Stock	681	997	1,002	1,072	587	715	763	378	247	227	261
Dressed Poultry	208					277	273	290	145	177	111
Gate Receipts	4,504		2,770	4,380	7,984	6.202	5,286	2,826	2,813	2,081	3,685
	,,,,,,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	/	

#### HORSE SHOWS

The following horse shows have received grants during the fiscal year November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927:—

Association	Grant	No. of Entries	Prize Money
Elora. Drayton. St. Clements, 1926. Bright. Linwood. Huron Central. Toronto Open Air. St. Clements, 1927.	50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 75 00 300 00	30 23 68 28 55 106 360 58	\$122 00 89 00 191 00 84 00 188 00 365 00  189 00

## LOCAL POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Local poultry associations again received assistance from the department through the supplying of judges, lecturers and grants to associations during the fiscal year, November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927.

Number of Associations holding a show during the fiscal year	45
Number of Poultry Judges supplied	45
Number of Lecturers	30
Total amount of grants paid to local Associations, November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927	\$2,280 00
Total expenditures in connection with local Poultry Associations—Judges, Lecturers, Grants, Confederation, etc	\$4,613 93

### STALLION ENROLMENT

During the season of 1927 there were 1,260 stallions enrolled, which is a decrease of thirty-five stallions from the preceding year. The following certificates were granted: 155 A I; 407 approved Form I; 579 passed Form I; and 119 defective Form 2. Out of this total number of stallions 104 are enrolled as premium sires for the season of 1927. During the fiscal year just ending, cash premiums were paid to stallion owners on eighty-three stallions which stood for service during the season of 1926.

## PREMIUMS TO PURE-BRED STALLIONS

Premiums paid to stallions in 1927 on their breeding report for the season of 1926 is given below, which shows that \$5,750 has been paid for premium horses in the Province of Ontario for 1926.

Number of In-foal Mares	Number of Stallions Qualifying	Amount of Premium Granted
20 and under	5 10 18 16 12 10 5 7	\$25 00 each 35 00 " 50 00 " 65 00 " 80 00 " 95 00 " 110 00 " 125 00 "

SUMMARY FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF STALLIONS ENROLLED DURING 1927

County	Clydesdale	Percheron	Standard Bred	Belgian Draft	Thoroughbred	Hackney	French-Canadian	Shire	Suffolk	French Coach	German Coach	Ponies & Morgans	Total Horses Enrolled
Brant. Bruce. Carleton. Dufferin. Dundas. Durham. Elgin. Essex. Frontenac. Glengarry. Grenville. Grey. Haldimand. Halton. Hastings. Huron. Kent. Lambton. Lanark. Leeds. Lennox and Addington. Lincoln. Middlesex. Norfolk. Northumberland. Ontario. Oxford. Peel. Perth. Peterborough. Prescott. Prince Edward. Renfrew. Russell. Simcoe. Stormont. Victoria. Waterloo. Welland Wellington. Wentworth. York. New Ontario. Outside Points.	4 33 18 21 9 17 4 5 2 8 2 2 5 9 2 2 8 32 9 2 9 8 7 3 2 2 5 5 15 29 7 4 18 11 3 3 30 2 2 1 2 5 8 5	5 9 10 5 4 7 7 10 188 7 7 1 4 4 9 9 9 5 9 18 17 9 9 9 4 3 3 5 5 2 5 7 6 3 3 9 9 10 12 8 8 5 8 8 7 7 2 16 26 3 3 382	2 8 1 2 2 5 4 1 2 2 5 5 4 1 2 2 6 6 1 2 2 6 6 1 2 2 6 6 1 3 5 5 1 7 7 2 7 3 1 1 172	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1 1 1	1	111 533 344 300 188 300 15 277 144 160 200 100 233 655 344 499 200 717 133 99 722 1526 377 211 422 477 300 166 133 88 552 753 88 1,260
I Utal	000	002	-,2	10									2,200

### CLYDESDALE STALLION "MAINRING"

The Clydesdale stallion "Mainring," owned by this department, after standing two seasons at Brooklin, Ontario, was moved to Middlesex County, where he has stood for service during the past season. During the season of 1927, twenty-one mares were bred to "Mainring."

### RAM CLUBS

The department, through the Live-Stock Branch, has for a number of years been carrying on two policies in connection with sheep extension in the province. One policy has been to form ram clubs and supply pure-bred rams of suitable quality for the production of good market lambs to flock owners already in the district on the condition that the flock owners would follow approved methods of sheep husbandry, and that the flocks would be under the supervision of the Live Stock Branch and the Agricultural Representative. Rams have been supplied in these clubs for a period of four years. Educational work in dipping, docking, castrating and co-operative marketing has been carried on. Lamb fairs have been organized as part of the follow-up programme. All lambs were graded at the time of the lamb fair.

### HAVELOCK LAMB FAIR

There were 130 lambs in the fair, out of which 106 were sent to market. Of this total only five lambs were graded lower than Number one. The sale price of the lambs at Toronto was 12½ cents, which was half a cent per pound over the top of the market for the day. The average weight of the lambs was eighty-one pounds. Mr. J. B. Nelson, the Agricultural Representative for Peterborough, reports as follows, in connection with the sheep extension work in Peterborough County: "When you see the ordinary run of sheep in the district and compare them with the type of lambs that the members of the Ram Club have been shipping since the club started, it is easy to see that the club has been a success. Most of the members, I think, will carry on the good work after the department has completed their programme. There certainly was a large crowd at Havelock to see the judging and there seemed to be considerable interest taken."

### MIDDLEVILLE AND FRANKTOWN FAIRS

The Middleville lambs of choice quality sold at from one and a quarter cents to two cents per pound above the top of the market for the day, while the good lambs sold at the top of the market. The Franktown lambs were sold locally, the Number 1 lambs selling at ten and a half cents; Number 2 at ten cents, and the heavy feeder lambs at eight and a half cents. The local price being paid throughout the district on the day of the sale was \$9 per hundred pounds.

## RAINY RIVER LAMB FAIR HELD AT EMO

Perhaps in no single instance have more striking results been accomplished than in the Rainy River section through the policy of placing good pure-bred rams at the head of flocks in the district, accompanied by improved methods of sheep husbandry and marketing. A total of thirty-seven exhibitors competed for the prizes offered and brought to the fair 407 market lambs. In most cases, the ewe lambs were reserved for breeding purposes and the balance was shipped to Winnipeg. Buyers from the packing houses in Winnipeg have had representatives at this fair during the past two years and they have expressed themselves quite freely in regard to the high quality of the lambs being produced in the district. The lambs were sold on the day of the sale on a graded basis, Number 1 lambs bringing \$12.75 per hundred pounds, and the Number 2 lambs bringing \$10.50.

### LITTLE CURRENT AND MANITOWANING LAMB FAIRS

At each of these points lamb fairs were held in Manitoulin Island in October, 1927, with approximately 400 lambs at each fair. In both instances co-operative shipments were organized to the Toronto market and the net returns to the farmers were highly satisfactory.

It may be of interest to note that the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, in selecting lambs for the car lot competition at the Royal Winter Fair, took a number of lambs from the Manitowaning and Lanark County shipments. Out of twenty-five lambs shown in the third prize car lot at the Toronto Royal, twelve were supplied by the Middleville Sheep Club.

## GREY COUNTY BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHEEP CLUB

The policy of placing ewes on a share basis with junior farmers, which was inaugurated in 1920, has been continued through the returns coming from flocks already placed. In 1927 six new flocks of five ewes each were started. This work has been continued and is giving splendid results. Over fifty boys have been started in the sheep-raising industry in Grey County as a result of this work, and the total number of ewes now held by these boys will approximate 850.

### BACON HOG CLUBS

To assist in the distribution of such breeding stock as would improve the market hog from the standpoint of the production of bacon suitable for the export market, the Live Stock branch purchases and loans to approved bacon hog clubs boars of the recognized bacon hog breeds. This work has now been in progress for five years, during which time the work has extended to almost every section of the recognized hog producing regions of Ontario. At the end of the year there were 346 active bacon hog clubs, each having at least one purebred boar. The clubs were distributed in the counties as follows:

Number of Clubs, by Counties

Counties

Victoria.....

Waterloo.....

York....

No. of

Clubs

No. of

Counties

Kent....

Lanark..... 6

Counties	Clubs	Counties	Ciubs
Brant	10	Middlesex	12
Bruce		Muskoka	1
Carleton	5	Norfolk	
Dufferin	6	Northumberland	20
Dundas	1	Ontario	4
Durham	1	Oxford	16
Elgin		Peel	
Essex	9	Perth	17
Frontenac	1	Peterborough	4
Glengarry	2	Prescott	
Grey	32	Prince Edward	3
Haldimand	6	Renfrew	3
Halton	12	North Simcoe	12
Hastings	18	South Simcoe	15
Huron	8	Thunder Bay	3

During the year, to fill new applications and to provide for replacements, there were bought 126 boars from forty-seven different breeders at an average price of \$45.48. Four of these were of the Tamworth breed, and 122 were Yorkshires.

The scheme provides for the delivery of the boars express or freight paid to the nearest railway station, the club to make all provisions for the care and maintenance of the animal, and to furnish all records required by the department. To deliver animals to the clubs and to make exchanges where necessary during the year, 156 shipments were made at a total cost of \$898.59, or an average cost of \$5.76 per shipment.

The boars placed with clubs were inspected during the year, and particular attention given to checking the breeding qualities of those that have been placed with a club for the first time. When a boar has proven himself a good breeder in a section he may then be moved to another section with reasonable assurance that he may prove to be equally good in another district. The information obtained in the checking of the performance of boars has been extremely valuable in purchasing young animals from strains that have proven suitable. There is a growing demand for this information from parties laying the foundation for herds. Assistance has also been given pure-bred breeders by means of loaning proven sires, in return for which the branch has been given the preference in selecting the male progeny.

As follow-up work in sections where breeding stock has been introduced, the department, co-operating with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has assisted in the organization of special bacon hog fairs. Eight such special fairs were held at the following points:

Fair	County	Fair	County
McGaw	. Huron	Cameron	.Victoria
Caledon East	. Peel	Nelles Corners	. Haldimand
Kemptville	. Grenville	Barrie	.Simcoe
Mitchell	.Perth	Campbellford	.Northumberland

In spite of the depressed condition of the hog market during the year, the interest aroused by these fairs was remarkable. There were large attendances of commercial swine producers who followed closely the judging of the classes by experienced swine raisers and market experts. Where two such fairs have been held in succession the improvement in the breeding stock brought out the second year was very pronounced. The same also applies to the type, uniformity and finish in the market groups exhibited.

# ASSISTANCE TO AUCTION SALES OF PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK

During the year November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927, assistance has been given to nineteen local associations that have held sales. A total of 687 cattle were sold, and the total assistance given amounted to \$1,938.

## PURCHASE OF COWS FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO

In co-operation with the Department of Northern Development the policy of assisting settlers in Northern Ontario in the purchase of dairy cows has been continued. Two carloads containing thirty-four cows, of which five were purebreds, were purchased on order for the Kapuskasing district. The average price paid for these cows was \$87.12.

## CO-OPERATIVE CAR SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK

This is called our co-operative shipments of live stock to Western Canada and Northern Ontario. The table following will give an idea of the services rendered to Ontario breeders shipping to Western Canada for the years 1908 to 1927 inclusive:

#### NUMBER IN EACH SHIPMENT

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Total
908	22	74	14	15	125
909	25	70	84	4	183
910	39	51	36	7	133
911	58	51	51	18	178
912	51	45	24	20	140
913	47	71	107	21	246
914	49	97	34	20	200
915	28	104	76	8	216
916	59	185	100	22	366
917	70	269	196	15	550
918	67	250	180	4	501
919	24	154	154	4	336
920	18	110	37	6	171
921	1	37	19	5	26
922	3	18	6	21	48
923	6	32	9	28	75
924	1	22	2	0	25
925	1	12	11	Ö	24
926	2	43	33	5	83
927	3	56	43	0	102

# LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION WINNINGS AT CHICAGO, ILL., 1927

Ontario was represented in the Shorthorn classes by Mr. T. A. Russell, Downsview, who had a complete exhibit, and Mr. Duncan Campbell, Moffat, who exhibited only one animal, "Thornham Minstrel," an aged Shorthorn bull, which bull was made first and senior champion. The following are the results:

### SHORTHORNS

Class	Total Entries	Owner		
Bull calved before June 1st, 1924	14 13 25 16	1st and Sr. Ch. 4th 5th 4th	D. Campbell T. A. Russell " "	
Heifer calved between June 1st and Dec. 31st, 1925	17 21	6th 7th	" "	
Heifer calved between June 1st and Sept. 30th, 1926	25	7th	" "	
Heifer calved after Jan. 1st, 1927 Cow calved before June 1st, 1924, with own calf at	26	7th	"	
side calved after Oct. 1st, 1926	19	7th	"	
bred by exhibitor	13	7th	"	

### DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Mr. D. Z. Gibson, Caledonia, exhibited his herd of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, with the following winnings:

### MILKING SHORTHORNS

Class	Total Entries	Ontario Prizes	Exhibitor
Bull calved between Aug. 1st, 1924, and July 31st, 1925	5	1st	D. Z. Gibson
Bull calved between Aug. 1st, 1926, and March 31st, 1927	17	6th	" "
Cow in milk, calved between Aug. 1, 1922, and July	15	5th	" "
31st, 1924 Heifer calved between Aug. 1st, 1924, and July			" "
31st, 1925	12	2nd	" "
1926 Heifer calved between Aug. 1st, 1926, and March	10	6th	" "
31st, 1927	15	1st and 5th	" "
Graded herd (1 bull, 1 cow and 3 heifers)	8	1st	44 46
Pair calves (1 bull and 1 heifer, bred and owned by exhibitor)	10	2nd	и и

Ontario has continued to uphold its reputation as a breeding ground for good cattle. It is interesting to note that among the world All-American selections in Holsteins for 1927, that thirty per cent. of the cattle chosen for All-American honours were bred in the Province of Ontario, and that forty per cent. of the All-American selections were awarded to Holsteins owned in Canada. Among the most successful exhibitors of Holsteins during 1927 was J. W. Innes and Sons, Woodstock, Ontario, who were successful in having two All-American selections and three reserve All-American selections. The All-American award for produce of dam was given to Mr. Innes on the produce of "Aaggie Sylvia," herself a Grand Champion cow at the National Dairy Show in 1922.

In Shorthorns, Mr. Duncan Campbell, Moffat, Ontario, was successful in showing the senior and first prize aged bull at Chicago, and it is interesting to note that during the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 the Get of Sire award at this international show has been given to the get of "Browndale Coronet" and "Browndale Count," two bulls bred by James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.

### SHEEP

Through the assistance given by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, an exhibit of six breeds of sheep was sent to Chicago. The following are the results of the showing:

#### BREEDING CLASSES

	Ont-			Ont-			On	tario W	on		
Breed	ario exhi- bitors	Total exhi- bitors	Total 1st prizes	ario com- peted for	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Cham- pion- ship	Res. Cham- pion- ship
Shropshire	2	14	9	8	0	2	1	2 3	1	0	0
Oxford	1	11	8	8	5	1	2	3	0	1	0
Lincoln Cotswold	1	5	8	8	6 7	4	3	1	0 2	1 1	1
Southdown	2	8	8	8	5	1	4	5	0	2	1
Leicester	1	3	8	8	7	3	0	1	ő	2	2
	8	47	49	48	30	12	14	13	3	7	6
										out of	out of

FAT CLASSES

Ont-		Ont-				On	tario W	on			
Breed	Total 1st prizes	ario com- peted for	ario exhi- bitors	Total exhi- bitors	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Cham- pion- ship	Res. Cham- pion- ship
Oxford	3 3 3 3	2 3 3 3 3	1 2 1 2 1	6 3 5 15 3	0 3 3 0 3	0 3 0 0 3	0 2 1 1 2	2 0 1 1 0	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 1	0 1 1 0 1
crosses, medium wool Grades and crosses,	4	2	3	16	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
long wool	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
	23	20	14	53	13	10	10	6	2	out of	out of

### THE DOG TAX AND SHEEP PROTECTION ACT

This Act has proven very satisfactory to sheep raisers throughout the province, giving a measure of protection which is lending considerable encouragement to the industry.

During the year nine appeals were made under the Act, all of which were sustained by the report of the expert valuer. These appeals came from over a wide territory, including Sudbury, Manitoulin, Haliburton, Grey, Victoria, York, Brant, Peel and Simcoe counties.

### INSTITUTES BRANCH

The first women's institute was established in Saltfleet Township on the 19th of February, 1897, and in the thirty years that have elapsed the basis of organization and methods of work which have proven so effective in Ontario have been introduced in many other countries, and we now find institutes in England, Scotland, Belgium and France. In Poland, there are some 900 circles of United Country Women, and the Martha societies of Finland are very much like the women's institutes. In Czecho-Slovakia there is a widespread organization of rural women. In South Africa and New Zealand we find a few women's institutes, while in Australia the Country Women's Association are following quite closely the Ontario method.

Ontario has 1,070 of the 2,200 branches in the Dominion, with 38,000 members, considerably more than half the membership for the whole of Canada. Fifty-nine branches were established during 1927.

As an evidence of the appreciation of the institutes by those who have been active for a number of years, we present the following quotations from members of long standing:

"I know of no other organization which has been so responsible for the development of the average woman."

"Undoubtedly the movement has done much to make our lives purer and more useful to our day and generation."

"We have a happy condition in this balance of interest in the Women's Institute. It has given us a new vision, and we are not young so long as we can see a new vision and catch a new inspiration."

"It has brought me in close association with a broader community and proved to me the sterling quality of our rural women who are brought to see that the real things of life are often within our grasp but overlooked."

"One rural doctor told us he found the greatest difference in home nursing after the Institute had been organized in his locality."

"The spirit of co-operation that we have developed is one of the things that has made the Women's Institute the foremost women's organization in our country."

"In our Institute we found, as it were, a training school which broadened our outlook and made us better homemakers and better housekeepers. We were benefited in every part of home life and were taught that work was honourable."

"Of all the benefits from the Institute, the best and most helpful is the thought and study that is expended to produce the splendid papers written by our members."

"One of the greatest blessings ever brought to the women of Thunder Bay. The burden shared is the burden lightened, and the social life introduced by the Institute has brought happiness and joy to many a sad, weary heart."

"It is the general reciprocity of knowledge in the Institute which has raised the educational status not only of the individual, but of the community."

"Since the women's institutes have been organized throughout the country, there has been a higher standard of living, both morally and physically, for the women of our land have been educated through the Women's Institute that prevention is better than cure."

The underlying principles which have made for success may be summarized as follows:

First.—A membership composed of women of responsibility who were anxious to acquire greater efficiency as homemakers and community builders.

Second.—Adherence to the principles of recognizing no class, sectarian, or party distinctions and avoiding the introduction of features which would antagonize groups of members.

Third.—Adopting a basis of organization in the branch, district, and subdivision which makes it impossible to elect district and provincial officers on the basis of party or sectarian affiliations.

Fourth.—The spirit of service in the home and to the community, then to local public institutions and provincial undertakings.

Fifth.—Standing for a wholesome social life in the community, and assisting in providing amusement and entertainment of an educative and elevating character.

Sixth.—A definite basis of effective co-operation on the part of government service and local voluntary organizations. The Department of Agriculture undertakes to provide instructors and literature to the institutes along such lines as are recognized to be of unquestionable value to women of responsibility, provided the Institute members will hold regular meetings of educational value at which local talent and the literature available is utilized in such ways as are thought to be of greatest value to the individual members. This co-operation has undoubtedly enabled the government to render efficient service at less cost than would have been possible without the voluntary local organizations; and, on the other hand, it would have been impossible for the institutes to have carried on so effectively without the literature furnished, lecturers and instructors provided, and assistance in formulating a basis for organization and extending the work through district, subdivision, convention area, and provincial organization. It has been a very happy, effective, and mutually beneficial co-operation between government service and voluntary local groups. It is stated by those who have had the opportunity of studying systems of government assistance in other countries that Ontario presents an example, through co-operation of the government with the women's institutes, of most effective results at a minimum of outlay.

May I be allowed to repeat that the most valuable development in the women's institutes is a realization on the part of the women of rural Ontario that they have within themselves the power to acquire information of practical, everyday value, and to render most valuable service to the community. The undertakings of the present day in hundreds of groups would have been looked upon as impossible by the leaders of twenty-five years ago.

Groups of women in the rural districts should no more consider effective effort towards individual advancement, a wholesome social life and efficient community service without a women's institute or similar all-embracing local organization, than they would think of trying to provide adequate education for their children without a school.

The general programme of the institutes can best be presented by a summary of the work of the standing committees:

#### EDUCATION

The chief purpose of the institute is to make towards greater efficiency in the multiplicity of duties which face women of responsibility, and the members are generally utilizing to good advantage the literature available from various sources—provincial departments of Agriculture, Health, Education, Forestry, etc., as well as the federal publications and standard works on home economics. In the regular monthly meetings, the members have an opportunity to pass on to each other the information gained in the school of practical experience. Local and travelling libraries are freely used by the members who show an increasing interest in the better class of cultural literature and technical works bearing upon home problems. The members often refer to the institute as "The Great Rural University."

The Provincial Chairman states: "The reception to teachers and the increased value of community feeling which exists between the people of the school sections and the teachers is very evident from the majority of the reports, and the schools are becoming more than ever a community centre. In regard to extension work, the interest in manual training, in school fair work in all its different lines, music in rural communities both in the schools and through community work, is increasing. The establishing and assisting of libraries, of course, is a very splendid project, and this year we notice more attention than ever being given to the study of Canadian things—Canadian art, Canadian literature, Canadian history, etc.

A general interest is being taken in the League of Nations, and many branches are giving special attention to music by assisting in securing good teachers and providing choral training. Debates and plays are receiving greater attention from year to year. Public speaking, securing a good class of motion pictures, university extension work, demonstrations at fall fairs are becoming more general.

Pictures, water supply equipment, books, first aid equipment are among the supplies furnished to the schools by the institutes, but the tendency is to induce the trustees to provide those things to which the children are entitled. There is a growing interest in having the noon hour properly supervised and many institutes have taken definite action in this regard with most satisfactory results.

#### Home Economics

The institutes continue their keen interest in the housing, feeding and clothing of the family. In housing, sanitary requirements and labour-saving equipment are stressed. Relative and absolute values in clothing, food and house equipment are being studied.

Having derived so much benefit from the interchange of information by the members at the regular monthly meetings and through the special courses given by teachers furnished by the Department of Agriculture, the members are recognizing the need for instruction in domestic science for the girls in the public and high schools. In the meantime, the institute officers who appreciate the great value of the courses being given are urging not only the grown-ups, but the girls as well, to take advantage of these courses.

The institutes are advised to make a study of the proper foods for the preschool age child, then the school children, the adult and those in advanced years.

A "Carry Milk to School" campaign has been put on by some institutes with good results. Re-modelling the old house and interior decoration are receiving attention from many of the branches.

The members are urged to adopt some simple method of canning and to use home-grown and Canadian fruits as much as possible.

## HEALTH

While the institutes have, from the beginning, taken a keen interest in the care of the sick and preventative measures, a deeper interest is being taken in health education and regular medical examination. Following the Dominion-wide investigation into maternal mortality, this subject received consideration at all of the twelve conventions held during the fall, and plans have been made to send literature setting forth the results of the investigation, a special book for mothers, and another one on the care of the baby, to all institute officers, asking them to bring the same to the attention of the members. The institutes are kept informed from time to time as to the literature available from the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Health. While the care of the infant is receiving close attention, the importance of studying very carefully feeding requirements and care of the child from the first year up to the fifth or sixth year, is being stressed.

In one community, the institute held a clinic under which every child in the community under eight years of age was inoculated to prevent diphtheria. While a great variety of activities in the interest of health may be reported, we must refer the readers to the Annual Report for full particulars. Among the features of special interest, we might mention a contest as to the simplest, the most easily-prepared, and yet the most efficient medical cabinet to have in the house. This medical cabinet is supposed to contain everything for accidents or sudden illness. In one of the roll calls, the members were asked to state some of the things we should do every day in order to keep fit. A few institutes have put on health exhibits and programmes in which they include the moral, the educational and the physical welfare of the youth as well as the grown-ups. Local health committees formed by the institutes often include the school teacher and the local doctors.

A number of branches are co-operating very effectively with the Rotarians in having crippled children given the necessary treatments and care.

#### AGRICULTURE

A great majority of the members of the women's institutes live on the land and are keenly interested in all efforts put forth for the betterment of agriculture. At many of the regular meetings such features as poultry-raising, bee-keeping, dairying and small fruit-raising are receiving special consideration and study.

The number of farm homes which are catering successfully to the tourist trade is increasing, and where accommodation is satisfactory and wholesome and well-cooked food daintily served provided, success is attending the effort. The institutes are lending splendid support to the short courses in agriculture and home economics, and are supporting in both service and finance the school

fairs. The institutes are informed each year of the trees available through the Forestry Branch, and this is resulting in private property and public places being planted with larger numbers of trees. The general beautification of public places is receiving the attention of the institutes and they are heartily co-operating in the organization of township horticultural societies.

### IMMIGRATION

The institutes are deeply interested in the Canadianization and the education of the newcomer, and are taking a neighbourly interest in the families and many a newcomer has been assisted to "get on his feet."

It is the general custom now to welcome new neighbours to the community.

The institutes co-operate with both the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Immigration in helping families and new individuals to get successfully and happily established locally. The children's aid societies are assisted in securing good homes for children, and are keeping a watchful eye on children of school age to see that they get a fair chance for education.

### RELIEF

In many communities the institute has a committee on relief which inquires into cases of the needy in the territory covered by the branch, and assistance is given in the form of clothing, bedding, food, money and labour. Liberal support—money, fruit, clothing, supplies, etc., is also given to many charitable and public institutions such as local hospitals, military hospitals, homes for the aged, children's shelters, institute for the blind, red cross, sanitaria, etc. Free milk is furnished to the under-nourished in the public schools in many localities, and a number of children have been operated on for physical deficiency, through the generosity of the institutes.

A considerable number of institutes in the older sections of the province have responded to appeals from the institutes in the north country to assist in providing clothing and bedding for the unfortunate, and the contributions have often included Christmas treats and books for the children. Thousands of dollars worth of goods have been sent to the north, as a result of this co-operation. To quote from one of the chairmen on relief: "In closing, may I express the hope that, during the coming year, we will redouble our efforts along relief lines, knowing full well that the spirit of loving sisterliness which prompts our relief work will create in those to whom we draw close and who we are able to help, a like spirit of love and sisterhood, binding us as communities in a close bond of true and lasting neighbourliness.

### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The institutes are very strong factors in creating a wholesome community spirit and standing ready to co-operate in providing equipment and utilizing it to the best advantage for the benefit of the whole community. The institutes are continuing their support in establishing and making good use of libraries, and have been active in establishing community halls and rest rooms. Beautifying cemeteries is another community project. Community Christmas trees, picnics, entertainments and socials have taken the attention of others. Parks, drinking fountains, street lights, fire-fighting equipment, are among the benefits brought by the institutes in many centres. Where the institute has been established for

a number of years, no undertaking in which the whole people are concerned is proceeded with without first seeking the advice and co-operation of the women's institutes.

### LEGISLATION

An increasing number of institutes are making a study of Provincial and Dominion laws affecting women and children, and are deeply interested in wills, laws of inheritance, property laws, voting, and public offices for which women are now eligible. The guardianship of children and marriage laws are subjects of interest. Many of the institutes are making a study of municipal, provincial and Dominion methods of election and government.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The year 1927 being the Diamond Jubilee of the Dominion, the institutes were particularly active in studying the early history of the country and in making local, township, and county records of settlers, industries, buildings, customs, etc. Every community has a history worthy of preservation and which will be prized by the succeeding generation.

At township and county fairs, exhibits of antiques have been most interesting and instructive. Household equipment and utensils, dresses, diaries, legal documents, Indian relics, etc., have created great interest.

## CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

The chief work of this committee has been to encourage the institutes to support Canadian industries. Gratification was shown with the general industrial buoyancy throughout the Dominion, and members were reminded that national development will depend largely upon the industry of the people. We have the natural resources, and with a sense of responsibility on the part of the individual and a loyalty to Canadian producers, most gratifying development is assured.

The members were urged to buy Canadian-made goods, and to buy them in their own home town. They were also asked to buy Christmas gifts made in Canada, instead of imported articles.

### DEMONSTRATION LECTURE COURSES

The members of the institutes are very appreciative of the two weeks' courses given by trained instructors in "Home Nursing and First Aid;" "Food Values and Cookery;" "Sewing" and "Millinery." Since the character of the work taken up in these courses is quite generally known, we will not outline the same in this report. We beg, however, to quote from reports received from those who have taken advantage of the instruction:

## Sewing

"We had an average attendance of forty-five for the whole ten days' course. Some thirty dresses were made. The members of our branch were very much pleased. The dressmaking instruction alone was worth the time and the money, to say nothing of the rest of the work."

## Course in Home Nursing and First Aid

"Our institute has just finished a course in home nursing and first aid. I just wanted to write and thank you for making such courses possible to us. We are a busy, happy community. Our institute is made up of mothers and girls from six school sections. It was hard to leave our work every afternoon for two weels, but we are glad to let the work slip, because we always have it with us, but we do not have a chance always to learn about nursing."

"The majority of our members, and seven, I think, new ones, joined, and the class stirred up our whole neighbourhood to better nursing."

## Course in Millinery

"The institute has just recently finished a two-weeks' course in millinery, and we wish to express our gratitude to the department for the opportunity we have offered to us in the way of these courses."

"We who took the course found it very interesting and instructive and many who thought it would not be worth while are sorry they did not take it, and are asking for the instructor to come again."

## Course in Food Values and Cookery

As an evidence of the value of the demonstration lecture course in "Fcod Values and Cookery," one of the members in Eastern Ontario states that she came to this country as a bride some fifteen years ago. She had been a stenographer and knew very little about housekeeping, but it so happened that the institute in the community where she settled arranged for a demonstration lecture course in "Food Values and Cookery," so she "joined up," and it helped her get well started in housekeeping, and also gave her a chance to get acquainted. This same member has taken the "Sewing" and "Home Nursing and First Aid" courses, and found them of great benefit.

Demonstration lecture courses, each lasting for two weeks were held from November 1, 1927 to October 31, 1928, as follows:

	No. of Courses	No. in Classes
Sewing Millinery. Food Values and Cookery. Home Nursing and First Aid.	27 57	2,915 697 858 1,811
In addition to the above, one-month courses in Home Economics were held as follows	24	958
Total number to take courses	277	7,239

In addition to the above, three months' courses were held at Port Elgin (Bruce), Dunnville (Haldimand), Milton (Halton), Forest (Lambton), Waterford (Norfolk), Sheffield (Wentworth), with a registration of 340, an average of fifty-seven at each place, with an average attendance of thirty-five. In these courses each person received instruction in household science, home nursing and first aid, sewing and millinery.

The total number who took advantage of the demonstration lecture courses was 7,579.

### SUMMER SERIES OF MEETINGS

During the latter part of May and throughout June, a special series of meetings (742) were held, the Department of Agriculture furnishing speakers for the same. The lecturers were thoroughly familiar with institute programme and methods, and discussed with the officers and members ways and means of making the regular activities of the local organizations from month to month more effective. Some of the subjects dealt with are given: Agriculture for Women; A Mother's first duty to Herself; Giving the Baby a Right Start in Life; The Responsibility of Home Making; Old Age Retarded; The Physical Development of the Child; Education and What it Means; Balancing our Lives; School Lunches and other Dietetic Problems; The inter-dependence of Town and Country; A Girl's Preparation for Life; Institutes, Their Aims and Achievements; Books for Children; Health Hints and Right Living; Music, its Value to the Community, etc.

In many sections of the province, especially in the newer and more isolated portions, the yearly visit of a representative from the department is looked upon by many of the members as the most important occasion of the year.

#### DISTRICT ANNUAL MEETINGS

The province is divided into seventeen subdivisions, embracing 100 districts, and the average number of branches in each district is eleven. Once a year, in the month of June, representatives from the branches in the district concerned meet at a central point to present reports, review the needs of the district and formulate plans for carrying on more effectively. District officers are chosen with representation from each branch.

Special speakers were furnished for a number of these meetings, and nearly all were attended by a member of the provincial board. It is at these annual gatherings that possible lines of work are considered and plans are often made to extend the work to new centres.

#### Annual Conventions

With a view to giving a larger number of members an opportunity to attend conventions, the number was increased in 1927.

Place	Subdivision	Date	Attendance
Kenora Bruce Mines Providence Mines Swastika Burk's Falls Ottawa Kingston Belleville Toronto. Hamilton London Walkerton	14 13 13 12 11 and 12 1 and 2 3 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 9 16, 17 15	Sept. 28, 29 Sept. 13, 14 Oct. 14 Oct. 11, 12 Oct. 13, 14 Nov. 9, 10, 11 Nov. 1, 2 Oct. 20, 21 Nov. 15, 16, 17 Nov. 3, 4 Nov. 8, 9, 10 Oct. 18, 19	200 75 125 250 250 225 400 350 550 500 450 325

The great majority of those in attendance came as representatives from their respective branches for the purpose of reporting on what had been accomplished during the past year, learning something as to the services available and methods of carrying on effectively, and going back to their respective communities with the determination to make the work of the local organization still more effective during the coming year. The enthusiasm shown and the capability displayed, insures effective work along a variety of useful lines during 1928 and the extension of the organization to many new centres.

At some of the conventions there were exhibits of rugs, quilts, canned fruits, needlework, basketry, etc.

## JUNIOR INSTITUTES

There are now eighty Junior Institutes in the province, some new ones being organized during the past year at the termination of short courses, as well as some having graduated into the Senior Institute. The girls are organized on the same basis as the women, with the same district officers, but they emphasize work of special interest to them, also co-operating with the seniors and Junior Farmers. They aim at a thorough education of the head, through preparation of papers, debates, dramatics and public speaking; of the hand, through courses in cookery, home nursing, sewing, millinery, demonstrations, work with bees, poultry, at gardening, and in the home; of health through recreation, home nursing courses, out-door sports and right living; of the heart, through unselfish assistance to organizations and people requiring the same.

The following Junior Institutes were organized during the past year: Bellwood, Buttonville, Cannifton, Cooksville, Clifford, Dunnville, Forest, Glanford, Ilderton, King, Lochiel, Middleville, Metcalfe, McIntyre, Newborough, Nipigon, Port Elgin, Sheffield and Lakefield.

# GIRLS' JUDGING COMPETITION

Classes—A. Nutrition: (1) School lunches; (2) family menus.

B. Home furnishing: (1) Farm living-rooms; (2) Farm kitchen plans.

C. Clothing: (1) Dress parade; (2) country girls' wardrobe.

Thirty counties participated in county household science judging competitions. Previous to the competition, a coach supplied by the Institutes Branch spent from ten days to three weeks, according to the number of communities organized for the work by the agricultural representative in co-operation with the Women's and Junior Institutes, instructing in the above-mentioned classes. From the contestants in twenty-five counties, teams of three were chosen to represent the county at the Provincial Competition held at the C.N.E. In addition to this, any girl was allowed to enter in one class in the open competition. There were 826 contestants at the county competitions, 246 at the provincial—75 in teams and 171 in open competition. At the C.N.E. the Wellington County team, with 159½ points, took first place, thus winning the Canadian National Exhibition trophy. The members of the team were:

Bessie Church, R.R. No. 2, Arthur	5261/2
Alice Rydall, 47 Stuart St., Guelph	520
Nellie Broadfoot, R.R. No. 2. Elora	

The contestants standing highest in the various classes in the team competition were:

Nutrition	.Edna Lupton	, R.R. No. 2	Stratford	195
Home Furnishing	. Edna Lupton	, R.R. No. 2	, Stratford	182
Clothing	. Louise Mills,	Blyth		$194\frac{1}{2}$

The girl receiving the highest aggregate—Miss Edna Lupton, R.R. No. 2, Stratford.

In the open competition the following girls received highest honours:

Nutrition Mary Jackson, Sunbury	196
Home FurnishingRuth Scott, Sutton West	190
Clothing Mary Woods, Blyth	190

### GIRLS' GARMENT-MAKING CLUBS

Last year over forty communities featured garment-making clubs. In a good many cases, both first and second-year classes were conducted. Each community arranges for its own instructors from among the local women, who understand the art of sewing and girls. The department supplies each member and leader with a manual containing directions. The girls meet once a fortnight, or more often if necesary, for instruction. Frequently, they organize their little band, thus gaining an insight into business procedure. At the end of the club year, the members have an exhibition of their work, often presenting a programme and serving refreshments to interested friends, when a representative of the department examines the work and presents a Certificate of Achievement to those who have successfully completed the course. The pleasure of meeting with other girls, business-like meetings, programmes and sing-songs have been an incentive to girls who were not over-enthusiastic about sewing previous to this. Those associated with the club in any way cannot speak too highly of the work done and the foundation laid for better homemaking.

### GIRLS' CONFERENCES

Again Macdonald Institute and Kemptville Agricultural School have cooperated with the Institutes Branch in arranging girls' conferences at Guelph, May 4, 5 and 6, and December 6; and at Kemptville, October 18, 19 and 20, with 300 girls in attendance. The staff, in each case, as well as the students of Macdonald Institute spared no efforts to make these conferences a success. Some of the subjects under discussion were education, health, recreation, housing and clothing of the farm girl; garden and canning clubs, dramatics, music, public speaking and debate. These conferences have done much to stimulate a greater interest in the represented organizations and to give each girl a wider horizon to view life in general.

#### SPECIAL MEETINGS

The Institutes Branch provided lecturers and demonstrators for a variety of special meetings at various points throughout the province during the year. At a number of places separate afternoon sessions were held for women under the auspices of the Women's Institute, and for men under the auspices of the Boards of Agriculture, with joint evening sessions. Features of agriculture of special interest to farmers in the community were dealt with. Seed and crop improvement was stressed at a number of points.

In addition to the lady instructors provided for short courses held in the north country, lecturers were furnished for short courses arranged for by the agricultural representatives, which included the following lines: Poultry-raising, bee-keeping, small fruits and vegetable growing, diseases of animals, the judging of live-stock, seeds, crops, etc. Judges were also furnished for a few live-stock judging competitions.

Special meetings were held under the auspices of the Women's Institute at various points in the province at practically all seasons of the year, but the major portion of such service is rendered in connection with the summer series of meetings and the regular demonstration lecture courses and the one-month and three-months' courses.

Instructors were also provided for several special poultry institutes, most of them continuing for two days.

## FRUIT BRANCH

The year 1927 will go down in the memory of most fruit-growers of Ontario as one of great disappointment. The only bright spots were grapes in the peninsula and apples in Northumberland, Prince Edward and east. Again it has been proven that a fine outlook at blossom-time does not always mean a good harvest.

### APPLES

The federal estimate of the Ontario apple crop as issued on June 15th, showed a crop of 1,081,650 barrels. On October 15th, this had been reduced to 542,800 barrels. Hail struck many of the large commercial orchards around Newcastle, while the green aphis caused great injury in the western and northern counties. Continued cold, wet weather during blossom-time affected the set of practically all varieties except Northern Spy. A serious outbreak of apple maggot in the southern counties further added to the worries of the apple-grower.

To offset the short crop which was general over the American continent, prices were higher than for some years, and very little difficulty was experienced in cleaning up a crop of rather low quality. In the favoured areas of eastern Ontario, where both quality and quantity were excellent, some record returns were secured by the fortunate apple-growers there.

## TENDER FRUITS

Pears on the whole were only a fair crop. Bartlett was good and many carloads were exported to Great Britain. Plums, unfortunately, were a very light crop and it was impossible to test out on any extensive scale the overseas' market for the late varieties of this fruit, as had been arranged. However, a few cars were sent over to keep up the connection with the market there. These cars also contained some experimental shipments of peaches that arrived in excellent condition.

The peach crop was again light, but was better distributed than in 1926, the western part of the peninsula having its share of the crop. Prices were good not excessive, considering the short crop and the embargo, but the presence of the Oriental Peach Moth caused much disquiet in the wholesale trade. The spread of this insect was serious in certain localities and in some of the larger orchards. As its presence cannot be detected in possibly fifty per cent. of the fruit, many shipments were made that caused widespread dissatisfaction among the consumers. While everything is being done by the Federal and Provincial Departments to find control measures for the Oriental Moth, up to date no efficient spray has been located either here or in the United States. Parasitic insects have proved somewhat effective across the border and are being introduced in the Niagara Peninsula. Early and thorough cultivation is recommended as a means of destroying quite a large number of the larvae.

The long open fall was ideal for the vineyards and a good crop estimated at about 35,000,000 pounds was safely harvested. The wineries continue to absorb a heavy proportion of the fruit at fair prices to the grower, the commercial wineries handling over 16,000,000 pounds during the season.

### EXPORT SHIPMENTS

Despite the unusually bad season it was decided to continue the representation on the markets in Great Britain. The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association assumed responsibility for assembling and shipping the fruit and making returns to the grower. Somewhat larger shipments were made than in 1926, and conclusive evidence has now been obtained as to the value of direct representation there. Endorsation of the principle of this plan has been received from officials of the Federal Departments of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce.

At the instance of this department your representative visited the continental markets and reports in brief as follows:

"Generally speaking there is a good trade to be done with Norway, Sweden and Denmark on straight commission sales f.o.b. Montreal. Cash against documents in the country to which it is shipped, but this business, if undertaken, will have to be done with a special pack, because the only kind they want is fruit of high colour and very small sizes.

"They will pay excellent prices for Baldwins and Ben Davis, for instance two and one quarter inches to two and one half inches, but will refuse to take the fruit if it runs in larger sizes. There is quite a good market for a two-inch apple of good colour before Christmas.

"At the present time these countries are buying direct from New York, contracting in August and September at firm prices. They have been getting away, somewhat, from barrelled apples in latter years, because they have had difficulty in getting Baldwins and Ben Davis in the size they want and of sufficient colour.

"In Holland, Germany and Belgium, larger apples are in demand and the business is one largely on a consignment basis, which is entirely unsafe, unless the consignments are made from England according to market conditions, also, we cannot do business in Germany until our tariff conditions are adjusted, as there is a duty of fifteen marks against Canadian apples as compared with seven marks per barrel against American apples.

"It seems to me that export to the continent should be handled collectively and under special regulations. There is absolutely no use in sending anything but the best fruit to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and only of high colour and in small sizes."

Owing to the short crop of apples on the American continent, prices were much more satisfactory than for some years. Lower grades and poorer varieties this season showed some profit, but your representative again strongly urges Ontario shippers to eliminate as quickly as possible, the No. 3 grade, and many of the varieties like Pewaukee, Canada Red, Rox Russet, Mann, Seek, Spitzenburg, Hubbardston, Bottle Greening, Ontario, N.W. Greening, Colvert, Jenetting, etc.

To show the contrast between desirable and undesirable shipments, returns from two cars are shown below. Note the number of samples required in the mixed car, all of which sold at a reduction in price of 2/6 per barrel.

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## ACCOUNT SALES—173 BARRELS APPLES EX. S.S. "CARMIA"—25/10/27

No. 1 Baldwin. No. 2 Shew.  Dom. No. 1 Gano.  No. 2 Dom. Shew.  No. 2 Dom. Shew.  No. 1 Stark. No. 2	8 at 21/- 1 at 18/6 4 at 21/- 9 at 26/- 1 at 23/6 6 at 24/-	£17 11 0 8 8 0 18 6 4 4 0 11 14 0 1 3 6 7 4 0 13 4 0 19 6
Dom.       Shew         No. 1 Stark.       Shew         No. 1 Pewaukee.       Shew         Slk.       Slk.         No. 1 Snow.       Shew         Dom.       Shew         No. 3       Shew         No. 1 Wealthy       SS	- 11 at 28/ 1 at 25/6 12 at 22/ 1 at 19/6 1 at 19/ 3 at 35/ 1 at 32/6 13 at 18/6 1 at 16/ 4 at 20/ 4 at 25/-	15 8 0 1 5 6 13 4 0 19 6 19 0 5 5 0 1 12 6 12 0 6 16 0 4 0 0 5 0 0
No. 2 Dom.  No. 1 Hurlburt  No. 2 Dom.  No. 1 Twenty Oz.  Shew  No. 2 Pewaukee  No. 1 Colvert  Shew	2 at 24/ 3 at 24 1 at 21/6 4 at 26/ 1 at 24/ 1 at 24/ 4 at 22/ 1 at 19/6 7 at 20/6 3 at 22/ 1 at 19/6	2 8 0 3 12 0 1 1 6 5 4 0 1 4 0 4 8 0 19 6 7 3 6 3 6 0 19 6
Dom.   Shew   No. 1 R.I. Greening   Dom.   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   No. 1 B. Greening   Dom.   Shew   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   Shew   Dom.   She	7 at 22/ 3 at 24/ 1 at 21/6 2 at 24/ 2 at 29/6 3 at 29/6 1 at 27/ 2 at 29/6	7 14 0 3 12 0 3 12 0 1 1 6 2 8 0 2 19 0 4 8 6 1 7 0 2 19 0
No. 1 Ontario.  No. 2.  No. 1 Winter Banana.  No. 1 Seek.  No. 2.  Dom.  No. 1 Blenheim.	2 at 22/ 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 at 26/-	1 2 0 2 4 0
No. 2 Coopers Market.  Dom  No. 1 Haas  No. 2  No. 1 Scarlet Pippin.	1 2 at 24/ 1 1 1 1 3 at 26/-	2 8 0
No. 1 SeekShew	$\frac{1}{173} \text{ at } 23/6$	$\frac{1}{£204} \frac{3}{13} \frac{6}{0}$

ACCOUNT SALES—229 BARRELS APPLES—S.S. "ATHENIA"—	-Nov.	24/2	28
No. 1 Stark	£62	10	0
14 at 24/-	16		0
Shewn 2 at 21/-		2	
No. 2 Stark 4 at 20/-		0	0
No. 2 Stark. 4 at 20/- Dom. 52 at 23/-	59	16	0
65 at 21/6	69	17	6
Shewn 2 at 19/-	1	18	0
No. 1 Baldwin	20	16	0
Shewn 1 at 24/- Dom		4	
Dom		0	
Slk 1 at 15/-		15	
Dom. Spy		8	
No. 1 Scott Winter	1	4	0
No. 3 Stark 1 at 15/-		15	0
222	00.00		
229	£263	1	6

As a result of representations made to the brokers in Great Britain, very considerable savings on handling charges have been made this past season. These savings have amounted to from £4-3 to as high as £12-2 per car, or an average saving on selling costs of \$39.12 per car. Arrangements were completed with good firms in the leading markets to charge only actually out-of-pocket expenses, eliminating the hidden profit which has been a source of annoyance to the Ontario shippers in the past.

## PEACHES, PLUMS AND PEARS

A good crop of Bartlett pears induced the shippers to export some seven carloads through our agent there. Results were in some cases very satisfactory, but the very reverse in others. Lack of proper temperatures in the ships' holds resulted in over-ripe fruit, while the shipping of too heavy a proportion of small-sized fruit was a factor in other cases. In all our tender fruits the markets will pay a premium only for large-sized, well-coloured fruit. Below will be found statements of two cars showing contrasts in returns:

Account Sales of Car on S.S. "Megantic" Sold September 21st
Extra Fancy Bartlett (Sizes 150 to 180)
Fancy Bartlett (Sizes 198 to 228).  30 at 15/9 83 at 15/6 110 at 14/3 6 at 14/- 14 at 13/- 21 at 12/3 22 at 6/3
ACCOUNT SALES OF CAR ON S.S. "MONTROSE" SOLD SEPTEMBER 28TH
Extra Fancy Bartlett (Sizes 120 to 165)

69 at

7/6

Of the winter pears, the varieties in most demand were the larger sizes in Anjou, Howell, and Bosc. Boussock, Clairgeau, Duchess, Sheldon, Lawrence and Winter Nelis were not well liked by the trade and prices were considerably lower as shown by the following shipment on the "Megantic," sold on October 21st.

Extra Fancy Anjou	9 8	at 26/- at 26/6
Fancy Anjou. Extra Fancy Bosc.	5 a	it 18/-
Extra Fancy Bosc	15 a	it 19/6 it 20/-
Fancy Bosc	16 a	at 18/9
	14 a	t 16/3
Extra Fancy Howell	10 a	it 19/6
Extra Fancy Clairgeau	16 a	it 15/-
Fancy Clairgeau	14 a	t 14/-
Extra Paricy Duchess	10 a	it 14/-
Fancy Duchess	14 a	it 12/- it 13/-

Keiffers were in better demand than in 1926, barrels of No. 1 on the "Regina" selling at 30/- and boxes of Extra Fancy, from 11/- to 12/9. Fancy grade in boxes sold at from 10/6 to 10/9.

Mixed cars of pears and plums also contained small shipments of peaches, which were reported as follows:

Peaches on the "Ausonia," arriving September 12th, were in good condition, full of juice and the flavour excellent, but the skins were dirty. These peaches had to be sold in competition with Italian peaches then heavily on the market. The trays sent over in ordinary stowage were in bad shape and practically unsaleable. Prices received were as follows:

Peaches on the "Ausonia" later:

Five used in repacking.

3 trays at 8/17 trays at 5/1 tray at 4/-

Ordinary Stowage......58 trays at 1/6
Two useless.

Peaches on the "Alaunia" sold as follows:

83 trays at 8/-1 tray damaged, 2/-

I do not think that we can ever expect to get the very high prices for Ontario peaches, but I believe we can count on getting prices as high as 8/- per tray for all Ontario would care to send over after October 1st in any year. The peaches must be sent over in refrigeration, but all of the shipments received arrived in first-class condition, full of juice and excellent in flavour.

Prices received for those arriving in good condition were fairly satisfactory, and if sufficient assurance could be given that the fruit would be carried at the proper temperature on rail and boat, it is likely that a good trade in this fruit could be encouraged.

The short crop of plums resulted in fewer cars being exported than in 1926. Sufficient were sent to continue the connection with the markets and to try out some of the earlier varieties like Shiro and Burbank.

## BRIGHTON COLD STORAGE

In reporting on the work at this plant for the season 1926-27, it cannot be looked upon as favourably as the previous year, judging from a financial standpoint. The cold storage holdings are largely dependent on the size of the crop in the immediate vicinity, thus, when the crop is light here the storage suffers correspondingly. Few growers here have developed a regular market for their apples, they hold them in the orchard until danger of frost, then, if they cannot sell, put them in storage regardless of grade or quality. The storage is always anxious to do as great a volume of business as possible, but we personally, feel that it would be an advantage to both the storage and the grower if only the best grades were stored. This possibly can best be accomplished by doing away with the poorer varieties and assisting growers to produce fruit with a larger percentage of the higher grades.

With this object in view, during the early spring months some time was spent with the growers, pruning, and later in the spring the staff spent some time in the county holding demonstrations in top-working of Ben Davis and other poor varieties into more suitable varieties. The results were very gratifying and the growers are going to carry on this work on a much larger scale during 1928.

The spray service was carried on again last spring and was as well received as ever by the growers, but, unfortunately, we found some of these men a little disheartened because of the poor prices the previous year. They were not willing to go to the expense of putting on the required spray to insure a clean crop, with the result that such orchards were dirty. On the whole, however, orchards here were clean. Prices have been very good and all those who held their apples until the market was established have received good returns. Fifty-eight growers in the vicinity of the storage signed up for the service and followed the work more or less satisfactorily throughout.

As stated before, the holdings last year were light, owing to the light crop. The storage carried through the season approximately 2,832 barrels of apples, forty hampers of apples, and 1,361 crates of celery, turning in a total revenue of \$1.504.78.

The building received considerable repairing during the summer, re-siding the north side and painting it, also laying floor in the packing rooms, besides the general over-hauling of machinery and cleaning of rooms which is done every summer.

### INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS

Fifteen townships appointed inspectors under the Fruit Pests Act, all of whom were approved by this department. The total cost to the municipalities was \$2,283.10, one-half of which was refunded by the government. Every town-

ship in the Niagara Peninsula now has one or more inspectors, and as the bulk of our tender fruits originate in this section, the orchard owners now have splendid protection from any likelihood of an increase in Yellows, Little Peach or San José Scale. Just as soon as practical methods of control are found for the Oriental Peach Moth, the inspectors will be given the necessary authority to look after this pest also.

During the past season 2,023 trees were ordered destroyed for Little Peach and Yellows, a slight increase over 1926, which is accounted for by the appointment of an inspector in Grantham Township. In the nurseries, conditions were found to be good. While 422 trees were destroyed during the season, this is a very small percentage, considering the millions of trees, vines and shrubs now being grown in Ontario.

## PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY—SPRAY SERVICE

The spray service in this county was conducted along lines similar to those of 1926.

During the season of 1927 there were 154 fruit growers enrolled in the spray service. Among this number were five growers who had requested the service for the first time in 1927, and several who had previously been on the list were taken off, as their crops were not sufficient to warrant their taking an interest in it.

The results for 1927 were even better than in 1926, and indicated much careful work on the part of the growers and their desire to produce fruit of the highest quality. As an example of the results as stated by one of the growers, we have the following report, dated November 28th, 1928:

"I do not think we had one dozen apples in our orchard this year that had scab on them. We shipped 619 barrels, i.e., 596 barrels No. 1 and 2; 23 barrels No. 3. We sold our No. 1 and 2 at the same price; they would run eighty-five per cent. No. 1 and 2. You know how bad our orchard was the season of 1925 and 1926 with railroad worm. This season, by your instructions and by spraying twice with arsenate of lead in July, we have seen no trace of it."

Railroad worm has become quite prevalent in Prince Edward County, and a number of growers were advised to spray to protect their fruit against it. In the cases where they followed these instructions, the results were entirely satisfactory.

Of the fruit growers who received the service last season, fully twenty per cent. have already made application for our services for grafting. In 1927, more than ten per cent. of them carried on grafting, so the prospects are good for an increase in this branch of the work.

A new feature of the service was the box-packing done in the county. Over twelve thousand (12,000) boxes were put up, with very satisfactory results.

Out of the 154 growers, fully fifty per cent. did special pruning in 1927, while the other fifty per cent. gave the ordinary amount of attention to pruning.

### FIGHTING DISEASES

Following is a report of the work done by the Provincial Entomologist under this branch:

### I. Administration of Fruit Pest act

- (a) Nursery Inspection. Three inspectors were employed in this work for an average of nearly five months. Approximately 1,500,000 trees and shrubs were inspected, and of these 422 were broken down and destroyed for San José scale.
- (b) Fumigation Inspection. The Provincial Fruit Pest Inspector and two other local assistants were occupied at this work for a period of approximately six weeks in the spring. Owing to the great decrease in the San José scale an Order-in-Council was passed making fumigation of nursery stock for Ontario unnecessary for the present at least.
- (c) Orchard Inspection for San José Scale, Black Knot, Yellows and Little Peach. Ten inspectors were employed part of the year on this work. A total of 2,023 peach trees were found to be infested with either Yellows or Little Peach, and were destroyed.

The Provincial Entomologist spent considerable time in further training of the new Provincial Fruit Pest Inspector on the symptoms and peculiarities of peach diseases, and also attended a valuable conference on Yellows, at Rochester.

### II. ORIENTAL PEACH MOTH INVESTIGATION

Owing to the seriousness of this pest, Mr. G. G. Duston, a recent graduate in entomology of the Agricultural College, Guelph, was appointed to assist in research. As Mr. W. A. Ross had been working on the insect for at least two years it was felt that the wisest course to follow was to have Mr. Dustan work in full co-operation with Mr. Ross, and under his supervision. The Provincial Entomologist has kept in touch with Mr. Dustan's work and hopes this coming season to have more time to take an active part in the investigation.

Mr. Ross reports that Mr. Dustan's work was very satisfactory and valuable.

#### III. EUROPEAN CORN-BORER

A great deal of the time of the Provincial Entomologist and of his assistant, Mr. James Marshall, had to be devoted to the European corn-borer. County councils had to be addressed before the appointment of inspectors under the Corn Borer Act; the inspectors had to be trained before entering upon their duties, and had to be visited from time to time; circulars, leaflets and press articles had to be prepared as a means of instructing the public; and a long series of experiments carried out to improve upon and simplify the practical application of control measures. In the fall of 1926 and the spring of 1927, eight counties were under the Act, but the increase of the borer by the fall of 1927 made it necessary to extend the Act to sixteen new counties in whole or in part.

The results of the enforcement of the Act in the original eight counties have been encouraging, for in five out of the eight there was a decrease in the total number of borers from twenty per cent. to fifty per cent. with an average decrease of over thirty per cent. In the remaining three counties there was an

increase of the borers, but not nearly so much as if there had been no Act in operation. For reasons which it was impossible to overcome, the clean-up in these three counties was not so good as it should have been. Should the operation of the Act show a still further decrease of the borers in 1928 there will be strong reasons to believe that the insect can be combated successfully, and that too, without making a very heavy burden upon the farmer.

### IV. SPRAY SUPERVISION SERVICE

The results of this service since its inception have led to requests for a further extension of the work each year until now almost all the apple-growing districts of the province are included. Though figures have not yet been compiled there is no doubt that the service has been of great value to the fruit industry and if the right men can be obtained and kept in charge in the different districts, the work can be extended to take in not only the spraying of the orchards, but also all orchard operations and thus put the industry on a sound foundation, at least so far as the production side goes.

## HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The season of 1927, while somewhat better on the whole than 1926 for Niagara District fruit growers, yet fell short of being a good season in several particulars. Crops were medium to light, and weather conditions rather unsatisfactory. Extreme wet weather in the early part of the season caused considerable injury to crops maturing at that time, notably raspberries and cherries. A subsequent drouth adversely affected size and quality of later maturing crops, such as apples, pears and grapes

The past season witnessed an unprecedented infestation of aphis on apples, the grade of fruit being seriously lowered in consequence. The Pear Psylla also was particularly bad, improperly sprayed orchards suffering to a marked extent. It is to be expected that the 1928 crop of both apples and pears will be affected by these adverse 1927 conditions.

In peaches the Oriental Peach Moth continues to spread rapidly through the district, though serious infestation is still confined to the St. Davids-Queenston area. No commercial control for this pest has yet been found. In the meantime ways and means of disposing of affected fruit so as to prevent its moving to our fresh markets in competition with clean fruit, are being investigated. Also the Experiment Station is extending to the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Vineland every facility possible in the matter of greenhouse space, orchards, etc., in order that a method of control, whether by spraying or otherwise, may be found as quickly as possible.

The grape crop, the one bright spot in Niagara fruits in recent years, brought good prices. Tonnage, however, was considerably shorter than originally expected, the prolonged drouth greatly reducing size of bunch and berry. Otherwise the quality was quite good.

### PLANT BREEDING

Strawberries. The Vanguard continues to have a somewhat checkered career. From many observations received it would now appear that this variety is not adapted to the very light strawberry soils, but rather prefers a medium soil such as a clay loam. As an early variety, and on soils to which it is adapted, Vanguard seems worthy of more extended planting.

A new seedling strawberry, Vandyke (No. 19322) originating as a seedling of Valonia, itself a station seedling from a cross of Dunlap and Early Ozark, gives exceptional promise as an early berry. Excellent reports have been received from several growers who have had the variety under test. One grower reports a phenomenal yield from a quarter-acre patch of over 6,000 quarts, with returns in excess of \$1,000. The Vandyke berry is rather softer than Vanguard and therefore, will not likely prove as good a shipper. For local markets, however, it is worthy of extended trial. Vandyke appears to be more adaptable to varying soil conditions than Vanguard.

Approximately 6,000 new seedling strawberries, from crosses noted in the 1926 report, were fruited for the first time in 1927. About one hundred selections were made. These will be set out in fifty-foot rows the spring of 1928 for further observation and test.

Raspberries. The Viking is rapidly growing in favour, extensive plantings being made throughout the Niagara District and in other small-fruit sections of the province as well. While not as well adapted to canning as Cuthbert, the Viking is being given distinct preference as a market berry. It holds up better under shipment, and, on account of its lighter, brighter colour, it presents a more attractive appearance to the purchaser, readily selling at a higher price than the Cuthbert.

Further seedling selections have been made from the 1923 raspberry breeding work. In this and later work the main objective has been to secure, if possible, new varieties resistant to mosaic diseases. Thirty selections, sixty-foot rows of each, have been set out. Some 3,000 seedlings are now growing from the 1925 and 1926 breeding. These seedlings are in permanent rows where they will fruit in 1928 and 1929.

Peaches. Seedling No. 1940208 mentioned in the 1926 report has now been named Veteran, and is being introduced by the nursery trade in 1928. With the two Elberta type varieties already introduced, Vedette and Valiant, peach growers now have the opportunity of planting a succession of Elberta type peaches maturing over a period of several weeks. Vedette matures with St. John and is followed in season by Valiant, Veteran and Elberta in the order named. That growers are not slow to appreciate the value of this is evidenced by the fact that nursery stock of Vedette and Valiant, in spite of heavy propagation, is insufficient to meet the demand. In addition to private propagation by individual growers, nurserymen will have for sale in the spring of 1928, approximately 10,000 trees of Vedette and 6,000 Valiant. Veteran, of course, will be available in relatively small quantity only.

Vegetable Breeding. In tomatoes, several selections from the earlier breeding work are now sufficiently true to type to permit of seed being sent out for trial. This is being done. These selections have been made with the object of securing early, smooth, heavy yielding varieties, adapted to staking. Further breeding work, using Marglobe, a very desirable solid-flesh variety, but of medium to late season, has been started with the object of securing an earlier season Marglobe type.

A small quantity of Grand Rapids x Earliana hybrid seed is also being distributed for trial purposes for stake culture. Such hybrid seed, if suitable parent varieties have been used, tends to be both earlier in season and more productive than either parent variety. Seed of the Grand Rapids x Earliana cross has proven very productive under greenhouse conditions.

The cabbage breeding work has been carried on one stage further, but under the usual difficulties due to the practical impossibility of carrying over to another season for seed purposes the early maturing heads. Early season types are being sought, the original varieties crossed being Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market and Tender Eight Weeks. Several selections made from these crosses are now coming very uniform in type and in addition, give promise of the desired earliness of maturity.

In sweet corn the type originated from the Black Mexican by Golden Bantam cross gives promise of being valuable as a variety for canning on the cob. This past season the Canners Seed Co., of Wellington, Prince Edward County, grew three acres of it for seed purposes, and in addition several acres were grown in Norfolk County, also for seed purposes. Both lots were for the Canadian Canners, Limited, for stock seed for distribution to growers of canning factory corn. The canning requirement is for a narrow, straight, eight-rowed ear which will fit five ears to the can. The Mexican-Bantam hybrid, which closely resembles the Bantam parent in appearance, almost exactly meets these requirements and therefore is finding favour with the canning trade. This improved Bantam type is fully as good in quality as Golden Bantam, is rather more tender, and it also stays tender on the plant for a longer time than Bantam, a valuable characteristic. Yield is equal to the best strains of Golden Bantam.

In addition to the breeding outlined above, selection work with other vegetables has been carried on for a number of years. Seed of selected types of the following varieties is now available in small quantity for distribution to vegetable growers: Chantenay carrot, Crosby's Egyptian beet, Detroit Dark Red beet, Ebenezer onion and Yellow Globe Danvers onion.

# EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS

Sod Culture for Apples. This experiment, which was briefly outlined in a previous report, gave some interesting results in 1927, the sixth year of the experiment. The early part of the season was extremely wet, the soil, under conditions of clean culture being packed down hard, seldom drying out properly, and generally remaining cold and soggy. By June 4th, there was a noticeable difference in the colour and general appearance of the foliage of clean cultivated trees as opposed to those in sod. The sod trees were noticeably greener in colour, and more thrifty in appearance. Apparently the physical condition of the soil in the sod method was superior to that of clean cultivation under conditions of extreme moisture.

As the season advanced and moisture conditions became more normal the above difference became less noticeable until by mid-July there was little or no difference. By this date the weather had been quite dry for some time, precipitation being distinctly below normal. In late July, however, a relatively short, but quite wet spell, which again induced sodden soil conditions, had the same effect on the trees, those in sod remaining in good condition, while the leaves on the cultivated trees lost in richness of colour. Again, a return to normal colour was apparent with a return to normal soil conditions.

It would appear from these and other observations that soil conditions under sod culture are more constant—less influenced by climatic change—than cultivated soils, this condition being reflected in the appearance of the trees. The whole orchard in question, cultivated and sod, is underdrained. Undoubtedly

soil aeration in the sod plots was superior to the cultivated plots under conditions of heavy and continuous rainfall. Liberation of plant food would, therefore, proceed in a more normal manner with the tree showing a corresponding benefit. In an extremely dry season the advantage would probably be with the cultivated trees, though the sod trees are, of course, protected by a heavy mulch.

The principal variety being used in this experiment is the McIntosh. This variety is now nicely coming into bearing, and some observations on fruit characters of apples from sod and cultivated trees may be made. As expected, the sod apples are more highly coloured, the colour being solid, rather than streaked, and much brighter and attractive. In keeping quality also the sod apples were superior, retaining their crispness and characteristic aroma and flavour for a considerably longer period.

As this orchard has now completed its sixth year, growth measurements of trees under the different treatments have some significance. Average increase in trunk diameters for the various plots are included in the accompanying table:

TABLE I.—AVERAGE	INCREASE	IN TRUNK	DIAMETERS	(IN	INCHES),	1922-1927
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Treatment	Wealthy	McIntosh
Clean cultivation (1). Clean cultivation (2). Alfalfa sod mulch. Clover sod mulch. Grass sod + manure. Grass sod.	2.12 1.76 1.89 1.73 1.80 1.46	2 . 65 2 . 49 2 . 32 2 . 01 2 . 18 1 . 94

Plot 1 of the cultivated treatments shows a considerably increased growth for the six-year period over sod plots for both varieties, Wealthy and McIntosh. On the other hand, Plot 2, cultivated, shows practically no superiority in growth for Wealthy, while for McIntosh the difference is not great. An examination of the orchard itself shows that the area covered by Plot 1 of the cultivated treatments includes, from surface conditions, the most fertile portion of the orchard. Undoubtedly this accounts for the better growth of these trees over those in Plot 2, cultivated, this latter plot having soil conditions more comparable with those of the various sod plots.

Finally, it may be noted that, while cultivation shows some benefit in increased growth, more marked with McIntosh than with Wealthy, yet the trees in all the sod plots have made good growth, and are healthy and thrifty in every way. At present the alfalfa plots lead the sod plots in total increased growth, followed by grass plus manure, clover, and grass alone, in order.

Weather Conditions and Fruit Setting. Data compiled in connection with an apple-breeding project clearly indicate that temperature and sunshine during the blooming period have an important bearing on the set of fruit. This project, carried on with apples, indicates also that the set of fruit is correlated with seed content, free setting being correlated with a high average seed content per apple. These observations are illustrated in the accompanying table.

TABLE II.—SEED CONTENT AND SET OF APPLES IN RELATION TO TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE

Year	Average seed content, 17 varieties	Average seed content, 42 varieties	Average hours sunshine daily during bloom- ing period	Mean tem- perature during bloom- ing period	Set of fruit
1920		8.15 6.91	8.78 8.78 5.44	62.4 58.3 53.0	Heavy Fair Light

The year 1920 was a year of exceptional fruit setting throughout this district; 1922 was fair; 1927 very poor, being wet and cold. Comparing 1920 and 1922, the latter year had the same daily average of 8.78 hours of sunshine during the blooming period as 1920, but it is significant that, during the first eight days of the total blooming season the daily average was 4.2 hours only. This period, for many varieties, would determine the set.

Temperature is possibly a more important factor than hours of sunshine as relatively high temperatures are necessary if bees and other pollen-carrying insects are to work. Compare the mean temperatures during the blooming period for the three seasons 1920, 1922 and 1927, these being 62.4, 58.3 and 53.0 degrees F. respectively. In a warm spring, too, plant food is more quickly available to the tree and the consequent improved nutritional conditions would be expected to improve setting. In any event, the fruit-grower would seem well advised to facilitate fruit setting in two ways indicated above. He may not influence sunshine or temperature, but he can discount their influence to some extent at least, by providing for more bees in the vicinity of his orchard so that they may work to advantage whenever conditions permit, even if for an hour or two a day only; and he can supply his trees with readily available nitrogen to carry them over the critical blooming and setting period.

New Varieties of Apples. Two varieties, Cortland and Golden Delicious, are very much to the fore at the present time. While it is, perhaps, early to express a very definite opinion on these varieties, yet certain observations may be made and may be of value to intending planters.

On its performance to date in the Station Orchard, Golden Delicious cannot be said to be a desirable commercial apple for Ontario. It does develop quite good quality, but in appearance it falls so far short of the Western-grown Golden Delicious as to look like a different variety. It is a dull, unattractive yellow, possessing nothing of the fine waxy, transparent appearance of the western-grown product. In addition, it very quickly shrivels in storage, the absence of natural oil or wax in the skin apparently allowing of rapid transpiration of the moisture from the apple.

Cortland appears to have more promise, though many poor reports of it have been received from various parts of the United States. Specimens produced at the Station in 1927 were attractive in appearance, of good size, kept well until mid-January, and were of good quality when tested at that date. From their appearance then they would have kept for some time longer. As a variety to follow McIntosh it may have value for Ontario conditions.

Nursery Inspection for Varietal Mixture. This inspection service, designed to rogue out all mixtures in fruit nursery stock in the province, was continued as in former years. The accompanying tables summarize the work for 1927.

TABLE III.—NURSERY	Inspection, 1927
NUMBERS OF TH	REES EXAMINED

Nursery	Apples	Pears	Plums	Cherries	Peaches	Total
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	120,000 185,000 10,000 2,000 5,000 10,000	25,000 12,000 5,500	20,000 25,000 2,000 4,500 1,000 1,000	15,000 25,000 3,000 2,000	20,000 20,000 60,000 19,000 1,000 500 8,000	20,000 20,000 240,000 266,000 13,000 500 119,000 5,000 6,000 16,000
Total	430,000	43,500	54,500	48,000	129,500	705,500

The above table gives the numbers of saleable trees (2-year apples, pears, plums, cherries, and 1-year peaches) inspected. One-year sweet cherries, also inspected, are not included in the count.

Table IV.—Numbers and Percentages of Mixtures in Ontario Nurseries, 1927

Nursery	Apples	Pears	Plums	Cherries	Peaches	Total	Per cent. of mixture
1	434 1,025 18 948 30 19 132	170	80 211 83 17 391	355 333 310 485 5	0 535 13 5 0 0 15	0 535 889 1,358 23 0 1,639 515 102 169	2.7 0.4 0.5 0.2 1.4 10.3 1.7 1.1
Per cent. of mixture, 1927 " " 1926 " " 1925	0.6 1.4 1.2	0.4 0.2 0.2	0.7 0.9 1.6	3.1 16.0 4.1	0.4 0.7 2.8	0.7 1.9 1.7	

It will be noted that mixtures in peach stock, which were relatively high in 1925, now amount to less than one per cent. Similarly, all other fruits with the exception of pears show a considerable reduction in mixtures. In pears the mixture never was serious at any time. Cherries show an apparent increase in mixture of 4.1 per cent. in 1925, to sixteen per cent. in 1926. The reason for this, however, is that considerable confusion as to the identity of certain varieties of sweet cherries existed prior to 1926. In that year the nomenclature of Napoleon and Yellow Spanish was straightened out and the stock of these varieties correctly named. Also Black Eagle and Black Tartarian had been confused. The real mixture in 1925 was therefore as high as in 1926. The 1927 figures express the present condition.

Mixtures occur usually through the taking of budwood from incorrectlynamed trees. The decrease in mixture has been due not entirely to the nursery row rogueing, but also to the extra care the nurserymen are now exercising in obtaining budwood. In this connection the Station has received many requests from nurserymen to put them in touch with correctly-named trees or nursery stock of certain varieties from which to secure budwood.

The following figures further indicate briefly the importance to the fruit grower, of the variety mixture rogueing.

TABLE V

	No. of trees examined	No. of mixtures	Per cent. of mixture
1925	856,100 659,350 705,500	14,421 12,399 5,230	1.7 1.9 0.7
	2,220,950	32,050	

Thus, in the three-year period that inspection has been carried on, 32,050 incorrectly-named trees have been detected in time to prevent their being sold to, and planted by, fruit growers.

Peach Pruning and Soil Fertility Experiment. In the orchard devoted to this experiment, winter injury was so severe during the winter of 1926-27 that the experiment had to be discontinued. A survey of the Niagara District indicated that injury was widespread, poorly located orchards being the worst offenders. Soil fertility, soil type, under-drainage, surface drainage, and age of trees were all contributing factors. Undoubtedly, most of the damage was due to the excessively wet fall of 1926, followed by early, severe cold weather.

Vegetable Experiments. Yield records of individual asparagus plants showed a wide difference in productivity, ranging from six marketable shoots in one case to forty-nine marketable shoots and seven small shoots for the heaviest-yielding plant. Male plants slightly outyielded the female plants. The importance of rigid selection at planting-time is emphasized by these figures.

In spinach variety tests the Giant-leaved Nobel and Bloomsdale Savoy gave heaviest yields for the spring crop. Virginia Savoy, sown September 1st, 1926, wintered well and was ready to market very early in 1927.

Red River was again outstanding in the early tomato variety plots. The Canadian and several strains of Earliana also yielded well. A new variety of promise is the Marvana, derived from a cross of Marglobe and Earliana, and distributed by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Marvana is a large, smooth fruit, with vine characters resembling Earliana. In 1927 it gave the second heaviest early yield. The Marglobe, a recent U.S. introduction is a desirable late type, very solid fleshed and of good colour. As a canning factory variety, however, it is rather late maturing for most of our districts.

### COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION

Statistics of the work of this department during the past year are as follows:

Number of farm labourers placed	3,581
Number of domestics who passed through the Canadian Women's Hostel, 72 Carlton	
Street	2,310
(Of this number new arrivals totalled)	1,506
Number of domestics placed by Salvation Army	410
Number of boys placed by Salvation Army	297
Number of boys received at Vimy Ridge Farm	409
(This makes a total of 582 boys received since the inception of the Vimy Ridge	
Scheme).	
Number of railway certificates issued to settlers proceeding to Northern Ontario	393
(Consisting of 463 adults and 52 children).	
Number of enquiries received by mail re Northern Ontario	9,478
Amount received from immigrants in repayment of assisted passages	\$2,954 94
Amount held "In Trust" for boys under our scheme.	8,736 14

An important feature of the year has been the development of the plan for the placing of boys from the British Isles on Ontario farms as apprentices. As will be noticed from the figures, a total of 409 boys were received and placed, bringing the aggregate for the period since this scheme was started, up to 582 boys. These boys are received at what is known as Vimy Ridge farm, located about three miles from Guelph. They remain at this farm for two or three days, and they are then placed with individual farmers, from whom applications have previously been received. The intention is that they shall serve three years apprenticeship at farming under the immediate supervision of the department. Accordingly, officers of the department visit the boys once or twice a year and see that everything is proceeding properly.

#### LONDON OFFICE

The above figures, to some extent at least, reflect the work of the office of the Agent-General in London, England. Upon this office devolves the responsibility of carrying on the publicity for the Province of Ontario, securing the settlers desirous of coming to this province, interviewing and selecting and otherwise making the plans for the transfer of their activities from the Old Land to the New. In this a great deal of detail is necessarily involved. There are about 4,000 booking agents, and it is necessary to keep in touch with these men, as they are very influential factors in emigration work. A total of 133,326 booklets were distributed during the year, and in addition, motion pictures, public addresses, newspaper items and various other means were adopted in order to present the opportunities of Ontario to the public.

One of the matters which is receiving special attention has been the plans for sending out boys for farm work. This, like most of the other emigration work, is carried on under an agreement with the British Government. Formerly the terms in regard to free transportation were available only to boys under seventeen years of age. Through representations made on behalf of Ontario this was modified to include boys under eighteen years of age. This change is a great advantage, both to the boys and to the province. Furthermore, boys over eighteen years of age may be included upon the payment of a portion of the transportation costs. Every effort is made to secure a type of boy who will be able to adapt himself to Canadian conditions and make good on the land.

Another subject which has had attention has been the boy who desires to take a course at the Ontario Agricultural College. During the year about twelve boys were sent out from Great Britain to the college, some under a scholarship arrangement by which their expenses were paid, and some entirely at their own expense. The arrangements usually provide that the boy shall work on an Ontario farm between terms and thus combine practical experience with scientific training. In some cases, at least, these boys will have capital available to enable them to start farming after they have completed their training.

Attention has been paid to the general interests of the province by giving information in a hundred different ways. The window displays at the office are changed frequently and feature different agricultural or manufactured products from the province from time to time, thus assisting in the development of empire trade. There has been a great demand for information on the subject of Ontario mines, and many prospective investors have been placed in touch with reliable sources of information on this subject. The greatly increased demand on the office for information is evidence of the very useful part it is taking in bringing Ontario opportunities to the attention of the British public.

# AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE BRANCH

The following statistical information shows to some extent the comparative use being made of the different branch offices:

County	No. of letters received	No. of letters written	No. of circulars mailed	No. of Incoming 'phone calls	No. of visitors at office	ings	No. of bulletins and re- ports dis- tributed	No. of miles travelled by motor
Algoma	1,842	3,429	5,800	4,783	1,719	7	1,541	9,058
Brant	1,047	2,926	24,093	736	3,807	45	1,147	9,038
Bruce	3,650	3,200	12,500	2,200	1,800	38	1,200	28,000
Carleton	2,000	1,000 132	10,000	1,600 50	550 170	45	400	17,500
Cochrane	2,700	2,250	5,000	1,200	2,000	10	1,000	3,340 8,700
Dundas	1,878	1,500	5,700	1,600	1,300	125	700	11,000
Durham	1,681	1,801	12,472	682	1,174	42	1,036	17,122
Elgin	2,250 4,505	2,050 4,042	5,808 35,282	1,488 2,974	2,679	82	1,500 7,999	15,960
Frontenac	1,605	1,088	3,693	1,812	4,862 867	28 55	994	18,000 11,741
Glengarry	1,192	1,303	6,466	536	652	3	75	13,500
Grenville	1,194	1,126	4,656	1,456	612	9	780	14,305
Grey	5,400 1,248	5,700 1,083	13,500 3,600	3,500 1,261	4,600 894	100	1,200	30,700
Haldimand Halton	2,929	3,245	7,764	2,499	2,382	$\begin{vmatrix} 3\\27 \end{vmatrix}$	3,700 509	15,300 18,500
Hastings	2,590	2,520	8,620	1,940	1,850	94	3,400	15,000
Huron	2,316	1,371	10,003	1,252	958	20	600	24,655
Kenora	1,439 3,420	1,261 3,900	4,340 25,000	231 2,910	2,111 3,130	32	2 200	6,100
Lambton	2,586	2,448	4,089	2,710	2,570	12	3,200 442	15,804
Lanark	1,736	938	1,521	595	801	35	150	16,000
Leeds	1,660	1,625	6,000	600	950	15	900	11,742
Lennox and Adding-	2,750	1,905	2,048	1,549	1,420	2 5	700	10.000
tonLincoln	2,649	1,540	5,410	1,110	1,134	35	700 836	10,000 19,855
Manitoulin	1,064	1,162	3,283	1,011	1,530	32	708	12,302
Middlesex	1,785	1,508	14,690	2,441	3,294	29	2,830	30,540
Muskoka and Parry Sound	2,171	2,116	15,356	1,050	1,426	11	5.10	11 200
Norfolk	2,076	1,422	9,312	1,755	3,465	59	548 563	14,200 14,283
Northumberland	2,311	2,470	6,300	2,305	2,100	15	650	15,000
Ontario	2,400	3,000	13,000	1,500	1,200	30	1,200	14,000
Oxford	3,048 3,400	3,892 3,879	23,577 12,994	1,890 7,500	3,544 6,418	49 29	1,064 3,000	19,245
Perth	1,540	1,565	2,972	1,500	1,000	35	275	16,812 12,000
Peterborough	1,480	1,300	4,600	900	600	25	400	13,074
Prescott and Russell.	2,670 1,220	2,750	18,530	2,540	1,680	5	9,500	16,200
Prince Edward Rainy River	1,220	1,227 1,196	1,436 5,648	13,500 2,450	4,600 2,335	38	1,300 882	23,000 9,525
Renfrew	2,233	1,948	4,684	487	797	18	658	15,200
Simcoe South	1,475	1,240	3,500	898	2,495	15	225	15,250
Simcoe North	1,874	1,702	7,229	849	1,106	15	3,600	11,000
Sudbury Temiskaming	1,444 2,141	1,215 2,269	4,500 3,237	972. $2,247$	981 1,581		436 750	9,000 13,365
Fort William	1,265	1,225	3,320	1,760	1,665	4	535	13,160
Port Arthur	483	579	3,024	961	700		1,385	12,420
Victoria	1,500 1,113	1,620 1,381	2,835 7,319	985	2,060	35	550	11,200
Welland	2,375	1,351	2,300	2,812 1,176	2,726 1,110	65	757 2,000	22,453 13,000
Wellington	2,139	2,074	9,265	319	1,080	34	7,724	11,200
Wentworth	2,864	3,204	12,848	2,749	5,120	27	7,300	23,000
York	3,144	3,808	5,367	1,447	2,067	38	1,150	22,000
Totals	107,195	104,585	426,521	97,848	101,672	1,546	84,644	778,799

The services extended by the county branches of the Ontario Department of Agriculture have been in greater demand in 1927 than in any previous year. This is amply substantiated, not only by the increased number of contacts, but also by additional projects being carried by the individual offices.

In response to the public demand from the district surrounding Cochrane in Temiskaming, and also as a result of the agricultural development of that district, a new office was opened at Cochrane during the year. There are now fifty-one offices in the Province.

#### SENIOR WORK

Live Stock Improvement.

Since the inception of an organized live stock improvement campaign in 1919, an active yearly programme has been a part of the year's activities. The live stock situation and the necessity for herd improvement is kept continually before the public. Live stock improvement associations have been organized in many of the counties. These organizations working with the Agricultural Representative and the staff of the Live Stock Branch have been very effective. They have assisted greatly in obtaining complete live stock census of certain areas, in listing scrub sire owners and in securing approved pure-bred sires to replace discarded ones. The agricultural office continues to be a clearing-house—a centre where breeders list breeding-stock for sale and where purchasers seek information and advice.

#### CATTLE

Cow Testing.

This work, organized and promoted by the Agricultural Representatives with the active co-operation of the Dairy and Live Stock Branches, has shown definite results during 1927. A detailed plan of the work is set forth in the report of 1926.

Extracts from the 1927 yearly reports of the county Representatives is illustrative of the work being done.

The Cow Testing Association of York County which commenced in April, 1926, has been a very important source of Live Stock Improvement, according to the members who have followed the work conscientiously.

The following results were compiled after the first seventeen herds had finished one year in the Association. The average price of milk, according to information supplied from the Ontario Milk Producers, was \$2.44 per cwt. delivered in Toronto, with 50c. per lb. butter fat for sweet cream. From figures supplied by the Department of Agricultural Economics, Guelph, on the amount of feed required for a dairy cow for one year, we reckoned that approximately \$90.00 would be a fair average cost.

(For purposes of calculation, milk will be valued at \$2.00 per cwt. at the farm.)

#### TABLE 1

No. of cows	Average milk	Value per cwt.	Gross returns
170	8,964	2.44	\$218.72

TABLE 2—Comparison of High and Low Cow

	Lbs. milk	Value	Test	Lbs. fat	Value
High cowLow cow		\$330.96 105.56	3.2 4.0	530.5 211.1	\$262 25 105 50

	High	1 Cow	Low	Cow
	Milk	Butter fat	Milk	Butter fat
	330.96 90.00	265.25 90.00	105.56 90.00	120.25 90.00
Net return	240.96	175.25	15.56	30.25

TABLE 3—COMPARISON OF BEST HERD AND LOW HERD

	No. of cows	Average milk	Average test	Butter fat
Best herd	6 8	lbs. 14,696 5,300	3.4 3.5	lbs. 504.6 185.6
		9,396		319.00

Value of increase.\$18792 for milkValue of increase.15950 for butter fatValue of milk from high herd\$1,76352Value of milk from low herd84800Average lactation period (a) high herd.10.5 monthsAverage lactation period (b) low herd8.4 months

The results of the preceding figures would indicate that better breeding and feeding methods would increase production considerably. A number of members have already disposed of low testers in their herds and feel that they are in a fair way to accomplish more economic production.

# Comparison of 100 Best and 100 Poorest Cows in Essex County on Basis of Whole Milk and Butter Fat

	Average production of milk	Average butter fat test	Value of milk at \$2 per cwt. of 3.5 milk	Average No. lbs. butter fat
100 best cows	lbs. 10,451 6,991	3.24 3.57	\$196 95 141 56	329.7 230.9
	3,460	. 33	\$54 39	78.8

#### Comparison of 30 Best and 30 Poorest Cows, Essex County

30 best cows		3.18 3.95	\$232 24 121 53	390 218
	7,047	.77	\$109 61	172

The Agricultural Representative comments as follows: "It will be noticed in each case the group lowest in milk production shows a higher average butter fat test. This would indicate that some of these cows are not being fed complete rations or are not being pushed to secure maximum milk production."

The Peel County Agricultural Representative reports as follows: "Seventy farmers, with a total of 1,109 cows, have had their herds tested regularly each month during the past year. This service is very much appreciated by our dairymen and has been the means of eliminating a large number of boarder cows. In addition, it has been an invaluable guide to our whole milk shippers who periodically in the past received notices that their milk was below standard for butter fat test.

"On June 1st, 1927, 641 cows had completed twelve months' testing, the summary of which is as follows:

103 cows testing over 4 per cent. butter fat. 215 cows testing 3.5 to 4 per cent. butter fat. 180 cows testing 3.25 to 3.5 per cent. butter fat. 143 cows testing under 3.25 per cent. butter fat.

#### COMPARISON OF 100 BEST COWS AND 100 POOREST COWS

	Average lbs.	Average lbs. butter fat	Average per cent. butter fat
100 best cows. 100 poorest cows.	11,390 6,447	401 224	3.52 3.47
Difference	4,943	177	

"In arriving at the difference in revenue between these groups whole milk was valued at \$2.00 per cwt. and butter fat at 55c. per pound.

Value of increase per cow—whole milk, 4,943 at \$2.00. \$98 86 Value of increase per cow—butter fat, 177 at 55c. 97 35

#### COMPARISON OF HIGH AND LOW HERDS

	No. of cows	Average lbs.	Average lbs.
High herd. Low herd.		11,330 4,031	417 183
		7,299	234

Difference in revenue per cow:

Whole milk—7,299 at \$2.00. \$145 98 Butter fat—234 at 55•. 128 70

"In the above tables only cows having completed a lactation period of nine months or longer were used for tabulation.

"The wide difference in the production of individual cows and herds would lead us to conclude that even in our older and more established dairy sections there is still great scope for more study along lines relating to better breeding and better feeding methods."

County	No. of herds under test	No. of cows under test
Algoma	29	250
Brant	20 .	2:0
Carleton	14	290
Dundas	2	27
Durham	15	130
Essex	54	525
Frontenac	3	55
Halton	15	184
Haldimand	15	105
Lanark	6	47
Norfolk	38	355
Ontario	7	90
Peel	70	1.109
Simcoe, North	11	75
Fort William	3	33
Victoria	2	36
Waterloo	11	152
Wentworth	80	862
York	58	734
Total	453	5,299

# Eradication of Tuberculosis

The Agricultural Representatives, in general, report increased activity in accreditation of cattle herds. Breeders of pure-bred cattle are conscious of the increased value of their herds if T.B.-free. During 1927 a restricted area was established, taking in Prince Edward County and a small southern portion of Northumberland County. The counties east of and including Northumberland are now laying plans with the hope of establishing a larger restricted area. The county Representatives are keymen in the educational campaign and in the organization necessary to effect a clean-up.

The Representative at Prince Edward writes: The first regular test was completed on June 21st, 1927, with the following results:

Total number herds tested	
Total number cattle tested	24,434
Infected premises	
Compensation paid	318,782
Total number reactors	514
Percentage reactors	2.1

Immediately after the completion of the general test the first re-test began. Instead of having volunteer drivers for the veterinarians, the Ontario Department provided local men with cars to drive, which was much more satisfactory and a great deal less work for your Representative.

On the second test the results are as follows:

Total number herds tested	251
Infected premises	23
Compensation paid	\$1,030
Total number reactors	32
Percentage reactors	1

The twenty-three herds found infected on the re-test are subject to another test during the winter.

The Representative of Prescott and Russell County has just concluded a campaign. The petitions have been circulated and excellent co-operation met with: 3,316 herds composing 54,316 cattle are included in the survey. 93.03 per cent. of the cattle owners were in favour of a restricted area, and 6.97 per cent. opposed.

The following extract from the yearly report of the Prince Edward County Representative depicts some of the direct advantages that have followed the establishment of a restricted area: "The increase in the value of stock since the inception of the test has stimulated breeding and improvement of cattle far in excess of any other time or influence."

#### SWINE

The establishing of bacon hog clubs throughout the Province has had marked influence in improving the quality of Ontario hogs. The Agricultural Representative takes an active part in the organization of the club, while the Provincial Live Stock Branch supply pure-bred boars for the clubs. At the present time there are 346 active clubs in the Province, forty of which were organized during the past year.

Special swine courses and grading demonstrations have emphasized the necessity of the production of only good type hogs. In conjunction with the Provincial and Federal Live Stock Branch seven bacon hog fairs were held. The statistics follow:

County	Place	Total number entries	Total number hogs shown	Total number shipped to market
Haldimand	Nelles Corners	113	352	281
Huron	McGaw Station	79	159	122
Peel	Caledon East	63	116	. 96
Perth	Mitchell	90	200	96
Northumberland	Campbellford	75	171	130
Simcoe	Stayner	48	196	416
Victoria	Cameron	55	212	130
Totals		523	1,406	1,271

## SHEEP

In co-operation with the sheep promoters of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, the Agricultural Representatives have carried on extension work. Demonstrations in docking, castrating and dipping have been organized. The special two-day marketing courses held in fourteen counties have been particularly educational and well received by the sheep farmers. As conditions warranted it, the Representatives have organized community dipping centres. The following statistics are indicative of the progress being made:

County	Dipping tanks installed in 1927	Total dipping tanks installed in county	Sheep dipped in demon- stration	Estimate of sheep dipped in county
Bruce Carleton Dufferin Dundas. Durham Elgin. Frontenac Glengarry Grenville. Grey Haldimand Halton. Hastings Huron Kent. Lanark Leeds. Lennox and Addington Lincoln Manitoulin Middlesex Muskoka and Parry Sound Peterborough Prescott and Russell Rainy River Renfrew. Simcoe South Simcoe North Victoria.	5 4  2  5 3 1 1 10  8 2 3 4  3  6 6 6  7 2 11 3 6	35 11 19  20 18 11  8 64 13 7  15  39 6 21 5 27 25  24 7 14 20 24 	250 300 250 340 	6,500 1,150 2,000 1,400 6,000 880 300 2,100 3,900 1,100 1,070 3,000 400 4,000 2,500 2,025 4,000 2,025 4,000 2,500 2,025 4,000 2,750 6,000 2,400 2,400 2,212
Welland	4	1 28	218 273	5,500
	99	489	10,679	89,815

In co-operation with the Provincial and Federal Live Stock Branches, lamb fairs were held in five counties. These fairs are held in the several counties where ram clubs have been established. The two projects have done much in improving the type of market lamb produced. The fact that all lambs sold from lamb fair shipments brought a premium on the market bespeaks improved quality.

TABLE OF	STATISTICS-	LAMB FAIRS
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County	Place where held	Number of heads entered	Number of lambs shipped to market	
	Franktown Manitowaning Little Current Havelock	450 348 456 432 106 445 2,237 1,776	348 289 456 432 106 409 2,040 1,642	

In Middlesex County where boys' sheep clubs have been instituted in co-operation with the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, lamb fairs were held at Komoka, Delaware, Appin and Sylvan, and an inter-club fair at the Western Fair. A total of \$447 in prizes was awarded to the boy members.

In the eastern counties of the Province, particularly, the county Representatives are starting a definite campaign planned to assist the sheep growers in combatting losses from intestinal parasites. Co-operating with the Veterinary College, at Guelph, treatments on demonstration flocks have been given and progressive steps are being taken.

#### POULTRY

The farm flock, in general, is receiving more careful attention. Requests for assistance in poultry-culling and advice on management have come to the local offices in increasing numbers. In several counties intensive culling campaigns have been carried on followed by co-operative shipment of inferior birds. Where intensive campaigns were carried on, culling schools were organized for junior farmers. The young men who attend these schools assist in the culling campaign, receiving nominal payment for their services from the flock owners of the community. The excellent practical assistance and support received from the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College has permitted an extension of service.

#### STATISTICS OF CULLING WORK

	STATISTICS	OF CULLING	WORK		
County	Number of flocks	Number of birds culled	Number of demon-strations	Attend- ance	Estimated total birds culled in county
Algoma	11	1,373	6	90	
Brant	89	7,099			
Bruce	195	16,500	5	160	28,000
Carleton			12	375	2,500
Dufferin	4	1,000	4	50	2,500
Dundas	10	1,800	4	60	6,000
Durham	38	3,780	1	10	
Essex	500	50,000 2,523	11	342	60,000
Frontenac	9	1,124	9	246	2,948 2,600
Grenville	10	300	ź	30	5,000
Grey	15	2,100	6	100	3,500
Haldimand	23	2,491	$\begin{array}{c c} & 1 & 1 \end{array}$	56	5,000
Halton	18	1,265	3	62	1,265
Hastings	12	500	12	300	500
Huron	271	24,639	5	40	200,000
Kenora	54	2,100	2	54	2,100
Kent	96 14	10,000 1,825	14 14	224 93	25,000
Lambton	4	285	4	34	3,000 2,854
Leeds	11	867	4	66	2,034
Lennox and Addington	20	1,500	6	110	25,000
Lincoln	22	2,500	6	85	
Manitoulin	[				3,350
Middlesex	300	7,800	15	252	22,500
Muskoka and Parry Sound	16	1,131	4	97	1,800
Norfolk	25	2,000			
Northumberland	16	1,853	21	65	720
Ontario	56	4,862	3	60 66	10,000
Perth	1	4,002	3	40	10,000
Peterborough	5	750	4	40	20,000
Prescott and Russell	6	132	ī	25	850
Prince Edward	4	1,350		45	
Rainy River	19	950	12		1,500
Renfrew	36	2,494	31	313	5,000
Simcoe, South	20	2,000	12	150	3,000
Simcoe, North	13	422	16	824	6,000
Temiskaming	50	558	9	134 124	1,000
Fort William	4	500	5	85	1,000
Victoria	23	550	6	137	2,390
Waterloo.	110	2,500	ž	84	9,000
Welland	3	210	3	30	631
Wellington	6	784	6	86	
Wentworth	15	2,079	10	172	3,140
York	8	2,165	2	150	
	2,198	170,661	317	5,566	468,648
	2,190	170,001	317	3,300	400,040

## FIELD CROP IMPROVEMENT

So successful was the alfalfa campaign of 1925-26 that it was generally felt that a continuance of an intensive campaign was not necessary in 1927. The merits of alfalfa growing are now common knowledge to the major part of Ontario farmers.

Winter killing of old fields was unusually severe this year. In spite of this occurrence, county Representatives report increased acreages seeded to alfalfa in the spring of 1927, and soon the Province of Ontario will have over one million acres of alfalfa.

The Agricultural Representative continues to be the medium through which many of the farmers seek advice on alfalfa culture, obtain nitro-cultures and assistance in locating good seed.

# European Corn-Borer.

In counties where the pest has made its appearance the Agricultural Representatives are actively carrying on educational campaigns for its control. The ravages of the borer have caused a material decrease in the acreage of corn grown in the corn-growing counties. The legislation enacted in 1926 has brought about definite control methods. To date the following counties have appointed inspectors: Brant, Durham, Essex, Haldimand, Halton, Hastings, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Norfolk, Oxford, Peel, Prince Edward, Waterloo, Wellington, and York. The inspectors work under the direction of the Provincial Entomologist, offering advice on control methods and seeing that the recommendations are followed. The farmers generally are responding and an honest effort is being made to control the menace.

From the Agricultural Representatives' yearly reports we take the following extracts:

# Representative from Prince Edward:

In regard to the corn borer situation in Prince Edward County, we have had the Act in force for a year and there is a very noticeable difference in respect to the attitude of most people in regard to the matter. We might say that the first year is one of instruction, as the majority of the farmers were not aware of the menace of the borer. We spent last fall and this spring in trying to educate the people in the best methods of cleaning up. Although last fall was an exceptionally bad season, we made a very creditable showing. In some of the worst infected sections last year there was a marked improvement this year. This goes to show what a thorough clean-up means.

# Representative, Essex County:

Our inspector, Mr. Hedrick, made a complete census of the corn acreage in the county last year. Mr. Hedrick's complete and authoritative census gives a total of 20,214 acres. This compares with approximately 100,000 acres five years ago.

# Representative, Peel County:

We believe our farmers are making an honest effort to control the menace and clean-up recommendations are being lived up to as well as can be expected.

# Representative, Kent County:

A great many experiments have been conducted to find some practical control method, but none have proven better than clean ploughing. When clean-up methods were strictly enforced this year the infestation was greatly reduced. As a result, the acreage of corn in these areas will be increased next year.

### SPRAY SERVICE

The special spray service instituted in 1924 has expanded to twenty counties in 1927. The Fruit Growers' Associations, the Fruit Branch, Vineland Experimental Station, the Entomological, Botanical and Horticultural Departments of the O.A.C., have co-operated most unselfishly with the organization of the spray ring. Practical men from the Department have been placed in the several counties where they have put demonstrations on and made regular visits to the members of the spray ring. The timely spray service letters, mailed from the county Representatives' offices, have drawn additional appreciation. From Northumberland we cite an illustration of the service letter work which was carried on very similarly in over twenty counties.

Bulletin No. 1, April 14—"Cultivation and Spray Ordering Guides."

" 2, " 22—"Early Leaf and Pre-Pink Spray, " 3, May 10—"Supplemental Spray Pre-Pink." 4 " 17—"Pink Spray."

46 66

" 4, " 17—"Pink Spray."

" 5, June 2—"Calyx or Colling Moth Spray."

" 6, " 20—"Special Scab Spray and Cover Crop."

" 7, July 14—"Apple Maggot Spray."

" 8, " 30—"Special Spray Recommended by Prof. Caesar."

The following table gives statistical information:

County	Number of applications	Number of men receiving service
Brant Dundas Durham Grenville. Grey. Halton Hastings Huron. Lambton. Leeds. Lincoln Middlesex Northumberland Ontario Peel Prince Edward. Wentworth	27 56 216 54 22 43 12 23 38 10 200 38 55 10 10 10	27 56 216 54 22 43 12 23 46 10 200 38 55 10 10 156 30
	997	1,008

The county Representatives have received many letters of appreciation from both their regular and supplementary lists of growers. Extracts from two of the letters received at Brantford office are typical in character:

Grower B.—"Sprayed four times using lime sulphur, bordeaux and arsenate of lead. No scab present and crop good in respect to quality but low in yield. The spray service I appreciate very much and hope it will be continued."

Grower C.—"Where I sprayed exactly as directed by your Representative, the results were favourable. Your service is very helpful, especially to the man who is growing apples extensively."

From the annual report of the Representative in Huron, we have an interesting orchard report from ten growers, showing cost of spray material and the value of crop harvested in each case.

Orchard Number	Apples	harvestee	d (bbls.)	Acres	Cost of spray	Value of apples	
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3		material	sold	
	44	14	60	10	\$48 00	\$700 00	
	5	21	12	1		190 00	
	67	33	97	3	30 00	763 00	
	250 (tr	ee run)		6	23 00	700 00	
	52	78	140 bags	3	10 00	446 00	
	59	20	65	5		295 00	
	50	86		2	13 00	436 50	
	28	44	66	8	26 85	500 00	
	83	40	10	5	22 00	500 00	
0	156 (tr	ee run)		8	35 00	478 00	

Orchard service is extended somewhat in a number of counties. Grafting and pruning demonstrations in the counties of Middlesex, Durham, Lambton and Northumberland were particularly appreciated. The Representative of Northumberland County reports in brief:

"In all, twenty-eight men were given practical demonstrations on their farms, and we had other men in attendance. Well over one hundred all told were benefitted by these demonstrations. I have personally checked up on a considerable number of scions put on by these men, and in nearly every instance seventy-five per cent. of the scions have grown. This not only applies to top-grafting but bridge-grafting as well."

#### WEED CONTROL

With the enacting of new legislation in 1927 for control of the weed menace, the county Representatives engaged in active educational work. At public meetings the Act has been explained and the seriousness of the weed menace brought to the attention of the rural public. County councils and minicipal councils have been approached with the suggestion that immediate action was necessary. During the year thirty-seven counties have appointed 464 inspectors. The extract from the annual report of the Representative in Kent County is indicative of the progress being made:

"The general situation with regard to the control of weeds is improved. More attention is given to weed-cutting on roadsides, and where alert inspectors have been appointed a much improved situation exists. Special attention has been given to perennial sow thistle control. This weed is getting a start in Kent, and one township conducted a special campaign where school pupils were awarded a prize of \$2.00 for the finding of new outbreaks. This has done a great deal to educate the people to identify the weed."

## EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION WORK

The Agricultural Representatives, in co-operation with other departments, have been carrying on numerous projects in experimental and demonstration work amongst the farmers of their counties. The work embraces a wide range, such as demonstration plots with fertilizers, variety tests of grain, fruit and vegetables and experiments for the control of various diseases and insects.

#### DRAINAGE

Numerous requests come to the county office for assistance in drainage work. Except in cases where a detailed plan of drainage is wished by the farmer, the Agricultural Representative takes the levels and drafts the profile. When a great deal of work is entailed an extension man is procured from the Drainage Department, O.A.C. Under-drainage work is receiving more attention, but the farmer is going cautiously.

#### COUNTY ADVISORY AGRICULTURAL COUNCILS

The advisory boards appointed by the county councils have been of material assistance to county Representatives. The thought and suggestions of the board

have helped many of the Representatives in preparing their county programmes of work. Co-operating with the local Representative they assist in carrying out county campaigns and projects.

## FARM LABOUR

Reports indicate that a very satisfactory class of farm labourer is being secured by Ontario farmers. In counties where a permanent employment office is not situated the Representative acts as an official of the Immigration Branch, assisting the farmer in securing suitable help.

## FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL TOURS

Farmers' tours are increasingly popular. The Agricultural Representatives organizing the tours feel that they are among the best of educational projects. Those participating in the tours are its greatest supporters the following year. New contacts are formed. A breadth of vision accrues, and not infrequently are new and helpful ideas carried home. The counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent took their motorcade to Eastern Ontario, journeying by way of London, Toronto, Brockville to Ottawa. The annual bus trip of Durham farmers took in some of the interesting points in Peel County, and had as its most distant point Ridgetown. The Ontario bus trip covered such interesting points as Donalda Farms, Dale Estate and the Q.A.C. Four hundred farmers from Grey had an interesting day at Guelph. Georgian Bay District of Grey County and parts of Simcoe attracted a motorcade of Wentworth farmers. Essex and Kent counties welcomed the opportunity of entertaining the farmers of Lincoln.

# COUNTY EXHIBIT AT C.N.E., TORONTO

In 1927 the counties of Lambton, Simcoe, Grey, Durham, Northumberland, Peel, Kent, Dufferin, Norfolk, Brant, Hastings, Lincoln and Essex had individual exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition. Without exception the exhibits were attractively displayed and did not fail to draw the attention of many interested visitors at the great National Exhibition. The spirit with which the several county councils and agricultural organizations supported and co-operated with the Agricultural Representative in preparing the county exhibit is expressive of whole-hearted co-operation. The thought foremost in the separate exhibit was to feature two or three outstanding products or potential industries.

An extract from the yearly report of the agricultural representative in Essex is of interest:

"This was the first year the County made a county exhibit at the C.N.E. Our exhibit was designed as a special crop exhibit and seemed to get a fair share of attention. Fifteen thousand souvenir leaves were distributed as advertising material. Estimating that one person in every eighteen was interested in our exhibit, we conclude that we made 100,000 contacts for Essex County at the C.N.E. There is no place where we can form so many contacts for the sum of \$525.00. The County Council voted \$500.00 and the Farm Bureau took care of the extra costs."

# JUNIOR WORK

## Rural School Fairs:

The growth of the school fair movement in the Province of Ontario can be pictured from the figures set forth in six-year periods:

	1909	1915	1921	1927
Number of school fairs held. Number of schools included Number of children taking part. Number of home plots. Number of entries at the fairs Number of children attending Number of adults attending. Total attendance.	1	234	449	546
	3	2,291	3,847	4,715
	58	48,386	95,307	138,800
	58	51,243	114,216	174,029
	174	116,236	193,545	308,627
	80	72,860	154,831	168,063
	170	84,406	188,728	216,417
	250	157,266	343,259	384,480

The development of school fairs in the Province is little short of phenomenal. So continuous has been its growth that there can be no doubt as to the attitude of rural Ontario towards the school fair project. The distribution of high-grade seeds, eggs and baby chicks through the Department to the boys and girls has, in many instances, been the medium through which the farmer has made a start in producing a superior type of grain and formed the foundation of an improved farm flock.

In 1927 the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through the county Agricultural Representatives, distributed to the school fair boys and girls, the following quantities of seeds, eggs and baby chicks:

```
POTATOES. . Irish Cobblers.....
                                   736 bags
            Green Mountains...
                                   452
                                  401
            Dooleys.....
                Total...... 1,589 bags, distributed in 5-lb. lots to 25,424 pupils.
OATS.....O.A.C., No. 144....
O.A.C., No. 72....
                                 85
                                      bushels
           Banner....
                                  70\frac{1}{2}
           O.A.C., No. 3.....
                                         66
                                  24\frac{1}{2}
                                         66
           Alaska.....
                                   5
           Gold Rain.....
                                       bushels, dist ributed in 3/4-lb. lots to 8,749 pupils.
BARLEY....O.A.C., No. 21.....
                                   114 bushels, distributed in 1-lb. lots to 5,472 pupils.
                                   92 bushels, distributed in 1-lb. lots to 5,520 pupils.
WHEAT.... Marquis.....
           Kubanka.....
                                          Total....
                                                                      . .45.285
```

Total distribution of supplies was made up of the following:

Potatoes, grain	45,285 lots
Beets, carrots, onions, parsnips	62.400 "
Mangels, turnips	18.200 "
Corn, field and sweet	22 300 6
Flowers.	72 100 66
riowers	12,100
Eggs	13,520 doz.
Baby chicks	•7,289 chicks.

* School Fair Statistics, 1927

				no.				Atter	idance		
				No. of Home Plots					1		
		100		Ъ		So	So	u.			
County	No. of Fairs	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	of	10	Baby Chicks	No. of Entries	Children	ts	Champ. Fairs	Entries
	o.	- ou	o.	101 101	Eggs	de 4	int.	l ii	Adults	Champ Fairs	1 7
	Z"	ZX	ZZ	Z ⁺	Щ	m	Z	Ü	Ac	10 H	垣
			}	1				1		1 1	-
Algoma	12	62	1,982	4,109	491		5,150	2,245	2,510		
Brant	8	59	1,644	2,284	151	813	3,780	2,315	1,690		783
Bruce	17	161	3,455	5,109	526		8,832	5,725	6,875		
Carleton	11	96	2,958	3,817	386		7,349	4,405	7,000	1	537
Cochrane	8		1 202	2 127	190		304	500	100		
Dufferin Dundas	9	82 112	1,392 2,900	2,127 $2,290$	184		5,296 5,765	1,585 3,150	1,625 4,250	1	300
Durham	12	92	1,998	2,899	193	1,241	5,311	2,615	4,360		300
Elgin	14	135	3,706	3,285	696		6,902	3,685	4,375	1	161
Essex	14	120	4,894	4,999	268	218	6,940	3,035	1,982		
Frontenac	11	124	2,224	4,264	173		5,072	3,725	3,220	1	546
Glengarry	9	126	3,727	5,842	125		5,168	3,450	2,860		400
Grenville	8	200	1,271	1,962	122		3,507	2,030	2,000		1 200
Grey	19 7	209 86	6,279 2,171	5,996 3,359	283 183		10,700 4,809	6,675 $2,725$	16,450 4,575	1	1,300
Haldimand Halton	9	. 71	1,898	4,750	97	339	5,143	2,650	3,215	· · · · i	728
Hastings	10	107	2,700	4,000	182		5,600	2,750	3,000		
Huron	19	168	2,960	2,640	321		12,213	6,550	5,900		
Kenora	14	30	984	450	232		3,298	2,370	1,530		438
Kent	12	156	6,050	4,025	894		8,638	3,700	5,400		
Lambton	13	161	3,556	6,945	520		9,293	4,100	11,000		
Lanark	10	89	1,648	2,748	$213\frac{1}{4}$	200	4,867	4,100	5,300		
Leeds Ad-	10	117	2,369	3,793	$143\frac{1}{4}$	209	6,662	3,175	5,350		
dington	10	89	1,800	3,000	100		3,779	2,275	2,775	<i>.</i> .	
Lincoln	8	49	1,814	2,575	192		6,023	2,765	5,700		
Manitoulin	12	62	1,600	2,675	$311\frac{1}{2}$		3,535	1,835	1,825	2	279
Middlesex	11	112	2,792	3,680	415		7,751	4,350	8,750		
Muskoka and	2.2	4.50		4.502	600		40.065		40.66		
Parry Sound	23	158	4,122	4,503	683		18,065	4,568	10,665		
Norfolk	8	104 96	3,216	3,002 4,153	214 240	740	4,313 5,276	2,300	5,350	1	341
Northumberland Ontario	17	126	2,418 3,757	5,420	203		13,100	3,450 5,350	5,700 7,175		341
Oxford	10	105	4,889	4,683	$230\frac{1}{2}$		10,288	5,650	5,300		
Peel	6	71	2,993	2,676	165	1,290	5,085	3,800	3,300		
Perth	6	61	1,769	1,769	114		9,150	2,225	2,425	1	500
Peterborough	8	55	2,446	2,300	146		3,324	2,335	3,375	1	400
Prescott and	1.1	50	2.051	2.750	1.4.4.1		2.017	0.550	2 000		
Russell	11	59 80	2,054	2,758 3,000	$\frac{144\frac{1}{2}}{205}$		2,817	2,550	3,900	1	
Prince Edward Rainy River	14	56	1,630 3,060	3,401	380		3,508 5,015	1,945 3,325	2,345 1,980	1	307
Renfrew	11	68	2,070	2,895	181½		5,097	2,525	2,625		
Simcoe South	8	98	2,927	4,575	414		5,630	3,300	3,525		
Simcoe North	9	94	4,602	4,320	282		6,147	2,860	3,175		
Sudbury	10	75	2,450	2,450	385		5,020	2,390	865		
Temiskaming	12	37	800	1,228	214		3,184	985	740		
Fort William	10	27	825	1,415	191		2,726	1,325	755		
Port Arthur	8 14	32 96	965 3,173	1,799 2,902	191 271		2,033 6,142	920 $2,975$	725 3,100	1	433
Victoria Waterloo	9	71	2,584	3,195	2/1	2,439	5,428	9,445	4,300	1	733
Welland	7	66	3,600	3,600	2281	2,100	3,065	2,325	1,800	1	329
Wellington	12	115	2,302	3,025	208		7,178	3,180	4,650		
Wentworth	8	74	3,362	3,180	182		6,258	4,300	4,175	1	714
York	12	132	6,014	7,057	461		9,091	5,550	10,850		
T-4-1-	510	1 715	120 000	174.020	12 526	7 200	208 627	169 062	216 117	10	0.525
Totals	548	4,715	138,800	174,029	13,320	7,289	308,027	168,063	210,417	19	9,525
,	1										

#### EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

Special competitions and demonstrations in the judging and selection of live stock, fruit, weeds and poultry-culling, are doing much to create added interest in the rural school fair. School competitions are developing a spirit of friendly rivalry and tend to draw out the best and bring increased interest. The certificate of honour signed by the Minister of Agriculture and the local Agricultural Representative is a much-sought-for prize amongst the pupils of each school.

From many of the Agricultural Representatives comes the report that public speaking contests are growing in favour, so much so in fact that championship

contests have been developed in many more counties.

The co-operation and support of local trustees, ratepayers, agricultural organizations and the Department of Education, represented by the school teachers and public school inspectors, were much in evidence during 1927. The rural teachers more and more each year are correlating the work of the school fair with their teaching work. The Agricultural Representative of Brant County comments briefly on school fair work as follows:

"I believe that public opinion realizes the value of the fair and recognizes the great benefits that have been accomplished by the movement to all classes

in the various communities."

## CHAMPIONSHIP SCHOOL FAIRS

There is a continued interest in the championship school fairs. Twenty-three counties held these final contests as compared with seventeen in 1926. The championship contest has a direct appeal to the rural school fair pupil. The bringing together of the first and second prize exhibits from the various parts of the county or district serves as a demonstration in the preparation of exhibits. The pupils learn from the superior exhibits what is wanted and return to their own communities to put into practice what they have learned. The championship fairs are fostered in main by agricultural societies of the separate counties. These organizations provide funds for the payment of prize monies, and gladly co-operate with the idea of building up the junior exhibit of their respective fairs.

A new feature at the 1927 school fairs was the awarding of a suitably-engraved silver trophy donated by the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., to the champion pupil at each of the 548 school fairs in the Province. This, no doubt, was at least partially responsible for the increased interest in this project during the past year.

#### POULTRY BREEDING STATIONS

Each year the poultry extension men from the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College carefully inspect the breeding station flocks. Off-type or inferior birds are eliminated. During the past year most of the poultry-breeding-station birds were tested for bacillary white diarrhoea, reactors being discarded. That the breeding stations may be kept to a high standard, high quality male birds are supplied by the Ontario Agricultural College and the Kemptville Agricultural School. In a report on breeding-station work the Agricultural Representative from Lanark County writes as follows: "Poultry-breeding stations have proven to be a most valuable source for breeding stock and much of the improvement made in poultry breeding in the county can be traced directly to these stations. A big effort should be made to retain their present standard and through the same channels as in the past."

Table of Poultry Breeding Station Statistics for 1927

County	No. of P.B. stations	No. of hens and pullets	No. of cockerels	No. of dozen eggs for school fairs	No. of dozen eggs to farmers	No. of cockerels to farmers
Algoma	- 5	425	18	841/2	76	16
Brant	2	225	18	150		
Bruce	6	853	36	548	3251/2	29
Carleton	8	475	25	389	55	39
Cochrane			::	:::	*::	
Dufferin	4	325	16	105	47	30
Dundas	4	510	22	186	275	20
Durham	6	587	30	334	3831/2	11
Elgin	7 2	900	34 28	$700\frac{1}{2}$ $268$	310 300	30
Essex	5	664	49	173	200	62
Frontenac	1	126	5	126	15	15
Glengarry	4	430	21	122	240	27
Grey	6	420	26	347	210	
Haldimand	1	235	12	112	143	38
Halton	4	650	16	150	4091/2	
Hastings	2	350	15	250	360	
Huron	2 2 5	360	22	317	85	
Kenora	5	345	12	401	51	13
Kent	4	1,425	43	712	540	91
Lambton	6	727	28	520	455	78
Lanark	4	430	16	2221/4		
Leeds	8	1,290	25	160	480	26
Lennox and Addington	1	200	12	103	200	30
Lincoln	7	265	7	192	57	13
Middlesex	6	810	57	391	765	120
Muskoka and Parry Sound.	5	324	17	169		
Norfolk	2 9	:::	6	214	0.7	11
Northumberland	3	595 669	33 32	231 207	87	11 36
Ontario	4	449	20	370	200½ 488	30
Peel	2	210	10	150	140	5
Peterborough Prescott and Russell	4	344	13	1441/2	135	23
Prince Edward	3	915	32	205	155	2.5
Rainy River	10	473	23	380	156	20
Renfrew	6	445	20	27	821/2	180
Simcoe South	4	500	29	405	180	97
Simcoe North	3	767	38	328	156	13
Sudbury	5	280	16	411		
Temiskaming	3	300	14	215		6
Fort William	3	383	12	111	20	10
Port Arthur	2	220	12	66	30	20
Victoria	5	412	26	271	124	47
Waterloo	4	697	32	20	27	
Welland	5	688	22	230½	100	20.3
Wellington	2	543	18	219	100	203
Wentworth	2 4	327	12	176	24	60
York	4	375	19	2883/4	175	60
Totals	200	23,243	1,049	11,902	7,8971/4	1,465
10(415	200	20,210	1,047	11,702	1,071/4	1,100

#### POULTRY BREEDING CENTRES

The Ontario Poultry Breeding Centres, supervised by the county Representatives, have extended their service during the past year. Baby chicks were distributed by the counties of Brant, Durham, Essex, Halton, Leeds, Northumberland, Peel and Waterloo. The following table is illustrative of the stock supplied:

## (a) TO RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

Breed	Number d	ozen eggs	Number baby chicks		
	1926	1927	1926	1927	
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12,829 556 402	12,089 1,014 423	3,747 970 78	5,909 1,380	
Totals	13,787	13,526	4,795	7,289	

#### (b) To FARMERS

	Number d	lozen eggs	Cockerels for breeding purposes			
	1926	1927	1926	1927		
Total	7,160	7,8971/4	1,233	1,465		

#### HOME GARDEN CONTESTS

The home garden contest particularly interests the teen-age boys and girls. The Agricultural Representatives of many counties report splendid competitions during 1927. The Representatives, when judging the gardens in July or August, are able to offer helpful suggestions and frequently the point of contact established in this way is instrumental in bringing the contestant into other junior activities. The competitors, through their practical work in the garden, learn much which stands them in good stead in after years. In Northern Ontario in particular, the home garden package has been the means of introducing new varieties of vegetables to the family table. At the nominal cost of fifty cents the following varieties were distributed to all contestants:

Beans—Golden Wax.
Beets—Detroit Dark Red.
Cabbage—Copenhagen Market.
Carrots—Chantenay.
Citrons—Colorado Preserving.
Corn—Golden Bantam.
Cucumber—White Spine.
Lettuce—Grand Rapids.
Onions—Yellow Globe Danvers.

Pickling Onions—Barletta.
Parsnips—Hollow Crown.
Peas—American Wonder.
Radish—Scarlet White Tip Turnip.
Squash—Warty Hubbard.
Swiss Chard—Silver.
Spinach—Victoria.
Tomatoes—Bonny Best.
Onion Sets—Yellow.

Home Garden Competitions were conducted in the following counties:

County	Number of home garden contests	Number of boys	Number of girls
Algoma Brant Bruce. Carleton Dufferin Dundas Elgin Essex Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Grey Haldimand Halton Hastings Huron Kenora Lanark Leeds Lennox and Addington Lincoln: Manitoulin Middlesex Muskoka and Parry Sound Norfolk Ontario. Peel Peterborough Prescott and Russell Prince Edward Rainy River Renfrew Simcoe North Temiskaming Fort William Port Arthur Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York.	2 2 4 1 2 1 2 4 2 2 4 3 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	24 25 68 16 50 13  66 25 14 29 59 24 28 37 36 15 3 23 20 34 18 29 26 28 50 11 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	25 25 28 38 3 48 13 19 44 25 10 17 41 26 22 25 39 15 4 27 5 20 16 13 24 22 50 21 25 16 17 18 28 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
Totals	84	1,100	830

## Boys' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

The growth of boys' and girls' club work is gratifying. Many who are vitally interested in the agriculture of the Province recognize and appreciate the merits of club work with 'teen-age boys and girls and have gladly co-operated with the Representative in organizing and establishing clubs. In several counties the clubs have been fostered by service organizations such as the Rotary and Kiwanis. The following table speaks of the work during 1927:

County	Name of Club	Membership
Carleton	Ottawa Kiwanis Potato Club	72
	Ottawa Rotary Poultry Club	44
-	R. B. Whyte's Girls' Canning and Garden Club	9
Essex	Essex County Dent Corn Club	92
G	Essex County Soy Bean Club	91
Grenville	South Grenville Potato Club	6
	North Grenville Potato Club	6
Grey	Grey Boys' Sheep Club	54
Halton	Halton Boys' and Girls' Calf Club	13
Kent	Boys' and Girls' Corn Club	112
Lennox and Addington	Napanee Potato Club.	16
Middlesex	Thorndale Sheep Club	12
Peterborough	Peterborough Ayrshire Heifer Calf Club	10
	Warsaw Boys' Sheep Club	10
D: D: 1	Indian River Boys' Sheep Club	11
	Farm Boys' Potato Club	19
	Sudbury Board of Trade Farm Boys' Potato Club	50
Waterloo	Wilmot Township Boys' and Girls' Jersey Heifer Club	
	Galt Boys' and Girls' Holstein Heifer Club	16
	Total Number Clubs	20
	Total Membership	698

The splendid features of boys' and girls' club work are set forth in extracts from Representatives' yearly reports:

## Halton County Representative:

The heifers used in this club were all two-year-old heifers from fully accredited herds. They all freshened during the late winter and early spring.

The Milton Agricultural Society, in co-operation with the Dominion Live Stock Branch, put on a very substantial premium list for these heifers at their fall fair. The prizes were awarded on the following basis: A total of 100 points was allowed for body conformation and one point for each 100 pounds milk produced and one point for each four pounds fat. The heifer having the highest aggregate score was awarded first prize. A record of the first two winners conveys something of the work accomplished:

First—Elmfield Burke No. 140823, owned by E. Pelletterio, Ash. Record for 150 days, 6,651 pounds milk; 272 pounds fat. Score: Conformation, 93 points; milk, 66.51; fat, 68; total, 234.51 points.

Second—Bessie Neirop, Fancy 2nd, No. 149731, owned by Cecil K. Jarvis, Milton. Record for 150 days, 6,549 pounds milk, 238 pounds fat. Score: Conformation, 100 points; milk, 65.49; fat, 59.50; total, 224 points.

#### Sudbury District representative:

In May of 1927 fifty farm boys were supplied by the members of the Sudbury Board of Trade with one bag each of fully certified Green Mountain seed potatoes and a club was organized to hold a competition. Each donor supplying a boy with seed endeavoured to visit his "potato grower" at least once during the season.

On Wednesday, October 26th, the club's activities for the year were brought to a very successful conclusion. Each member of the club, according to the rules, was requested to display on the local farmers' market one 90-lb. bag of the best potatoes harvested from the bag of seed supplied him last spring. Forty-eight of the boys did so, and on Wednesday morning we had on the farmers' market the best forty-eight bags of potatoes ever previously assembled there at one time. It took Mr. Lachaine, who acted as judge, two and one-half hours to place these potatoes. The potatoes on display were the subject of much favourable comment both from the farmers and local townspeople.

At noon forty-nine boys and thirty-three of the boys' fathers were entertained at a luncheon at the Nickel Range Hotel. There were 150 guests present at this luncheon, including the boys and their fathers, members of the Board of Trade, the local bank managers, merchants, parish priests, and the Hon. Chas. McCrea, as well as several visitors from the west who happened to be visiting the district on that date in company with Mr. McCrea.

The Hon. Mr. McCrea presented the prizes to the boys, of which there were eighteen in addition to the two trips to O.A.C., Guelph. The prizes ranged in value from \$30.00 to \$5.00.

Mr. McCrea was so pleased with the results that he has offered a prize for next year of a silver cup and \$10.00 in gold. The local Bank of Commerce has also offered a prize for next year's competition of a silver cup. After the luncheon the boys were given a free pass to attend a matinee performance at one of the theatres.

From the fifty bags of seed supplied 1,102 bushels of potatoes were harvested this fall. The highest yield obtained from the one bag of seed supplied was 42.75 bushels. The average yield was 22 bushels. The average yield throughout the district this year will not be more than 12 bushels for each bushel of seed planted, or a difference of 10 bushels in favour of the certified seed supplied the boys.

There was not a single case where the results obtained from the bag of certified seed supplied were not better than the results obtained from the home grown seed planted on that farm. In some cases the comparative results were so outstanding that already a number of farmers whose boys took part in this competition have ordered certified seed from a local grower to be used by them next spring. The winners of the first and second prizes, the free trip to O.A.C., Guelph, re Leo Bourgeois, Chelmsford, and Oscor Huneault, Chelmsford.

# JUNIOR FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Every forward-looking policy recognizes the Junior Farmers and the Junior Institutes as the medium through which advances in agriculture will be achieved. At present the Province of Ontario has 109 Junior Farmers' Associations with a total membership of 3,925. The members of these associations consist in main of the keenest and most progressive of our Junior Farmers. The constructive and educational programmes carried out by associations are important factors in moulding community thought and are very influential in developing leaders. Eleven counties have county associations with a membership of 2,040. The county association tends to bring about a fuller programme and an interchange of ideas which proves helpful to all branches within it. Some of the principal projects in the Junior Farmers' programme are:

1. Stock and Seed Judging Competitions.

Plowing Competitions.
 Public Speaking Contests.

4. Debating Leagues.5. Dramatic Contests.

6. Musical Festivals.

Athletic Contests.
 Social Activities.

9. Community Development.

10. Educational Tours and Excursions.

The Junior Farmers' conferences of 1926 were so inspirational in character that three conferences were held in 1927. The conferences have been helpful in developing new thought, promoting discussions on live issues, and in addition have permitted the boys to intermingle and exchange ideas helpful in their work. The delegates from the respective counties met at Guelph, Tuesday, December 6th, Kemptville, Thursday, December 8th, Belleville, Friday, December 10th.

The programme of each conference embraced a study of some of the important phases of Junior Farmer work. Typical of the programmes is the one of Guelph:

#### JUNIOR FARMERS' CONFERENCE

Massey Hall, O.A.C., Guelph, Tuesday, December 6th, 1927 General Chairman—Harry J. Laidlaw, Peel

10.00 a.m.-Call to Order. Chairman's Address.

10.10 a.m.—Short Address—R. S. Duncan, Director, Agricultural Representative Branch.

10.20 a.m.—"Assistance Offered Junior Farmer Organizations by Extension Department, O.A.C."—Dr. L. Stevenson, Extension Department, O.A.C.

10.30 a.m.—Discussion.

10.40 a.m.—"Leadership and Development of Leaders."

(Five-minute address on this subject, particularly as it affects his County), by each

of the following:

Robert Watson, York. Wilfred Gerrie, Wellington. Noble Kirk, Wentworth. Delegate, Waterloo. Harry Laidlaw, Peel.

11.00 a.m.—Discussion.

11.10 a.m.—Address—Alex. McKinney, Peel.

"Lessons from the 1927 4-H Club Leader Training School, Springfield, Mass."

11.30 a.m.—Discussion.

11.40 a.m.—Paper, "Civic and Educational Value of Music with Some Suggested Activities for its Development," Captain J. S. Atkinson.

12,00 noon-Discussion.

12.15 p.m.—Joint Luncheon with Junior Institute Delegates in College Cafeteria.

Chairman-Allan Stewart, Wentworth.

Address-Dr. J. B. Reynolds, President, O.A.C., Guelph.

1.45 p.m.—Massey Hall.

Committee Session-Division into five groups.

Committee No. 1, Chemistry Building. Chairman, Lincoln Delegate. Subject,

"Yearly Programme-Provincial, County, Branch."

Committee No. 2, Chemistry Building. Chairman, Delegate, Waterloo. Subject, "Developing Leaders—Encouraging all Members to Take Part. Enlisting New Members."

Committee No. 3, Massey Hall. Chairman, Alex. Stewart, Grey. Subject, "Financing."

Committee No. 4 (building to be announced). Chairman, Bruce Fruere, Wellington. Joint Committee with J. I. Delegates on "Co-operation between Junior Institute and J. F. A. in Branch and County Programmes."

Committee No. 5, Animal Husbandry Building. Chairman, Howard Newton. Subject, "Resolutions."

2.45 p.m.—Massey Hall. Chairman, Harry J. Laidlaw, Peel.

Reports of Committees.

3.30 p.m.—Adjourn to enable Delegates to visit Provincial Winter Fair.

# THE JUNIOR INSTITUTE

The activities of the Junior Institute branches are closely allied with those of our Junior Farmers' organizations. By co-operating in programmes and social activities much enthusiasm is aroused and many projects for the development of the individual and the community in general are successfully carried out. The Agricultural Representatives have co-operated with the Women's Institutes Branch in organizing and carrying out community and county programmes.

# CENTRAL EASTERN ONTARIO JUNIOR FARMERS' FIELD DAY, PRESQU'ILE

Approximately two thousand people were at Presqu'ile on Wednesday, July 20th, to witness inter-county competitions in sports. Young people were present from the counties of Victoria, Durham, Peterborough, Northumberland, Hastings, Prince Edward and Lennox and Addington. Though the first event of its kind in Central Eastern Ontario, an interesting athletic programme was conducted. The keen interest and the large number of competitors in each event was agreeably surprising.

# CHAMPION JUNIORS' TRIP TO CHICAGO

The championship prize in various county competitions was a trip to Chicago. Eighteen boys and nineteen girls had the privilege of attending the International Live-stock Exposition and the Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago. M. C. McPhail, Agricultural Representative of Perth County, and Miss E. J. Guest, of Toronto, were in charge of the party. The Juniors winning the trip were:

County	Name and Address	Donor of Prize
Boys:		
	Andrew M. Telfer, Paris	County Council.
	Robt. Scott, Port Elgin	
Durham	Percy Philp, Nestleton	Junior Farmers, Township Council
		and County Grant
Norfolk	Wesley Riddle, Wilsonville	Chamber of Commerce and Coun-
	Treatey Made ( Treate )	ty Council.
Peel	John Pawley, Brampton, R.R. 2	Junior Farmers
1 001	Elgin Laughlin, Alton, R.R. 1	
	Wm. Bovaird, Brampton, R.R. 3	
	Hugh Chalmers, Milverton, R.R. 1	
1 (1(11	Velson Cowan Atwood R R 2	County Council
Simon South	Nelson Cowan, Atwood, R.R. 2 Cecil Brethet, Tottenham	Willison Neeley Corporation
Victoria	Howard Campbell, Argyle	Victoria Trust and Savings Co.
Weterler	Vorman Campbell, Algyle	I M Sabasidan Daalsina Ca
Waterioo	Vernon Snyder, Breslau, R.R. 1	Waterlas Trust Care LE
W-11:	Wilfred Snyder, Waterloo, R.R. 2	Waterioo Trust Co. & J. F.
Wellington	Wm. Smith, Guelph, R.R. 6	County Junior Farmers.
337	Wilfred Gerrie, Belwood	School Fair Funds.
Wentworth	Robt. Smith, Glanford Station	
37 1	Thos. Organ, Flamboro Centre	
York	Clarence Graham, Maple	County Council.
Girls:		
	Helen Depew, Paris	County Council
	Marion McAsh, Tara	
	Agnes Jean McCallum, Dutton	
	Phoebe Weir, Wolfe Island	
	Jean Usher, Niagara-on-the-Lake	
Lincom	Margaret Craise, Niagara-on-the-Lake	
Norfoll:		Chamber of Commerce and Coun-
1401101K	Eliceli Macoregor, Silicoe	ty Council.
Pool	Mary Dunton, Brampton, R.R. 6	Lunior Instituto
1 661	Edith Issing Promoton D.D. 6	Junior Institute.
	Edith Irvine, Brampton, R.R. 6 Ida Clarke, Brampton, R.R. 2	Deid metitute.
Si C		
		Alliston Fair and T. P. Loblaw.
	Evelyn Oke, Woodville	West Victoria W. I.
Wellington		County Junior Farmers.
	Vera Forsythe, Rockwood	
337	Margaret Scanlon, Arthur	
Wentworth	Ethel James, Troy	NAME OF A STATE OF
	Pearl Simmons, Hamilton	Y. W. C. A., Hamilton.
	Bessie Ferguson, Hamilton	
York	Hilda Martin, Wexford	Women's Institutes.
101K	Evelyn Weddell, Sharon	

# Junior Farmers' Ploughing Competitions, 1927

The home ploughing competitions have been important factors in their several communities in stimulating interest in better ploughing. The Department of Agriculture, by supplementing the prize lists with grants not exceeding \$25 per competition, have lent encouragement. County and township branches of the Ontario Ploughmen's Associations are recognizing the junior competitions as valuable feeders for the annual meet. A list of the competitions shows an extension of the home ploughing project in 1927:

County	Name of organization conducting competition	Number of con- testants	Prize money paid	Amount of grant payable
Bruce	Bruce County Junior Farmers (North), Port Elgin	9	\$44 00 56 00	\$22 00
Dufferin	Walkerton and Teeswater  Dufferin County Junior Farmers	10	37 00	18 50
	Kingston Junior Farmers	10	30 00	15 00
	Lucknow Junior Farmers	8	93 00	25 00
	Kent Junior Farmers	11	28 00	14 00
	Komoka Junior Farmers	7	35 00	17 50
	Muskoka Junior Farmers	12	46 00	23 00
Norfolk	Waterford Junior Farmers	8	15 00	7 50
Ontario	Ontario Junior Farmers	27	100 00	25 00
Parry Sound	Parry Sound Junior Farmers	14	51 00	25 00
Perth	Mount Pleasant Junior Farmers	8	24 00	12 00
Rainy River	Junior Farmers	19	50 00	25 00
Temiskaming	Temiskaming Junior Farmers	7	71 00	25 00
	York Junior Farmers	27	180 00	25 00
Totals		188	\$860 00	\$304 50

#### PROFIT COMPETITIONS

The following competitions were conducted during 1927:

				Number of competitions	Number of contestants
« « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « «	" " " Competition gs "	" " " "	Barley. Beans Oats Potatoes Silage Wheat	1 1 9 3 2 2 5 8	5 5 34 10 8 8 21 29 28
То	tals			32	148

These competitions encourage the junior farmer to keep accurate cost records and from an analysis of these he is enabled to follow his farming operations more intelligently. The prize of a two-weeks' course at Guelph or Kemptville prompts healthy competitions, encouraging the junior farmer to study and follow the best practices. The winners of the various competitions are afforded an opportunity to make contact with other young farmers from various parts of the Province, and to learn something of approved practices from the agricultural schools, all of which tends to a greater appreciation of agricultural pursuits.

#### ACRE PROFIT COMPETITIONS

Competitors showing the highest net profit per acre are awarded the prizes. In order to determine cost of production and profits the following values are used:

1. Man and Horse Labour:

Man labour to be reckoned at 25c. per hour. Horse labour to be reckoned at 15c. per hour.

#### 2. Fertilizer:

Barnyard manure applied to this crop at \$1.00 per ton or two-horse load. Barnyard manure applied to previous crop at 50c. per ton or two-horse load. Commercial fertilizer applied to this crop at two-thirds of cost price. Add commercial fertilizer applied to previous crop at one-third of this year's cost price.

No. 21

#### 3. Rent of Land:

To be computed on the basis of eight per cent. of the selling value of the land, this to be figured by the representative and the Junior Farmers' Associations.

	Value of seed used in planting	Value of product harvested
Turnips. Mangels. Potatoes Spring Wheat. Oats Barley. Beans (Pea White). Marrowfat Beans (Yellow Eye). Corn for Silage	45 " " 2 00 " bag 1 75 " bu. 95 " " 1 25 " " 2 00 " " 3 00 " "	\$0 10 per bushel 12 " " 1 15 " bag (90 lbs.) 1 25 " bushel 50 " " 70 " " 2 50 " " (No. 1 Pickers) 4 70 " ton.

The following table gives by counties the winners and	the resul	lts of each	:					
County and Winner	Yield in bushels per acre	Value	Cost of pro- duction	Profit				
Barley								
Rainy River—Thomas Lalond, Devlin	25	\$17 50	\$8 57	\$8 93				
Beans								
Kent—Blake Hastings, Highgate, R.R. 1	40.5	\$101 25	\$26 60	\$74 65				
Oats								
Elgin—Wm. A. Galbraith, Iona Station Kent—Alex. J. S. Gesner, Highgate, R.R. 1 Lawrence R. Bostwick, Wheatley Lambton—John Jardine, Camlackie. Lincoln—Geo. Daw, Smithville, R.R. 1 Middlesex—Jack B. Kennedy, Ilderton, R.R. 4 Campbell Caverhill, Ilderton, R.R. 4 N. Simcoe—Clifford Grigg, Elmvale. Temiskaming—Orville L. Ross, Thornloe.	67	\$30 00 37 50 33 50 31 00 41 50 36 00 29 20 57 50 40 75	\$17 15 20 69 22 50 17 32 19 52 22 63 16 36 19 59 24 03	\$12 85 16 81 11 00 13 68 21 98 13 37 12 84 37 91 16 72				
POTATOES								
Rainy River—Chas. A. Barker, Devlin. Sudbury—Adrian Joliat, Boninville. Temiskaming—Sydney G. Bryan, Englehart.	180 176.4 69	\$138 00 135 24 79 35	\$54 90 44 20 43 16	\$83 10 91 04 36 19				

Yield in bushels per acre	Value	Cost of pro-duction	Profit
1 Tons	1	1	1
	\$48 88	\$14 18	\$34 70
	"		
	1		
Bushels	1	1	
	\$ 40 23	\$13.50	\$26 73
			20.07
01.17	1 00 00	1 20.72	
	bushels per acre  Tons 10.4	Dushels   Value   Va	Dushels   Value   production

#### FEEDING COMPETITIONS

The competitors in the feeding competitions are afforded an opportunity to exhibit their stock at some of the fairs and exhibitions. Special classes have been instituted for these boys only, and some of these young men have made their first exhibits through these channels. In determining profit the following values are used:

## FOR BABY BEEF, FEEDING HOGS

Ground oats\$33	00 pe	r ton	Low grade flour\$49 00	per	ton
Barley	00 ' "	66	Tankage 67 00	- "	"
Ground peas 45	00 "	- 66	Hay 9 50	66	66
Ground rye		66	Alfalfa		66
	00				66
Ground wheat 45	00 "	"	Straw 4 50		
Ground corn		"	Silage 4 75	"	66
Corn on cob.		hus	Turnips 4 25	66	66
				"	"
Bran 32	00 "	ton	Mangels 4 75		•••
Shorts or middlings 35	00 "	66	New milk 30 00	"	"
Oil cake		66	Skim milk 4 75	"	66
Cotton seed meal		"	Buttermilk 4 75	66	66
	00				
Gluten feed	-00 "	66	Whey 2 00	**	
	-		Green feed (name kind) 2 50	66	66
			Green feed (name kind) 2 50		

#### BABY BEEF

County and Winner	Breed	Date	of	birth	Wgt. of steer	Val	ue	Co feed sumed initial of an	con- and cost		et	Score
Bruce— Dan Monk, Elmwood,												
R.R. 2	Shorthorn	Jan.	15,	1927	850	\$121	$12\frac{1}{2}$	\$64	05	\$57	$07\frac{1}{2}$	95.5
Wm. S. O'Neil, Denfield, R.R. 4 Ontario—	Hereford	Jan.	30,	1927	890	126	83	83	66	43	17	85
Chas. J. Hadden, Blackwater	Shorthorn	Jan.	3,	1927	780	111	15	60	42	50	73	93
Peel— Gordon Black, Caledon	Hereford	Dec.	2,	1927	940	133	95	67	04	66	91	92.3
Harold Westlake, Mono Road	Shorthorn	Feb.	3,	1927	750	106	88	51	28	55	60	87.5

## FEEDING HOGS FOR PROFIT COMPETITION

County and winner	Length of feeding period	Average weight of bogs alive when marketed	Average gain in weight from six weeks of age	Value per hog of gain in weight	Average cost of feed per hog	net profit	Average net profit per cwt. of gain	
Bruce—								
Malcolm Tolton,								
Walkerton, R.R. 3 Kenora—	170	220	196	\$22 83	\$7 79	\$15 04	\$7 68	
Gordon Crearer, Oxdrift	193	215	191.5	19 91	10 98	8 93	4 66	
Middlesex—								
Earl J. Muma, Ilderton Rainv River—	260	226	196	19 98	14 24	5 74	2 93	
Robt. L. Johnston,								
Stratton Renfrew—	188	212.5	180	18 26	8 47	9.79	5 44	
Roy Ross, Cobden	214	185	170.5	16 88	8 44	8 44	4 95	
Thunder Bay (Ft. William)			1,0.0	10 00				
Bertram James, Scoble West	188	210	180	18 56	7 39	11 17	6 21	
Denis Wheal, Hymers	170	202	183.5		7 02	12 06	6 57	
Waterloo—								
Chester Rohr, Ayr	214	198	163	16 95	6 53	10 42	6 39	

# COUNTY STOCK JUDGING COMPETITION

County	Number of competitors	Prizes
lrant		\$60.00
rant	73	The state of the s
Sruce	33	Trophies and \$25 00 \$70 00
Carleton		
Oufferin	50	Trophies and \$100 00 \$72 00
Ourham	48	\$52 75
rontenac	30	
Grey	31	Trophies and \$19 00
Ialdimand	25	Trips to Royal and Guel
lastings	25	\$24 00
Iuron	19	Trophies and \$20 00
Cent	44	\$140 00
anark	30	Trip to Royal
eeds	22	\$60 00
ennox and Addington	18	\$50 00
incoln	16	\$40 00
Iiddlesex	37	Trophies and \$15 00
orfolk	12	\$55 00
ntario	65	\$59 50
eel	68	\$237 75
erth	38	
eterborough	16	\$70 00
Renfrew	25	Trophies and \$57 50
imcoe South	60	\$75 00 plus trophies
imcoe North	25	\$39 00
emiskaming	14	Trophies
ort William and Port Arthur	16	\$20 00
ictoria	18	\$25 00
Vaterloo	60	\$92 50
Vellington	43	Trophies and \$25 00
Ventworth	80	\$91 50
ork	36	\$181 00

The county stock judging competition offers the junior farmers of the Province an opportunity to study and learn the principles of live-stock judging. The contests are usually held previous to the inter-county events and thus provide an excellent preliminary training. This feature of Junior Farmers has so favourably impressed county councils and those interested in our junior farmers that many splendid prizes are proffered.

# Inter-County Judging Competition

The inter-county live stock judging competitions have been very successful in not only broadening the experience of the Junior Farmers, but in providing an objective for participants in the various county competitions. The Royal, Guelph and Ottawa fairs were the scenes of splendid competition during 1927. Since the eastern section of Ontario is attaining prominence as a high-class seed-growing area, the Ottawa Winter Fair instituted an inter-county seed-judging and weed and weed-naming contest. The competing team in all competitions consisted of three junior farmers under twenty-six years of age coached by the county Representative. At the Royal, teams from any county in Ontario were eligible for competition; Ottawa competition was confined to counties east of and including Northumberland and Peterborough, and Guelph contest to counties west of this.

The winning teams in 1927 were as follows:

Royal Winter Fair, Wellington County.

Members of Team.....William Smith, Guelph, R.R. 6.

Gladwin Crowe, Hespeler. Irwin Kopas, Elora.

Coach . . . . . . R. H. Clemens.

Guelph Winter Fair, Dufferin County.

Members of Team.....Gordon Carrol, Orton.

Alex. Duncan, Orton.

George Gear, Orton.
Coach.....Campbell Lamont.

Ottawa Winter Fair:

Live Stock Judging, Carleton County.

Members of Team....Robt. Sparrow, Kinburn.

E. S. McEwen, Kars.

Fred Pratt, North Gower.

Seed Judging, Carleton County.

Members of Team..... Harold Nesbitt, Britannia Bay

Arthur Stewart, Kinburn.

Gordon O'Brien, Kars.

Coach.....J. J. E. McCague.

The county standings and scores at the Royal, Guelph and Ottawa Fairs are as follows:

ROYAL WINTER FAIR, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1927

	1	1	1	1	1	1	
County	Horses	Beef	Dairy	Sheep	Swine	Total	County
county	110100	cattle	cattle	Sheep	Swille	1 Otal	standing
Wellington	393	494	509	406	487	2,289	1st
Oxford	452	446	484	344	405	2,231	2nd
Middlesex	426	453	492	383	450	2,204	3rd
Victoria	425	387	430	409	536	2,187	4th
Bruce	422	422	409	422	484	2,159	5th
Wentworth	378	490	438	310	507	2,123	6th
York	419	400	446	379	477	2,121	7th
Peel	422	450	507	357	379	2,115	8th
Waterloo	411	462	375	366	457	2,071	9th
Durham	402	440	422	431	373	2,068	10th
Ontario	472	451	391	274	474	2,062	11th
Carleton	399	430	485	351	394	2,059	12th
Lanark	402	404	403	359	450	2,018	13th
North Simcoe	383	361	401	359	504	2,008	14th
Dufferin	460	430	450	304	351	1,995	15th
Haldimand	393	376	389	386	426	1,970	16th
Peterborough	391	366	402	313	478	1,950	17th
Renfrew	430	401	406	277	426	1,940	18th
Lambton	386	430	367	354	402	1,939	19th
South Simcoe	390	370	366	418	375	1,919	20th
Muskoka and Parry Sound.	374	408	342	316	464	1,904	21st
Dundas	420	355	426	343	345	1,889	22nd
Kent	392	428	319	330	418	1,887	23rd
Elgin	357	321	395	372	432	1,877	24th
Perth	371	403	360	324	413	1,871	25th
Lincoln	396	401	347	377	349	1,870	26th
Huron	375	430	398	310	347	1,860	27th
Grey	401	378	326	283	387	1,775	28th
Welland	345	371	382	299	331	1,728	29th
Lennox and Addington	350	372	354	267	340	1,683	30th
Hastings	348	365	312	309	318	1,652	31st
Prince Edward	306	260	365	305	346	1,582	32nd
			l				Į

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, DECEMBER 5TH, 1927

1	1	1	1	1	1	
462	460	433	426	510	2.291	1st (tie)
399	431	476	452	533	2,291	1st (tie)
386	472	471	460	489	2.278	3rd
367	484	523	364	515	2,253	4th
391	432	499	410	517		5th
						6th
					_,	7th
						8th
						9th
366			406			10th
					- /	11th
						12th
390	424	466	368	502	2.150	13th
357	426	422	433	455	2.093	14th
						15th
						16th
						17th
						18th
396			264	510	2.021	19th
427	396	366	392	340		20th
		000	0.7		l '	21st
	399 386 367 391 400 419 449 354 366 395 390 390 357 375 320 366 390 396	399 431 386 472 367 484 391 432 400 453 419 460 449 442 354 436 366 453 395 460 390 399 390 424 357 426 375 411 320 454 366 384 390 425 396 400 427 396	399         431         476           386         472         471           367         484         523           391         432         499           400         453         458           419         460         419           449         442         480           354         436         474           366         453         457           390         399         457           390         424         466           357         426         422           375         414         448           320         454         453           366         384         479           390         425         441           396         400         451           396         400         451           427         396         366	399         431         476         452           386         472         471         460           367         484         523         364           391         432         499         410           400         453         458         461           419         460         419         405           449         442         480         359           354         436         474         377           366         453         457         406           395         460         447         348           390         399         457         391           390         424         466         368           357         426         422         433           375         414         448         346           320         454         453         344           366         384         479         437           396         400         451         264           427         396         366         392	399         431         476         452         533           386         472         471         460         489           367         484         523         364         515           391         432         499         410         517           400         453         458         461         447           419         460         419         405         514           449         442         480         359         480           354         436         474         377         530           366         453         457         406         486           395         460         447         348         512           390         399         457         391         514           390         424         466         368         502           357         426         422         433         455           375         414         448         346         501           320         454         453         344         491           366         384         479         437         395           396         400         <	399         431         476         452         533         2,291           386         472         471         460         489         2,278           367         484         523         364         515         2,253           391         432         499         410         517         2,249           400         453         458         461         447         2,219           419         460         419         405         514         2,217           449         442         480         359         480         2,210           354         436         474         377         530         2,171           366         453         457         406         486         2,162           390         399         457         391         514         2,151           390         424         466         368         502         2,150           357         426         422         433         455         2,093           375         414         448         346         501         2,084           320         454         453         344         491         2,062 </td

# OTTAWA WINTER FAIR Seed Judging Competition

County	Oats	Barley	Alfalfa	Potatoes	Weeds and weed seeds	Total	County standing
Carleton Frontenac Renfrew Leeds Lennox and Addington Prescott and Russell Grenville Hastings Peterborough Dundas Lanark	262 259 246 228 253 246 243 221 252 257 245	206 170 219 185 264 191 197 176 232 186 182	258 249 248 236 209 185 207 241 243 256 245	285.5 280 228 263 217 223 218 266 202 206 227	300 275 232.5 227.5 170 267.5 230 185 157.5 145 150	1,311.5 1,233 1,173.5 1,139.5 1,113 1,112.5 1,095 1,089 1,086.5 1,050 1,049	4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

## Live-stock Judging Competition

County	Horses	Beef	Dairy	Sheep	Swine	Total	County standing
Carleton	494 451 421 371 487 410	455 457 517 492 490 454	420 468 450 419 470 418	408 414 463 456 433 497	458 437 367 408 256 337	2,235 2,227 2,218 2,146 2,136 2,116	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th
Prescott and Russell. Dundas. Leeds. Grenville Lennox and Addington. Frontenac. Glengarry.	353 422 390 433 313 330 290	434 434 367 441 384 388 413 281	418 453 405 357 446 390 439 420	460 489 380 317 443 392 421	378 378 351 425 364 348 257 330	2,110 2,078 2,034 1,993 1,944 1,882 1,831 1,742	7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th

# PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP JUDGING COMPETITION

There was keen competition between the teams of three boys representing the counties of Carleton and Dufferin for the Union Stock Yards Company and the Ontario Packers' Trophy, emblematic of the Provincial Championship Livestock Judging Contest.

The two teams were champions in 1927 of eastern and western Ontario respectively, having won the honours at the Ottawa and Guelph Winter Fairs.

The provincial championship was won by Carleton County with a margin of 152 points of a possible 3,000. This is the third year in which the cup has been won by Carleton and they now have permanent possession of the trophy.

The contest was held in York County, and splendid classes of live-stock were provided, as follows:

Sheep	.Oxfords	. R. Fleming, Donlands.
·	Hampshires	.L. E. Morgan, Milliken.
Beef cattle	.Shorthorns	.Col. F. H. Deacon, Unionville.
	Baby Beeves	
Dairy cattle	. Jerseys	.Fred Baggs, Unionville.
	Holsteins	. Porter Brothers, Thornhill
Horses	. Heavy Draft	. Dominion Transport, Toronto.
	Clydesdales	. Don Alda Farms, Todmorden.
Swine	. Yorkshire	. Don Alda Farm, Todmorden.
	Bacon Hogs	. Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

The judges were Professor W. J. Bell, of the Kemptville Agricultural School, and Professor J. C. Steckley, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The members of the party were entertained at luncheon by Don Alda Farms and at a dinner tendered by the donors of the trophy, the Union Stock Yards Company and Ontario Packers, at which function the presentation of the trophy to the winning team was made by A. F. Giles, of the Union Stock Yards Co., who also presented each member of the team with a souvenir medal of the event.

The following is a summary of the results:

	Horses	Beef	Dairy	Sheep	Swine	Total
CarletonCoach: J. J. E. McCague, Carp, Agricultural Representative. Robt. Sparrow, Kinburn	157 134 167	137 152 125	160 152 136	170 112 133	124 122 138	748 672 699
Total	458	414	448	415	384	2,119
DufferinCoach: C. Lamont, Orangeville, Agricultural Representative. Gordon Carroll, Orton	130 87 142	128 132 133	153 155 161	152 79 148	142 126 99	705 579 683
Total	359	393	469	379	367	1,967

Carleton won by 152 points.

Possible score, 1,000

# INDIVIDUAL JUDGING COMPETITIONS

Individual judging contests are attracting more of the rural young people each year. The contests at three of the larger fairs were keenly contested. The table set forth below is expressive of the interest taken in the competitions:

Name and date	Classes	No. of prizes	Range of prizes	Total offered	Total con- testants
Canadian National Exhibition, September 7th, 8th	Heavy horses	16 16 16 16 16 16	\$20—\$5 00 20— 5 00 20— 5 00 20— 5 00 20— 5 00 15— 50 15— 50	200 00 200 00 200 00	72 67 104 41 70 25 44
Central Canada Exhibition, August 22nd	Fruit and vegetables.	16 9 9 9 9	15— 50 15— 7 00 15— 7 00 15— 7 00 15— 7 00 15— 7 00	99 00 99 00 99 00 99 00 99 00 99 00	17 16 15 31 14 17
Western Fair, London, September 14th	Heavy horses. Beef cattle. Dairy cattle. Sheep. Swine.	6 6 6 6 6	11— 3 00 11— 3 00 11— 3 00 11— 3 00 11— 3 00	40 00 40 00 40 00 40 00 40 00	26 44 30 17 32

At the Canadian National Exhibition on September 7th, 1927, after the judging competitions had been completed the Junior Farmer and Junior Institute competitors, numbering upwards of seven hundred strong, were guests of the Exhibition at a dinner. In the evening the entire party was entertained by the officials of the Exhibition at the evening performance in a specially reserved section of the grand stand.

# GIRLS' HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE JUDGING COMPETITION CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The Canadian National Exhibition was the scene of spirited competition in Household Science judging. The Board of Directors donated a handsome trophy for the highest county team of three girls and liberal prizes for individual com-

petition.

Twenty-five teams made entry in the inter-county contest and in the open competition 168 competed. The Women's Institute Branch co-operating with the Agricultural Representative Branch conduct training schools during the summer. In many counties elimination contests are held, thus arousing county interest and providing many with excellent training. The team honour went to Wellington County in 1927. The members of the team were: Miss Bessie Church, Arthur, R.R. No. 2; Miss Alice Rydall, 46 Stuart Street, Guelph; Miss Nellie Broadfoot, Elora, R.R. No.2.

#### THE ROYAL FIVE HUNDRED

# Guests of the Ontario Department of Agriculture

Four hundred and sixty-four of Ontario's Junior Farmers were guests of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Toronto during the first week of the Royal Winter Fair. The objective in mind was to enable a number of bright young men from each county and district to see the Royal Fair and other educational features, in the hope that they might benefit from this experience, so that their own work, and their own community might derive some advantage from the information and enthusiasm which an experience of this kind cannot fail to give. A definite plan of selection was followed.

The privilege of participating in this most attractive and educational trip was available to the ten highest boys in a special "Royal" Junior Farmer competition, held in each county, and the five highest boys in a similar competition, held in each district in New Ontario, where Agricultural Representatives are located. In brief, the "conditions" governing the competition were as follows:

(a) Contestants shall judge five rings of live-stock and five classes of crop products, such as grain, small seeds, potatoes, roots, fruit, vegetables and one

class of poultry.

(b) The competition shall be open to all farmers and farmers' sons, living on the farm, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three on October 1st, 1927, and who have not previously represented the county as a member of a stockjudging team at the Royal Winter Fair, or are not graduates of an agricultural college or agricultural school.

Probably no single project with the Junior Farmers of Ontario has done more in stimulating the interest of rural youth in agricultural pursuits. The competition proved to be of decided interest and educational value. It brought out junior farmers who had taken no active part heretofore. Parents and adults in each county and district have expressed their hearty approval of the movement. The following statistics are of interest:

# STATISTICS, ROYAL JUDGING COMPETITION

Country	Number of	Classes of	Number of
County	competitors	Classes of	Number of
	Competitors	stock judged	winning trip
Algoma	21	11	5
Brant	19	10	10
Bruce	27	11	10
Carleton	48	11	10
Cochrane	9	11	5
Dufferin	29	11	10
Dundas	30	11	10
Durham	48	11	10
Elgin	70	11	10
Essex	24	10	10
Frontenac	27	11	10
Glengarry	50	11	10
Grenville	20	11	10
Grey	54	10	10
Haldimand	25 14	11 11	10 10
Halton	21	4	10
Hastings	31	11	10
Huron	21	11	5
Kent	29	11	10
Lambton	31	11	10
Lanark	21	ii	10
Leeds.	22	ii	10
Lennox and Addington	27	11	10
Lincoln	33	11	10
Manitoulin	14	10	5
Middlesex	42	11	10
Muskoka and Parry Sound	20	11	10
" " "	18	11	10
Norfolk	19	11	10
Northumberland	25 .	11	10
Ontario	24	11	10
Oxford	32	11	10
Peel	68	11	10
Perth	23	11	10
Peterborough	31 42	11 11	10
Prescott and Russell	26	11	10 10
Prince Edward	31	11	5
Renfrew	25	11	10
Simcoe North.	20	11	10
Simcoe South	35	11	10
Sudbury.	17	îi	5
Temiskaming	11	11	5
Port Arthur	13	11	5
Fort William	16	11	5
Victoria	29	11	10
Waterloo	24	11	10
Welland	20	11	10
Wellington	25	11	10
Wentworth	35	11	10
York	16	11	10
	1.452		
	1,452		
	1	1	

# The programme for the "Royal Five Hundred" was as follows:

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH

7.30 a.m.—Breakfast, Hart House, University of Toronto.

8.30 a.m.—Leave McCaul and College Streets on special street cars for Union Stock Yards, West Toronto.

9.00 a.m. to

12.00 noon-Tour of Union Stock Yards and Packing Plants.

12.00 noon

1.30 p.m.—Luncheon—Guests of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers.

1.30 p.m.—Leave Packing Plants for the Consolidated Press, Ltd., corner Richmond and Sheppard Streets.

2.00 p.m.—Trip through a Modern Printing Plant.

2.50 p.m.—Leave on special street cars for the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Farm Implement Manufacturers, corner King Street and Strachan Avenue.

3.10 p.m. to

5.00 p.m.—Tour of plant of Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

5.15 p.m.—Cafeteria Supper—guests of the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

6.30 p.m.—Group singing.
7.00 p.m.—Leave for Royal Winter Fair.

8.00 p.m.—Assemble in north end of East Annex, which is immediately east of Coliseum Arena, for parade in Arena.

8.30 p.m.—Guests of the Royal Winter Fair for the Horse Show and Performance in the Coliseum Arena.

11.00 p.m.—Leave Royal Winter Fair on special street cars for Spadina House.

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH

7.30 a.m.—Breakfast, Hart House, University of Toronto.

8.00 a.m.—Leave Hart House for tour of Mail Order Departments of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., and the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

9.30 a.m.-Leave by special street cars for Royal Winter Fair.

10.00 a.m. to

5.00 p.m.—Inspection of Exhibits and studying the judging of Live Stock in the Arena. 11.30 a.m.—Luncheon, Coles Restaurant, Royal Winter Fair.

5.00 p.m.—Assemble outside Main Entrance; Live Stock Building, beside street car loading platform.

5.15 p.m.—Leave Royal Winter Fair by special street cars for Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

6.00 p.m.—Banquet—Guests of the Robert Simpson Co., I.td.

8.00 p.m.—Evening free to allow boys opportunity to see friends or attend Royal Winter Fair.

Programme to be arranged by Agricultural Representatives with various groups concerned.

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH

7.30 a.m.—Breakfast, Hart House, University of Toronto.

8.15 a.m.—Tour of the Parliament Buildings.

8.45 a.m.—Taking group photograph.
9.00 a.m.—Leave McCaul and College Streets by special street cars for Royal Winter Fair.

9.30 a.m.—Inspection of Exhibits, Royal Winter Fair.
11.45 a.m.—Assemble outside Main Entrance, Live Stock Building, beside street car loading platform.

12.00 noon-Leave Royal Winter Fair on special street cars for Carls-Rite Hotel, Front and Simcoe Streets.

12.30 p.m.—Luncheon—Guests of Ontario Government.

Chairman—Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture. Address by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario.

2.30 p.m.—Leave Carls-Rite Hotel by special street cars for Royal Winter Fair.

3.00 p.m. to

5.00 p.m.—Inspection of Exhibits at Royal Winter Fair.

5.00 p.m.—Assemble outside Main Entrance Live Stock Building, beside street car loading platform.

5.15 p.m.—Leave Royal Winter Fair by special street cars for the T. Eaton Co., Ltd.

6.00 p.m.—Banquet—Guests of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd.

- 7.45 p.m.—Theatre Party, Vaughan Glaser's Victoria Theatre, 91 Victoria Street, Toronto.
  Guests of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd.
- 11.00 p.m.—Leave theatre by special street cars for Spadina House.

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH

All members of the party leave for home.

A crowded programme faced the 465 rural youths, winners of their local competitions, who visited the Royal Fair as guests of the government. At the Royal Fair the boys saw the "Jubilee of Agriculture" exhibit, which the Dominion Government and the different provinces staged to show in a striking way the progress that had been made in the Dominion's greatest industry since 1867, and to demonstrate the amazing variety of high quality-live-stock and farm produce raised in Canada to-day. In the show ring they watched judges of international reputation placing rings of live-stock. It gave them lasting ideals of the types that the foremost breeders are striving for, ideals that will influence their advances on the home farm.

More than all this, the boys had the password that gave them entry to the huge farm implement manufacturing plant of the Massey-Harris Company, and several other large commercial institutions of the city. They had the privilege of seeing the stock yards and packing plants, and of gaining a first-hand knowledge of cattle, sheep and swine market requirements.

To encourage keen observation and the retention of a clear story of the trip, an essay competition was arranged. In each county, three prizes were awarded for best essays. The best county essay was then eligible for the provincial prizes. The writers of the ten best essays were then awarded a two-weeks' short course at either the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, or Kemptville Agricultural School, with transportation, board and lodging defrayed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

County	Name and address of winner
Muskoka	Elmer Irwin, Pearcely.
Carleton	Arthur Stewart, Kinburn.
Lambton	Donald Edwards, Watford.
Port Arthur	I. Hietanen, Port Arthur.
York	Clarke Peters, Weston, R.R. 3.
Dundas	Eldon Davidson, Winchester.
Prescott and Russell	Anatole Bertrand, L'Orignal.
Glengarry	Romeo Leroux, Greenfield, R.R. 1.
Haldimand	Sanford Walker, Cayuga, R.R. 2.
Renfrew	Pat Mulligan, Cobden, R.R. 4.

There can be little question in the future about agriculture being the first industry in the province if we have a splendid army of young men returning to rural Ontario with the vision and enthusiasm depicted in the essay of Elmer Irwin, Magnetawan, Muskoka:

#### ONE OF THE FIVE HUNDRED

All up and down the sideroads and concessions of Ontario worthy citizens are wondering just what benefit the free trip to the "Royal" will be to the fortunate first five hundred who won the trip this year. What will it benefit the boys individually, collectively, or the Province as a whole? It is no secret that thousands of dollars were spent in staging Judging Contests all over the Province. Thousands more were spent in free railroad fares, lodging accommodations and meals, money was spent freely on our behalf, for beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt, we were treated royally at the "Royal" and as to whether the experience of a visit to the Winter Fair was a benefit, just ask the boys and see the Five Hundred answer the challenge to the last man.

To the greatest majority of people the Winter Fair is just a livestock show—no more, no less. Many no doubt would be astonished to know it is the largest indoor fair in the world, and each succeeding year is growing by leaps and bounds, and is truly acclaimed by thousands of visitors and exhibitors as being a tremendous success.

A trip to the "Royal" is a never-to-be-forgotten experience that fills the mind with new impressions and practical suggestions that no amount of literature on the same subject can ever hope to equal. One could not take even a casual stroll through the buildings which house the different exhibits without being profoundly impressed with the vast agricultural resources of Canada in general and Ontario in particular. In practically every class of exhibits one met with that acme of perfection that was a delight to the eye and the pride of its owner, and we realized more than ever before that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." No amount of better livestock advertising was half as effective as the practical examination of better livestock at the Fair. The livestock, and especially the cattle, could not help but be an inspiration to all who had an opportunity to see them. The number of poultry and foxes on exhibit was remarkable. Two comparatively new branches of Agriculture that are being specialized by men who have the initiative and experience to make a real success.

No one could pick on any one class of exhibits and say it was wonderful without saying the others were also. As a whole the live stock exhibits were wonderful, the fowl, the foxes, rabbits and birds were wonderful. The huge tastefully arranged display of grains, vegetables, fruits and flowers was wonderful. In short, it was a wonderful show.

Our visits to the huge concerns of industry and commerce, such as Swifts Meat Packing Plant, the Massey-Harris factory and Eaton's and Simpson's Mail Order store, were exceedingly interesting and instructive. They gave us an insight as to the workings and management of the large concerns that we never had the opportunity to see before. Moreover, there we met and women working as hard as we do, perhaps harder, but not many of us, I imagine, would trade jobs with them for this reason—that whereas we have variety in our work every day, practically the whole year round, and plan our work ahead of time, they are at the same job, doing it the same way, in the same time (shorter time if possible), day after day, week after week, and many, year after year. I veritably believe that ninety per cent. of "John Martin's Farm Boys" upon reaching home, donned their old overalls and pitched into the work that had been accumulating for nearly a week, with an enthusiasm and vigour that proved that the good old farm had not suffered for being placed in contrast with the city for a few days.

During our stay in Toronto we were greatly privileged to hear such notables, politically, educationally and socially, as Premier Ferguson, Honourable John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Reynolds, President of the O.A.C., and Lady Eaton, who gave us a hearty welcome to Toronto and the "Royal" and extended their congratulations to us on being the winners of the recent contest.

One of the things that impressed me most during those few days in Toronto was the interest taken by the different Agricultural Representatives in "their boys," not a mild, casual interest, but something deeper, more intense, that took in their different groups not only collectively but individually as well. Another thing some of us perhaps learned was that these men, sent out to the different counties and districts by the Department of Agriculture, are not the "Big pay, easy job" fellows that some people erroneously believe them to be. They have a real man-size job in extending the borders of better agriculture in the county or district where they are stationed and I believe the time is coming when they will be better appreciated than they are to-day.

In conclusion, I may say that our trip to Toronto and the "Royal" was a very real benefit and help to us. We had the opportunity of mingling with clever young fellows from every part of Ontario. Our circle of acquaintances was extended through whom we learned considerable of the various conditions in different parts of the Province. Our outlook was broadened and widened away beyond our own communities by meeting and hearing various people on various subjects with various ideas, some perhaps not the same as our own, but nevertheless quite as good, perhaps better. Our interest in agriculture was deepened more than ever before by what we heard and especially what we saw. Farming was shown in a new light, not as an occupation only, but something greater and better, a calling perhaps, with better livestock, better seed and up-to-date methods and, yes, lots of good, honest toil, all spelling the way to progress and success. Here's wishing the Fair every success and here's expecting to be back again the next time as exhibitors at the "Royal."

ELMER IRWIN, (Magnetawan (Muskoka).

The City of Toronto was most favourably impressed by the representation of rural Ontario youth. The splendid entertainment offered was evidence in itself. Two of the large industrial concerns have extended their good-will one offering cash prizes for best descriptive essay; the other sending twenty boys selected from the 500 party to the O.A.C. with all expenses defrayed for two weeks.

The great lesson carried home to rural Ontario by the boys at the Royal is that stressed by the Prime Minister. He urged that boys hold their heads high

and go back home with the knowledge that farming is an honourable occupation; and he exhorted them to respect themselves and the industry so as to elevate it in the eyes of the world, to the status it deserves.

# Winners Free Agricultural Short Courses Donated by Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

When 500 young farmers were entertained by the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., while attending the Royal Winter Fair, the management generously announced that they desired to pay the cost of two weeks' agricultural short courses for each of twenty members of the party.

The Department of Agriculture were asked to select the students and the fifty-one boys ranking highest in judging competitions in their respective counties were asked to write an examination paper covering general questions on agriculture and on the trip. To ensure that all parts of the province be represented, zone divisions were made. The fortunate candidates with the institution they will attend, are as follows:

## COURSE AT O.A.C., GUELPH

County	Name and address
Kent	Carleton D. Hodgson, Wheatley, R.R. 2.
Elgin	Arthur McCormick, Shedden, R.R. 2.
Oxford	Stanley W. Lowes, Burgessville, R.R. 1.
Norfolk	Robt. N. Clement, Vanessa, R.R. 3.
Wentworth	Lionel Weatherston, Dundas, R.R. 2.
Huron	Warren Zurbrigg, Gorrie, R.R. 1.
Waterloo	Harley S. Stager, Ayr, R.R. 1.
Peel	James Pinkney, Cooksville.
Simcoe South	Stanley Cairns, Bradford.
Durham	Geo. McKnight, Millbrook.
Rainy River	Michael Byrns, Rainy River.
Sudbury	Henri Roberge, Verner.
Muskoka and Parry Sound.	Geo. W. Gibbon, Sundridge.
Cochrane	Jean Carrere, Cochrane, Box 192.

#### COURSE AT KEMPTVILLE

Hastings	Elmer Wood, Crookston.
Prince Edward	Leonard McCartney, Wellington, R.R. 1.
Dundas	Daryl Braham, South Mountain, R.R. 1.
Renfrew	Roy Ross, Cobden, R.R. 1.
Carleton	Eber Laughlin, Kinburn.
Russell	Keith Walsh, Leonard.

#### Month's Courses in Agriculture—Home Economics

Since the inception of practical schools of agriculture in 1912, the four weeks' courses have been increasingly popular. During 1927 thirty-eight month's courses were held, with a total enrolment of 1,326 students, or an average of thirty-five pupils per course. In Northern Ontario, there were four two-weeks' courses, with an enrolment of 205 pupils, or an average of fifty-one per course.

The courses in home economics constitute a total of seventy-two two-weeks' courses, with an enrolment of 3,314, or an average of forty-six per class. The classes in home economics embrace a study of foods and cooking, sewing, millinery, home nursing and first aid. The courses run concurrently with the agricultural classes, thus tending towards increased attendance and the promoting of group

effort. In many instances at the conclusions of the joint courses, the young people of the community have effected a community organization aiming to improve the social aspect of rural life by introducing educational programmes and furthering study of improved practices. The Institutes Branch co-operated by supplying the staff for the one and three months' courses in Home Economics.

THREE MONTHS' COURSES IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

Three months' schools were held in the following counties:

	,	Agriculturė		Home Economics	
County	Place	Number on roll	Average at attendance	Number on roll	Average at attendance
Bruce	Milton	42 33 59 38 39 48	25 26 34 21 24 31	57 40 94 55 50 44	42 30 45 29 37 28
	courses	259 43	161 27	340 57	211 35

A course of three months' study has provided an opportunity for a more detailed study of agricultural and home economics subjects. With more time for the study of English, mathematics and community leadership, the young people go from the courses more adequately equipped to take their places in community development. Some of the more progressive junior programmes in several counties had their origin at centres where three months' courses have been held.

#### SHEEP AND SWINE MARKETING COURSES

The Sheep and Swine Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture have co-operated most heartily with the county Representatives in organizing and conducting special two-day marketing courses. In some instances, the special courses were held in conjunction with the regular short courses in the county. The practical nature of these courses makes a direct appeal to the older farmer as well as the junior members. In 1927, twenty-seven courses in swine marketing were held, with a total attendance of 2,592, and twenty-five courses in sheep marketing, with a total attendance of 1,964.

#### SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL COURSES IN SWINE

These schools had their inception in 1921, and each year since their institution they have formed a part of the bacon hog improvement programme. The Federal and Ontario Departments of Agriculture have co-operated with the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers and the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association in conducting the courses. The demonstrators have used the principle of working back from the consumer's demands, the suitable carcass and finally, the type of live hog necessary to produce the desirable finished product. In 1927 the following courses were held:

Place	Date	Counties included	Attend- ance
Toronto (East)	Dec. 8, 9, 10	Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria, Durham, Ontario,	
Toronto (West)	Dec. 15, 16, 17	York, Peel, Halton	65
Stratford	Dec. 15, 16, 17	Sound, Dufferin, Grey, Norfolk, Brant Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Bruce, Huron, Wellington	48
Montreal	Mar. 1, 2, 3	Renfrew, Carleton, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott and Russell, Glengarry, Dundas, Grenville, Fron-	66
Ridgetown	Dec. 21, 22, 23	tenac, Lennox and Addington Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin	66 35

The Agricultural Representative of Lanark County, commenting on the courses, writes as follows:

"These courses are well worth while and serve two purposes: They help to make the farm boys more contented, and in the second place, they help break down the barriers of suspicion between the farmer and packer. The boys carry home a good kind of propaganda and it is working."

### SPECIAL SHORT COURSES IN POULTRY

Due to the increased interest and expansion of the poultry industry, special three and four-day poultry courses were organized in co-operation with the Institutes Branch by the Agricultural Representatives in the Counties of Durham and York. Lecturers were supplied by the Poultry Departments of the O.A.C. and the Federal Live Stock Branch.

These courses were very much appreciated and attracted large audiences from the centres in which they were held

#### Annual Conference

The agricultural representatives held their Twentieth Annual Conference at the Kemptville Agricultural School, July 25th, 26th and 27th. This annual gathering not only provides an opportunity to discuss some problems encountered during the past year, but also to lay plans for new projects which are to be inaugurated. Advantage was also taken of the opportunity to attend a few sessions of the World's Poultry Congress, which was being held at Ottawa.

#### ZONE CONFERENCES

The policy of holding zone conferences to discuss some of the more difficult problems of particular interest to the counties in the immediate vicinity was continued in 1927. Conferences of this kind were held as follows: St. Thomas, Thursday, March 31st; Woodstock, Friday, April 8th; Brighton, Wednesday, April 13th; Kemptville, Friday, April 22nd; Arthur, Tuesday, April 26th; Hamilton, Wednesday, April 27th.

# HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK, PEEL COUNTY

A greater appreciation of the services of the Home Demonstrator is manifested each year. A summarized statement of activities reveals an extension of service to the rural home:

	1926	1927
Office callers	977	1,044
Telephone calls (incoming)	1,200	1,400
Letters received (approximate)	1,300	1,500
Letters sent	983	1,234
Circular letters sent	1,952	1,893
Bulletins given out	1,084	4,927
Meetings addressed	127	159
Attendance	5,172	7,430
Special short courses	13	21
Schools visited	10	14
Rural homes visited	156	205
News articles written	11	51
New organizations formed	6	2
Half-days in office	284	191
Miles travelled by car	6,123	6,300

The four weeks' course held at Tullamore was attended by a total of thirty-three students with an average daily attendance of twenty-five. The programme was so arranged that the morning's effort formed the hot part of the noon-day lunch.

Seven Peel County girls, winners in poultry and garden club contests, were awarded two weeks' short courses at the Ontario Agricultural College. A special two-weeks' course necessitated special arrangements with the Director of Macdonald Institute.

Special nutrition schools were held at sixteen points under the direction of the Home Demonstrator. A complete course consisted of six classes. The following statistics are suggestive of the popularity of the schools:

Place	Auspices	Dates	No. of classes	Regis- tration	Total attend- ance	Average attend- ance
Sandhill Mono Road Caledon Brampton Inglewood Cheltenham. Cooksville Clarkson Streetsville Woodhill Terra Cotta Malton Snelgrove Erindale	Women's Institute Women's Institute. Unior Institute. Women's Institute. Women's Institute. Women's Institute. W. I. and J. I. Junior Institute. Women's Institute. U.F.W.O. U.F.W.O. Women's Institute. Women's Institute.	Oct. 12 to April 5 July 15 to Dec. 9 July 16 to Dec. 3 June 10 to Nov. 3 Feb. 23 to 25	6 6 6 6 5 2 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 3 1 2 4	32 22 36 30 17 32 24 40 30 25 30 20 60 35 25 35	152 114 192 162 74 125 48 204 170 110 158 110 187 35 47 144	25 19 32 27 12 25 24 34 28 22 26 18 62 35 23 36

#### Other Short Courses:

Place	Course	Dates	Instructor	Regis- tration	Average attend- ance
Cheltenham (W.I.)	Millinery (13 hats	N. 44 . 40	W. C	15	12
Caledon (J.I.)	Millinery (22 hats	Mar. 11 to 18		15	13
Caledon (W.I.)		Mar. 21 to April 1	Mrs. Pape	22	22
· · ·	made)	Aug. 15 to 26		14	12
Tullamore (Jrs.) Brampton	Music	Oct. 6 Oct. 31	W. E. Capps. W. E. Capps.	53 50	5 classes 1 class
					_

A prospectus of the work undertaken by branches is set forth in a summary of the activities of two of the units:

Brampton: Hospital and Victorian Order work; Social Service; clothing, quilts, etc., for local and other relief; corresponds with an English Institute; Christmas gifts to Gordon Home (Children's Shelter); contest in Health Posters; Confederation meeting—costumes and customs; entertained Snelgrove and Meadowvale Women's Institutes (105 present), branch field day; public speaking competition; won debating series in county with J.F.A. team; corn roast, "Spring Frolic"; group games, School Fair booth; School Fair Public Speaking Cup; won C. S. McDonald Cup at Judging Contest; second course in Nutrition; booth at Ploughing Match; members gave food demonstrations at Snelgrove and Norval Women's Institutes and Tullamore Junior Institute; demonstrations on canning; handicrafts and poultry culling at County Fall Fair; members in Garden Club; won girls' championship at County Field Day; donations to Judging Contest and Neighbourhood Workers' Association; organized a choral club; study of Canadian literature.

Bolton: Debates: public speaking; "Ice Breakers;" continuing home-to-home meetings; co-operates fully with Horticultural Society and Fall Fair; members on Fall Fair Board; booth at School Fair; donation to School Fair prize list; Neighbourhood Workers' Association; Judging Contest, Poster Competition; Hallowe'en masquerade; this group holds county field day shield; dramatizes interesting chapters from books; study of Canadian Literature; skating party; leads in community enterprise; demonstrated "First Aid" at County Fair.

The following table is indicative of the strength of the Junior Institute work:

Group	Membership	Meetings	Attendance	Receipts	Expenditure
County	affiliated 46	3 3 (exec.)	455 38 187 315	\$320 14 318 80 104 06	\$267 58 272 44 41 53
Bolton. Caledon. Caledon East. Clarkson. Cooksville. Cheltenham.	31 27 110 29 23 11 (R	12 16 13 3 eported with	295 320 260 69	48 30 42 82 112 60 7 35 6 75	25 42 24 35 95 35 1 29
Streetsville	41 38	6	120 60	56 74 50 75	44 62 26 54

A new feature, educationally, of Junior Institute work was brought before the public in concrete form at the County Fair at Brampton. The following programme suggests the educational nature of the exhibit:

Booth	Demonstration	Group in charge
The Health Hause	Duile of foods	C4
	Built of foods	
School Lunches	Four types made up	Caledon East.
First Aid	Bandaging, all types; artificial re-	D 1:- 1
D	spiration, splinting, etc	
Rugs	Made up and making	Brampton.
Tie-dyeing	Scarves and handkerchiefs	Girls who won prizes of specia
		short course at Macdonald In-
		stitute, 1926-27.
	Hat forms, patterns, hats	
Basketry	Trays, baskets, jars	Caledon.
Canning	Canning vegetables, exhibit of fresh	
3	and canned vegetables	
Poultry	Culling	

# The Home Demonstrator reports:

A large tent, 30 feet by 50 feet, was divided into eight booths, with a central place for observer; a Junior Institute member was appointed convenor for each section; every demonstration planned for was given. The crowd was a large and interested one from twelve o'clock until the close of the day.

## CO-OPERATION AND MARKETS BRANCH

The effort to survey the co-operative organizations in the Province has been continued. Our records show that about three hundred co-operatives have been incorporated under The Ontario Companies Act, and there are in addition numerous unincorporated organizations carrying on various types of co-operative business. Of the incorporated organizations, from the survey so far conducted, it is estimated that about fifty per cent. are in active operation. On the other hand, the figures would indicate that the total amount of co-operative business in the Province is steadily increasing each year. The fifty per cent. failures to continue, have been almost exclusively among small co-operatives which were short-lived, or which never operated as a business at all.

As co-operatives in the Province have never been listed, a part record is here submitted as showing the varied nature of the work being carried on. This list is of necessity incomplete even of the incorporated co-operatives, and does not include a number of successful concerns, owned exclusively by farmer members, nor the large number of unincorporated live-stock shipping clubs, farmers' clubs, egg circles, seed-cleaning plants, and similar organizations of a business nature.

Ailsa Craig Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Ailsa Craig. Operating since 1919, own elevator, seed-cleaning plant, coal business, live-stock shipping, etc.; 378 shareholders. Gross annual business over \$400,000.

Alton United Farmers' Co-operative Club, Limited, Alton. For the co-operative purchase of binder twine and coal for its members. Organized in 1920.

Athens Co-operative Company, Limited, Athens. Co-operative purchase of feeds and supplies. Took over buildings and assets of the Leeds Farmers' Co-operative at Athens.

Bainsville Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Bainsville. Organized in 1919; has 78 shareholders.

Beaver Valley Co-operative Fruit Growers, Limited, Thornbury. Apple packing and marketing-Own large packing and store house, operating a successful business since 1925. Ship about 6,000 barrels annually.

Beachville Co-operative Association, Beachville. Organized in 1917 and still doing a large general business.

Belwood Farmers' Co-operative, Limited, Belwood. Ship live-stock, own feed store, and handle general supplies. Operating since 1924.

Beulah Co-operative Butter and Cheese Company, Limited, Ivanhoe. A small cheese and butter factory in Hastings County with thirteen shareholders.

Bloomfield Milling Co-operative Company, Limited, Bloomfield. Own milling plant; 23 share-holders.

Brant Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, Brantford. Fluid milk company operating in the City of Brantford.

Brigden Co-operative Company, Limited, Brigden. Operating since 1921. Own elevator and warehouse.

Burgesquille Formare' Conceptive Club Burgesquille Organized in 1918. Dealing in feeds

Burgessville Farmers' Co-operative Club, Burgessville. Organized in 1918. Dealing in feeds, grain and supplies.

Burlington Co-operative Fruit Growers, Limited, Burlington. Co-operative marketing of fruit.

Own and operate a large packing house at Burlington Jct.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Toronto. Market and export wool. Over 4,000 shippers in Ontario.

Canadian Tobacco Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Kingsville. Organized in 1920. Over 2,000 shareholders in 1925. Grade, pack and market Canadian leaf. Own large dryer and warehouse, etc.

Caradoc Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Mount Brydges. Operate elevator, deal in grain, produce and supplies; 241 shareholders.

Cataract Co-operative Company, Limited, Fenelon Falls. Mill and elevator business. Organized in 1920.

Centralia Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Centralia. Operating a successful elevator since 1921.

Charlton and District Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Charlton. Organized in 1919 and carrying on a general supply business; 113 shareholders.

Clarkson Fruit Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Clarkson. A fruit growers' association incorporated for purchasing fruit growers' supplies.

Cochrane Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited. Cochrane. Organized in 1924 by 150 farmers. Own a good creamery at Cochrane. Has materially improved the conditions in supplying market and increasing dairy cows in the district.

Consumers' Co-operative Store Company, Limited, Nipigon.

Culross Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Teeswater. Live-stock shipping and supplies. Delmer Co-operative Company, Limited, Tillsonburg. Organized in 1919 to handle farmers' supplies; 66 shareholders.

Derby Co-operative Company, Limited, Owen Sound. Incorporated in 1926, general supply business.

Durham County Co-operative, Limited, Port Hope. Marketing eggs and poultry.

Durham Fruit Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Port Hope. Incorporated 1911. Apple marketing, own packing and store house.

East End (The) Workers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Fort Francis. General store.

Eastwood Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Eastwood. General supplies; 40 members.

Eberts Co-operative Company, Limited, Eberts. Operating since 1919, doing general supply business; 70 shareholders.

Edwardsburg (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Cardinal. Incorporated in 1919 for handling general supplies; 51 shareholders.

Eldorado Cheese and Butter Co-operative Company, Limited, Eldorado. A cheese factory operating for twenty-seven years.

Erie Co-operative Company, Limited, Leamington. Incorporated 1913. Marketing fruits and vegetables; 478 shareholders.

Essex County Co-operative Milk Producers, Limited, Essex. Operating since 1923, whole milk business; 79 shareholders.

Farmers (The) Co-operative Company of Lucknow, Limited, Lucknow. Supplies.

Farmers (The) Co-operative Company of Prescott, Limited, Prescott. General supplies; 44 shareholders.

Flos Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Elmvale. Grain, live-stock and farmers' supplies.

Fruitland Co-operative Company, Limited, Fruitland. Fruit marketing. Organized in 1920.

Glackmeyer (The) Co-operative Cheese Factory, Limited, Larocque. A cheese factory of 17 shareholders.

Grey Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Owen Sound. Feed and general supplies; 73 shareholders.

Guthrie Co-operative Sporting Company, Limited, Guthrie. Operate a skating rink.

Harrow (The) Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Harrow. General supplies; 153 members.

Harwood Co-operative Creamery Company, Limited, Harwood. Operating since 1920; 177 shareholders.

Hearst (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Hearst. General supplies.

Holmesville Co-operative Cheese and Butter Company, Limited, Holmesville. Organized in 1925; manufacturing cheese and butter; 56 shareholders.

Howard Farmers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Ridgetown. Grain elevator and mill; 192 shareholders; organized in 1919.

Ilderton Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Ilderton. Successful elevator business; 268 shareholders; \$15,000 paid-up capital.

International Co-operative Trading Company, Limited, Port Arthur. Co-operative store of 123 shareholders.

Inwood Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, Inwood. Own elevator; 169 farmer shareholders.

Keene Co-operative Shippers, Limited, Keene. Co-operative live-stock shipping; 31 share-holders.

Kenora District Co-operative Seed Growers' Association, Oxdrift. Marketing clover seeds-Own a seed-cleaning plant.

Kent County Potato Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Ridgetown. Marketing early potatoes. Organized in 1922.

Kent Bridge Farmers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Kent Bridge. Elevator and general store.

Operating for ten years.

Kerwood Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Kerwood. Elevator and seed-cleaning plant.

Lambeth Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Lambeth. General supplies; own two stores; 220 shareholders, with paid-up capital of over \$16,000.

Lansdowne Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Lansdowne. Feeds, and egg marketing. L.C. & D. Co-operative Company, Limited, Komoka. Elevator, etc.; 380 shareholders; operating since 1919. Paid-up capital of \$12,550.

Lee Valley Co-operative Cheese Factory, Limited, Lee Valley. Sixteen shareholders. Organized in 1922.

Manitoulin Co-operative Turkey Growers' Association, Mindemoya. Market live turkeys.

Maple Leaf (The) Co-operative Association, Palmerston. Store and general supplies. Organized in 1918.

Matheson Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, Matheson. Creamery of 116 shareholders. Similar to Cochrane.

Merlin Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Merlin. General supplies; 129 shareholders. Mersea Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Learnington. Feeds and general supplies; 78 shareholders.

Mount Forest (The) Farmers' Co-operative Union, Limited, Mount Forest. General supplies. Moyneur Co-operative Creamery, Limited, Ottawa.

Northumberland Fruit Growers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Brighton. Apple marketing. Organized in 1923.

Norwich Co-operative Association, Limited. Norwich. General supply business, operating since 1921; 81 members.

Odessa Farmers' Co-operative Association, Odessa. Live-stcck shipping, feed and supplies. Own large building and weigh scales.

Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative, Limited, Toronto. Incorporated in 1923. Over 1,000 shareholders. A provincial-wide marketing organization for honey.

Ontario Turnip Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Fergus. Export table turnips. Over 1,100 shareholders.

Orangeville Co-operative Marketing Company, Limited, Orangeville. Incorporated 1919, doing potato marketing business; 201 shareholders.

potato marketing business; 201 shareholders.

Orford (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Muirkirk. Grain elevator and supplies.

Oxdrift Co-operative Company, Limited, Oxdrift. Co-operative store; 90 shareholders. Oxford Farmers' Co-operative Produce Company, Limited, Woodstock. Incorporated in 1921, carrying on general egg and poultry business, distribute baby chicks.

Palm Co-operative Creameries, Limited, Palmerston.

Parham Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Parham. Farmers' supplies.

Parkhill Farmers' Co-operative Supply Company, Limited, Parkhill. Farmers' supplies; 173 shareholders.

Peel Seed Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Brampton. Marketing alfalfa and other small seeds. Pelee Island (The) Co-operative Association, Pelee Island. Marketing produce and live-stock. People's Co-operative Company, Limited, Barrie. Co-operative store, organized in 1923.

Port Rowan Co-operative Company, Limited, Port Rowan. General supplies.

Progressive Farmers' Co-operative Club, Norwich. General supplies.

Rainy River (The) Valley Co-operative Marketing Company, Limited, LaVallee. Marketing farm products.

Rob Roy (The) Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Rob Roy.

Ruthven (The) Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven.

St. Williams Co-operative Growers, Limited, St. Williams. Marketing early fruits and vegetables.

Schomberg Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Schomberg. Marketing products and buying supplies. Organized in 1919.

Seacliff Growers' Co-operative Association, Leamington. Marketing fruits and vegetables.

Simcoe Potato Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Craighurst. Market potatces; own a potato warehouse.

South Lake Co-operative Company, Limited, Gananoque. General supplies.

Spencerville (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Spencerville. General supplies.

Square Deal (The) Co-operative Creamery of South Cayuga, Limited, Cayuga.

Stayner Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Stayner. Marketing farm products and buying supplies.

Stoney Creek Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Stoney Lake. Marketing fruit. Organized in 1925.

Sudbury Co-operative Creamery Company, Limited, Sudbury. Operate a large creamery and whole milk business.

Thedford Co-operative Celery Growers, Limited, Thedford. Marketing celery.

Thorndale Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, Thorndale. Operate a large creamery.

Townsend Co-operative Company, Limited, Waterford. Fruit marketing.

United Dairymen Co-operative, Limited, Peterborough. Marketing cheese for local cheese factories.

United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Toronto. Marketing farm products of all kinds, wholesale, and wholesale supplies for local co-operatives and farmers' clubs.

Verschoyle Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Mount Elgin. General supplies.

Victoria County Co-operative Company, Limited, Lindsay. General supplies, store.

Vigor (The) Co-operative Society, Limited, Port Arthur. General store.

Waldhof Farmers' Co-operative Club, Limited, Waldhof. Incorporated in 1913. General store, marketing farm products, seed potatoes, etc.

Walton (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Walton. General supplies.

Waterford Co-operative Growers, Limited, Waterford. Marketing fruit.

Woodbridge Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Woodbridge. Elevator, seed cleaning, feed and supplies. Operating since 1921.

It will be seen that co-operation in some form touches practically all phases of agriculture in the province, rather than being confined to a few specific lines. Some of the organizations are small, yet have been serving the community in which they operate for many years. Others are large and important concerns with an annual turnover in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and have a material influence in regard to marketing the products handled. The membership varies from seven to over 1,000 in single organizations. The record shows that during the last few years, the tendency has been towards organizations for marketing, rather than the co-operative purchase of supplies. A few years ago the greater proportion of co-operative business was in this latter field; at the present time, however, co-operation is being more widely and successfully applied to one or more phases of marketing. In practically all cases, these organizations have come into existence in response to the needs of the producers as realized by themselves. Without this foundation, little progress can be made, and where attempts have been made to force organization, results naturally have been disappointing. Failures of large co-operatives in the Province, however, have been few, indeed, and though the progress in co-operative marketing in Ontario would appear to be slow in comparison with the large and specialized organizations in other parts of the Dominion, it can be realized from the list presented above that progress is being made on a wide and sound basis.

Among the considerations in the organization of marketing associations, two of the most important are "legal grades" and "export markets." In the list presented above are many illustrations of the importance of "grading" as an essential foundation of marketing. As an instance, the legal grading of eggs in Canada has now been in effect for some years with the result that, though the production of eggs has largely increased, consumption has increased to a still greater degree, and Canada now shows by far the largest per capita consumption of eggs in the world. This expanding home market, due primarily to the grading system for eggs, has been a cause of the success of one of the egg marketing organizations listed, covering a county, and consisting of twenty local egg circles. This co-operative company now has an annual turnover of \$200,000; it owns an extensive plant for the grading and shipping of eggs; it owns trucks for collection of eggs from over the county and for delivery of the graded products to the large markets, rather than shipment by express; it crate-fattens and markets fowl for its members, and handles large quantities of feeds and poultry supplies; it

owns mammoth incubators with a total capacity of 40,000 chicks; in short, it has made poultry a leading industry of the county. During this last spring, over forty brooders, each with a capacity of 500 or more chicks, were sold among its members. A further indication of the importance of this company in promoting the poultry industry in its territory, is that during the last three years it has incubated and sold 150,000 chicks with a total cost in advertising of not more than \$15. All eggs going into its incubators are from flocks blood tested for white-diarrhoea and in this connection the following figures are interesting:

During the summer inquiries were sent to the purchasers of 53,000 chicks and replies were received covering 40,000. These replies showed ninety-six per cent. live chicks at six (6) weeks old.

The success of the "egg pool" conducted by the United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, each spring, also shows the value of grading. The experience of the marketing organizations generally reveals that the first essential in a sound marketing policy is the establishment of definite grades of the product.

The need for export markets is also a help in organizing for co-operative marketing. The commodities in Ontario which have so benefitted are turnips, apples, cheese, honey and tobacco. The Ontario Turnip Growers Co-operative, Limited, was organized for the express purpose of exporting in car lots and, although the company has suffered through various causes, is operating to the benefit of the growers. Some 300 cars were exported by the company last year. Ontario cheese also largely finds an export market overseas. The United Dairymen Co-operative, acting for a large number of local cheese factories, is now selling direct on Old Country markets, as well as to exporting firms in Montreal. In regard to apples, co-operative marketing is undertaken by the growers through thirty-six local organizations in different parts of the Province, and a number of these are exporting to the British market. An experiment of having a representative of these exporters in Great Britain is being carried out with excellent results, so far the only draw-back being the small amount shipped through the representative. Experiment has proven, however, that such a representative can very materially assist in placing the fruit on the best markets available at the time of arrival in place of being sold immediately at the port of landing. The representative is also effecting material savings to shippers through favourable arrangement made with the handlers of fruit on the various markets. In many cases it was found that there were unnecessary charges. The experiment shows that the shipment of our apples to Great Britain can be made much less uncertain than heretofore, and no doubt, an extension of the plan will be undertaken by the growers. Honey production within the province would undoubtedly be less remunerative to-day unless the producers' co-operative organization had opened export markets in Great Britain and the continent; and similarly, though fault has been found with the Tobacco Growers Cooperative, it is claimed for this company that it opened the export market for Canadian tobacco. The experiences of these and other co-operatives clearly demonstrate that the co-operative system of marketing is one of the best methods of bringing home to the producer, the requirements as to production and packing for export markets.

The commercial producers of onions in Ontario are at present contemplating organization. The company has not yet been formed, but the growers in the three producing areas of Leamington, Erieau, and Jeannette's Creek are canvassing the situation, and possibly in the near future these three districts will come

together in the co-operative marketing project.

Pools. Another indication of the farmers' growing interest in co-operative marketing is the organization of various pools in the province. The word "pool" has gained currency as applied to the large wheat marketing organizations of the west, two of its main features being the "contract" and the "pooling" of the returns to members. The response of the farmers in connection with the organization of these various pools illustrates the changed attitude with regard to the contract during the last few years, and gives promise that the educational work being carried on will continue to result in organization for marketing on a sound business basis. It should be borne in mind, however, that many of the small co-operatives as listed above, have been operating for years on the pool basis, though not generally called by that name.

Non-Co-operatives. It will be noted that all concerns listed above have the word "Co-operative" in the trade name, as required by The Ontario Companies Act. There are, however, a number of farmer-owned concerns which do not operate strictly according to the requirements of the Act, and are therefore precluded from using the word "Co-operative" in the name. Nevertheless, they are to a large extent "co-operative," and as such, command the loyalty of their

members.

Unincorporated Co-operatives. It is impossible to even estimate the amount of business being carried on by unincorporated co-operatives. That it is large, however, is indicated by the amount of business done with such concerns by the United Farmers Co-operative, a wholesale co-operative which serves the need of farmers' organizations of all kinds. Perhaps the largest single line of business being carried on by such clubs is the co-operative shipping of live-stock. Considerably over one-third of the live-stock shipped now comes to market through co-operative shipments, and a large proportion of such shipments are sold through the co-operative commission firms on the yards at Toronto and Montreal.

Although farmers' clubs in the province are not as numerous nor as active in business as they were a few years ago, there are still large numbers purchasing supplies of all kinds co-operatively. Some of these own a local store or warehouse in the market town, and a permanent manager is employed so that club members may obtain supplies at all times. In other cases, the live-stock shipper for the club also acts as the club secretary for supplies; but in the majority of clubs, most of the business is done at the car door, the club orders being purchased by the secretary in car lots only, and distributed immediately on arrival. One club visited recently, however, does practically all its buying through local merchants in the home town. These local merchants tender for the club orders, supply the goods to the members, do the necessary bookkeeping and collecting of accounts, provide warehouse accommodation and otherwise relieve the club secretary of details. The system has an advantage of creating good feeling and co-operation between the merchants of the market town and the farmers.

A number of unincorporated clubs dealing in feeds, supplies, etc., in course of time find their business expanding, and the loose organization as a club is unable to meet their needs. Assistance is given in such cases, in incorporating, preparing by-laws and otherwise perfecting the organization. For marketing organizations, also, assistance is given in planning organization to meet the requirements in each case, and in preparing the prospectus, contracts, method of financing and other details.

#### COMMUNITY HALLS

A complete list of community halls and athletic fields which have received grants under The Community Halls Act, was given in the previous report, showing seventy-two (72) projects, totalling in cost, \$582,239.34, and upon which grants have been paid to the amount of \$102,456.82.

Additional grants have been paid this year to the following:

	Amount of grant	Total cost
Blackwell Community Hall. Dereham Centre Community Athletic Field. Redditt Consolidated School and Community Hall. Goodwood Community Athletic Field. Pefferlaw Community Hall. Claremont Community Hall. Ferguson's Falls Community Hall. Clarksburg Community Hall. Wainfleet Community Park. Murvale Community Hall. Quibell Consolidated School and Community Hall.	\$1,081 85 515 53 2,000 00 548 18 2,000 00 892 88 932 03 2,000 00 500 00 1,017 28 2,000 00	\$4,327 37 2,062 11 8,000 00 2,192 71 8,092 03 4,207 94 3,728 09 11,617 00 2,000 00 4,069 11 12,647 00

In addition to the above, nine (9) others are almost completed, and an additional fifteen (15) projects started.

The value of such a community centre, especially to the young people, cannot be over-estimated. With the high taxes which now obtain in the municipalities it is surprising indeed to see the excellent halls which have been erected, and of which the communities are so justly proud. Any expenditure and effort made, however, have been more than repaid in the creation of a real community spirit and a fuller life to our rural citizenship.

#### SEED-CLEANING DEMONSTRATION TRAIN

The seed-cleaning demonstration train again operated this year in south-western Ontario. The three railroads, the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and Michigan Central, and the Dominion Government Seed Branch co-operated with the department as previously with an even more successful tour. From February 15th, to April 9th, one-day stops were made at forty-seven (47) stations from Welland to Essex and east to Brampton. A staff of five (5) men were on the train continuously, supplemented by special speakers from time to time. The train was equipped with a complete seed-cleaning outfit, suitable and practicable for a group of farmers in any community, and a thorough demonstration of seed cleaning was conducted at each stop. Seed for cleaning was brought in by farmers in the district as arranged by the Agricultural Representative. Proper use of the fanning mill and other machines was fully explained by an expert and a wealth of information given in regard to crop production. The total attendance this year was 14,340.

At the conclusion of the tour, the seed-cleaning equipment on the train was sold to a co-operative company for operation in its own plant. After the passage of the train, also, a number of seed-cleaning machines were purchased at different centres by private individuals and millers. The train has proven an outstanding method of promoting "BETTER SEED—BETTER CROPS."

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Another satisfactory year may be reported on behalf of the Agricultural Development Board, which is handling the matter of long and short-term loans to farmers. The following comparative statement shows that the business of the year was the largest in the history of the Board.

	Number of applications passed	Amount of loans passed	Value of security	Number of loans paid out	Amount paid out
1922	953 990 892 1,119	\$2,040,605 00 3,729,350 00 3,582,150 00 3,246,680 00 4,028,300 00 5,043,995 00 \$21,671,080 00	\$4,693,304 00 8,685,166 00 7,871,026 25 7,197,300 00 9,089,008 57 11,298,263 50 \$48,834,068 32	334 776 819 701 831 1,001	\$1,188,000 00 3,000,000 00 3,200,000 00 2,700,000 00 3,200,000 00 4,307,023 90 \$17,595,023 90

It is evident, therefore, that the fact that money has been made available to farmers for mortgage purposes at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. has been a great convenience and saving to farmers all over the province.

Collections have also been very satisfactory. Less than five per cent. of payments due for more than a year are outstanding, and more recent payments are being well made. No serious losses have been encountered in disposing of the few farms which have come into the possession of the Board. It is the practice of the Board to turn over to the borrower any equity which may remain after the disposal of any property, and in spite of this fact, the Board has encountered a loss of only \$1,218.31 in the adjustment of recent sales.

As to short-term loans, there have been no new associations formed, and the old associations appear to be gradually winding up their business. The amounts outstanding in the case of two associations are down to \$748.00 and \$1,422.89 respectively. Altogether during the year principle was paid off to the extent of \$44,383.25, in addition to the payment of practically all the interest due. New loans were issued to the extent of \$15,910, bringing the total amount outstanding to \$147,466.83, as compared with \$175,940.08 a year ago.

From the standpoint of expenditures and earnings, the Board also submits a satisfactory statement. The surplus shown on the work for the year is \$80,112.-43. Further re-payments have been made to the Provincial Treasurer so that the Board has now returned all that has been expended since the organization of the Board, with the exception of \$29,743.47. Against this the Board holds in Suspense Account the sum of \$113,176.72. A reasonable Suspense Account is necessary, of course, to permit the proper financing of the year's work.

#### KEMPTVILLE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

The attendance of students in the regular and short course classes at the Kemptville Agricultural School; the interest shown by eastern Ontario farmers in the work of the different departments of the farm; and the results achieved by these departments, have been quite satisfactory during the past year.

The attendance in the regular classes was as follows:

Agriculture  Domestic Science	
The attendance in the short courses was as follows:	
Poultry	
Teachers' Summer School. Apple Packing.	. 59

As in former years, the school has been able to entertain an increasing number of conventions, conferences, etc. The following have paid visits to the institution during the past year:

Numb	er in attendance
Queen's University Alumni Banquet (Eastern Ontario Section)	35
Eastern Ontario Girls' Conference (co-operation with Women's	
Institute Branch)	35
Junior Farmers' Conference (co-operation with Agricultural Repre-	
sentatives' Branch)	40
Junior Farmers' Field Day	
Eastern Ontario Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association	150
Grenville and West Lanark Teachers' Association Convention	225
Agricultural Representatives' Conference	125
Ex-students' Annual Re-union	150
Inspection sile filing.	50
Inspection silo filling:	150
Delegates World's Poultry Congress	250
Essex, Kent and Lambton Farmers' Excursion	
Eastern Ontario Dairy Instructors' and Dairymen's Association	125
Iroquois Horticultural Society	40
Smith's Falls Local of the Ontario Secondary Teachers' Federation	35
Lochiel Junior Farmers	35
Grenville County Community Centres' Convention	40
Grenville County Musical Festival	250
Grenville County Boys' and Girls' Judging Competition	30

During the year a new 300-hen poultry house was added to the poultry plant. Three houses on the farm had to be re-shingled during the past summer. One old house, and the stable and sheds connected with another, were wrecked during the past year, and the farm teams and help were used to clean up the corner adjoining our campus. This work will be completed next year, making the northern approach to the school much more attractive.

Every bed in the boys' residence is now occupied, making it necessary to increase the accommodation for agricultural students. This can be done at a minimum cost, as provision was made for an extension when the boys' residence was originally planned.

A recent tuberculin test resulted in the renewal of our accredited certificate. A new Ayrshire bull was purchased during the year. He is a good individual, and is sired by a Grand Champion of the National Dairy Show, while his dam is considered by many Ayrshire men to be one of Canada's leading Ayrshires.

During the year, nine young bulls (Ayrshire and Holstein), were sold to breeders, and many more could readily have been disposed of had they been available. The dairy herd has been, or is now being, entered in R.O.P. During the past year some creditable records were made. The best Ayrshire record (mature) was 14,115 pounds milk, testing 4.4 per cent. while the highest production in the Holstein herd was 20,585 pounds milk, testing 3.45 per cent. fat. Many heifers are very promising during the first lactation period.

Yorkshire hogs have considerably improved during the past year, partly owing to the influence of a choice sire secured through the Live-Stock Branch, Toronto. During the first half of the past year, the demand for breeding stock was up to that of the past, but, owing to the unsatisfactory price of pork, the demand was considerably less during the last few months. During the year thirty sows (bred) were sold, and more will be offered later.

The past year has been most successful with sheep. Thirty-two lambs were raised from eighteen ewes, only two being lost. Fall flushing and the use of alfalfa during the winter is responsible. No grain was used until near lambing time, the ewes coming into winter quarters in good condition, as a result of sweet clover pasture.

#### POULTRY

The new poultry house was completed this fall to accommodate three hundred pullets, making a total plant capacity of about eight hundred hens and two thousand growing stock. A quarter of the house room is occupied by hens which have proven their value as breeders. Four hundred hens completed a year's work under trap nest with very pleasing results. Again this year the highest record was made by a barred rock pullet, with two hundred and ninety-four eggs in fifty-two weeks. There are two hundred and twenty-six hens on the plant with records of over two hundred eggs. These birds constitute our breeding flock.

Cockerels to the number of two hundred were supplied to farmers at nominal prices, and a number of pullets were sold for stock improvement purposes. The hatching season was successful, and twenty-two hundred chickens were hatched.

Over five thousand pounds of poultry have been sold during the past year for table purposes, and about three thousand dozen eggs disposed of on the open market. Over five thousand eggs were sold for hatching purposes, and most of our customers report a successful year.

A poultry short course was held in April with over twenty people in attendance. Professor W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, lent his valuable assistance in this work.

A number of meetings were attended and poultry shows judged. This work gave oppourtunity to address, approximately, four hundred and fifty people.

A large number of people visited the plant during the past year, and it is felt that interest in this phase of agricultural work is increasing.

#### APICULTURE

In the fall of 1926, forty colonies were placed in quadruple wintering cases. Of this number, four colonies died during the winter, and four others were in a weakened condition necessitating uniting into two colonies. During the summer,

all colonies were strengthened and twenty-five new queens were successfully introduced to replace the old and failing queens. The apiary was increased by four colonies, making a total of thirty-eight, which were placed in winter quarters in the fall of 1927.

The season of 1927 was a very poor one in the early spring, as cold and wet weather was prolonged until late in May. Honey did not commence to come in, in large quantities, until on in July. From the thirty-four colonies, three thousand one hundred pounds of extracted honey, and one hundred and twenty-five pounds section honey were produced.

The facilities at the school apiary are very good for demonstrating apiary work to the students and visiting public. Out-door wintering in quadruple cases is followed entirely, and all the equipment consists of the standard bee equipment, with the ten-frame Langworth hive in use.

### HORTICULTURE

During the past year, the Horticultural Department has carried on the work as formerly, having, however, extended the scope of some lines to include new features as opportunity permitted. The work directly connected with the school consisted of lecturing and practical instruction in the several branches of horticulture, such as: Pomology, vegetable gardening and floriculture, as well as instruction in the subjects of botany and entomology. A number of lectures have been given at outside points during the year, to societies and clubs and agricultural short courses on the above-mentioned subjects.

Arrangements were made this year with the agricultural representative of the county, to carry on a spray service for fruit growers within this county. Assistance was also given to a number of other growers in connection with the more extensive spray service directed by the Entomological Department, at Guelph.

The season proved to be a very trying one from the standpoint of apple orcharding, owing to the changeable weather and heavy rains at periods when spraying was most necessary. These conditions not only added materially to the work on the school orchard, but necessitated more than the average amount of assistance to growers interested in the spray service.

A short course in apple packing was arranged at the school in January last.

Several changes have been made around the grounds of the school. The immediate surroundings of some of the buildings have required attention for some time, but circumstances had not allowed the work to be done until this year. The collection of ornamental plants on the campus has been materially added to, through the kind assistance of the Department of Horticulture, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the Horticultural Experimental Station, at Vineland, and the Horticultural Department of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A splendid collection of iris, peonies, and other valuable material obtained from Guelph, will add to the beauty and colour of the school grounds during the coming and ensuing seasons, and it is hoped that this material may serve as stock for assisting horticultural societies and individuals in their efforts through home beautification.

A collection of material grown in the vegetable and small fruit garden was used for school purposes, either as fresh material or canned by means of a small home canning equipment at the school. Corn, tomatoes, beans and some fruit sauce were processed in this little factory.

The general supervision of the Forestry Nursery is also under this department, and, during the spring, considerably more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand trees were shipped for the purpose of reforestation to local points of eastern Ontario.

#### FIELD HUSBANDRY

Crops on the farm were, generally speaking, very satisfactory. The rotation of crops which has been practised for several years is now showing excellent results in control of weeds and maintenance of soil fertility. Fields, which some years ago were badly infested with twitch grass, have been entirely cleaned up without the necessity of losing a crop by an all-season summer fallow. By the wider use of alfalfa and sweet clover, early fall cultivation has been possible after the removal of the crop, and at this time of the year cultivation of the land is much more effective in weed control, than earlier in the season.

Sweet clover as a silage crop continues to be both economical from a standpoint of production and cost, and also releases a great deal of horse and man labour which would be required in producing the same tonnage of corn silage.

Barley yields were lower this year, chiefly because of unfavourable seasonal conditions, and the prevalence of loose smut. The latter has been of a damaging nature for the past two seasons, and some preventive steps should be taken to correct this condition.

The seed-cleaning plant has been made use of by the farmers of the locality in cleaning and grading the following quantities of cereals and small seeds:

Cereals		 	6,818 bushels
Sweet clover			
Other seeds and grasse	·s	 	1.267 bushels

One hundred and ninety-two farmers availed themselves of the service offered. As formerly, a sufficient charge is imposed to cover the cost of the work.

# WESTERN ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM

The variations in the weather of growing season of 1927 were sufficient to emphasize the value of drainage, conservation of moisture and the necessity of keeping land in excellent physical condition, as well as supplying ample plant food.

The spring months were cool, and with the exception of a few days during the latter part of June, the summer season was cool.

The land, and more especially corn fields, was not in good condition because of the extremely wet fall in 1926. On May 23, three inches of water fell; previous to this the land in preparation for beans was in excellent tilth, but afterwards, except on light lands and very well-drained fields, considerable difficulty was encountered to obtain a proper seed bed.

On July 21st and 22nd two heavy storms baked the land very badly. Cultivation for tobacco head ceased because of the size of the plants; some time after, much of the crop turned a whitish brown colour and development ceased and, in some cases, the crop became of no value.

Much tobacco was cut early, and in every instance the yield is below the average. Lack of air to the roots because of the heavy crust on the surface of the soil may be the explanation in some cases, but the more plausible one seems to be that of nitrate starvation, due to leaching of readily available nitrates during and immediately after the downpour. In one field, not on the Experimental Farm, nitrate of soda was applied, lightly cultivated and the plants recovered their green appearance; in another field the only normal tobacco left was where an old barnyard had been situated and where no doubt there was an over-supply of readily or partially available nitrates.

There were no killing frosts until November. Fall wheat looked remarkably well when winter commenced.

Rainfall by months during the growing season:

April	2.13 inches
May	5.95 "
June	. 2.66 "
July	5.19 "
August	71 "
September	3.55 "
October	1.86 "
	22.05 "

#### FARM CROPS

Cereal crops, generally, did not yield according to the amount of straw produced. The exceptionally hot days during the last week of June affected the wheat particularly. Oats throughout were below normal in germination and the stand too thin for large yields. Beans were affected by the dry weather in August, but the harvesting season was excellent, giving a rather low yield of high quality. Hay was an excellent crop. Corn was sowed late and promised well, but a large part of the crop would grade soft. The corn crop demands heat and proper maturity in the autumn months is quite risky.

All spring grain and wheat lands were sowed to sweet clover with excellent stands and, in most cases, equal to a covering of farmyard manure.

The farm crops were as follows:

	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per acre
Wheat	37	510	22
Oats.		1,850	50
Barley		640	40
Beans.		900	26

One field of beans was damaged by the big rain late in May.

#### SEED

The demand for seed grain is steadily increasing. Feed for the stock has to be purchased on the open market to take the place of the barley and oats sold for seed. Up to date the supply of beans has been far below the demand.

O.A.C. 21 barley, O.A.C. 144 and Banner oats, O.A.C. 61, Junior 6, Imperial Amber and Red Rock wheats are the strains grown for distribution.

The Robust bean, which is grown altogether by the farm, has perhaps the greatest yielding possibilities of any strain ever introduced to Ontario growers. One of the objections to them is the wrinkling of the skin; through rigid selection this weakness is gradually disappearing. Cross-breeding, using a strain with a particularly good seed coat, may also result in a bean that will be satisfactory. Mexican Tree and Early Prolific are the strains used for cross-breeding purposes.

#### LIVE-STOCK

The health of swine is the only situation for serious consideration. Up to the winter of 1926-27 no indications of lung worms were present, but in the early spring litters the trouble developed. Trouble in two fall litters also developed. In the spring of 1928 a clean-up, using tried and approved methods, will be necessary.

The low prices for hogs was responsible for the lack of demand for brood sows, and all hogs were marketed in the regular way.

In order to check up on the costs as compared to selling prices, a summary of the experimental work was made—the first year's work was not included. Two hundred and eighteen hogs were fed. On the average 3.8489 pounds of grain were required to produce one pound of pork, and at present prices would cost \$7.46. In this calculation no charge was made for labour or overhead.

Under such a situation the producers, while not justified in disposing of a large majority of sows, cannot be censured very severely for selling a few of the poorer ones. However, too many have been sacrificed and as the price starts to climb on the up curve the demand will be keen.

The south-western counties are becoming more firmly entrenched as cash crop districts; this is not an unmixed advantage. Mixed farming with cash crops would be a much better system for the average farm. Too little stock is kept. The experience of other sections of Canada should be heeded. This

section is admirably suited to winter dairying on a small scale where beef cattle are not already kept. There should be a definite monthly income during the winter months. Ample roughage and considerable grain are annually produced even though the corn crop has been undermined.

#### POULTRY

Poultry-raising is making very rapid progress in southern Ontario, both with commercial flocks and particularly as a farm side-line. Large flocks are kept on many farms and up-to-date equipment and methods are used. All of the good breeding cockerels raised at the Experimental Farm were readily sold, and the supply was inadequate. A good opportunity is believed to exist for the distribution of registered and pedigreed male birds. With this end in view the pullets of 1927, all O.A.C. bred-to-lay stock are being trap-nested, and from them breeding pens will be selected and mated to pedigreed males for 1928.

The farm poultry plant is an object of considerable interest to visitors and is also used to some extent in connection with the Vocational School.

## PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

The increased interest in the growing of tobacco made it advisable to grow a sufficient acreage for experimental and cultural purposes. A barn 76 by 36 by 18 feet was built, and will accommodate six acres for air curing. The ventilation system is a combination of those in use throughout the territory with opportunity to change if found necessary.

The increased demand for cockerels and eggs and the opportunity for poultry production because of climate and abundance of feed at hand made the extension of the poultry work quite reasonable. A new poultry house 56 by 16 feet was built by farm labour with the exception of the foundation. The necessary yards were also built. Equipment to allow for trap-nesting and selection was acquired. The house is of the straw loft type with a partial cotton front, and the balance made of cello-glass.

The office of one small room in the farm dwelling became very inadequate; a small but satisfactory office building was erected and occupied in the late spring of 1927. This will allow for particular work with grain and beans and will permit storage of small lots.

Increased use of the farm as a centre emphasized the need for a playground. Approximately three acres have been levelled and put in condition to seed in the early spring of 1928. Junior farmers may be entertained in the Community Hall, but they leave for the town playground for their programme of sports, and much benefit that might accrue from their visit is lost.

A small addition was made to the rose garden. The roses attract large numbers every year and is one of the best advertising agents on the farm; the visitor becomes interested in the ease with which the flowers and shrubs may be secured and maintained, or in home beautification in general. Through this the value of the farm as a whole can be pointed out.

Through co-operation with the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, several new varieties and seedlings of peaches, cherries, pears and apricots are under test.

A small variety sweet cherry orchard was established.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

Many farmers who were growing tobacco for the first time required assistance, and in the large majority of such instances there were no experienced growers in the district. One of the farm staff, who had many years' experience growing and handling tobacco, was appointed to look after this work and visit these men in Elgin, Middlesex, Lambton and Huron counties.

All work was carried on under the agricultural representative in each county.

Many of the seed beds had been sown previous to the arrangement, but a demonstration of steam sterilization of beds was held at Fingal. Additional meetings were held at Straffordville, Pratt's Siding and Hensall. Cultural methods were thoroughly discussed and common errors of beginners were particularly emphasized. Later in the spring a visit was made to every grower in the districts suggested by the representative to advise re handling of the beds as the plants developed. Many of the beds made early in the season were either poorly constructed or the seed had been sown improperly and gave much trouble.

Throughout the season, until after harvest, periodical visits were made.

In the early spring, new growers were strongly advised to grow small acreages only and to not build new tobacco barns until they had proved that their section and their particular farm was suitable for the production of a high-grade product. Mr. Fred Presant, Horticulturist, took charge of the calls re tobacco growing from Wentworth, Lincoln and Welland counties. Growers, who were gaining their first experience with this crop, were to be found scattered throughout the districts from near Hamilton around Grimsby and Vineland, through to St. Catharines. Another group was located near Fonthill.

Some fairly good crops of Burley tobacco were grown as well as some Dark type. It was demonstrated that good tobacco could be grown when the growers gain the necessary experience. The chief difficulty in these sections lies in disposing of the crop.

#### VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

The Agricultural Vocational School has had a remarkable development. Considerable assistance has been rendered by the farm staff during the entire time.

The first year entering September 1926 consisted of twenty-two pupils; of these sixteen have returned for a second year. The short course during the winter of 1926-27 had an average attendance of sixteen. The first year students of September, 1927, numbered forty. In addition to the teaching assistance given by Mr. Presant, some work was done in the judging of live-stock.

The idea of a vocational education is appealing to not only the farm people but also to several in the town. The course is considerably broader than the regular high school course, and is valuable to any whether or no agriculture is to be their work. Preparation for entering hospitals has drawn some girls. The domestic science course is becoming particularly attractive. The students taking this work are able to be at home every night, which is a decided advantage.

#### WORK IN HORTICULTURE

In addition to the extension work carried on amongst new tobacco growers in the Niagara district, an attempt was made to meet all demands for general horticultural service in the southern counties. Lectures were given at short courses held in the counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Kent and Essex, as well as some special lectures during the year. Many fruit and vegetable growers were visited, and some special activities were undertaken amongst the producers of horticultural products.

In the latter connection, some work amongst the growers of canning factory tomatoes in Kent County made a satisfactory start.

In co-operation with the Libby, McNeill and Libby Company, of Chatham, a project was undertaken to help improve the tomato crop of their contract growers, and to try to bring a greater return per acre to the good growers.

A club was formed called the "Ten Ton or Better Tomato Club," and to all contract growers was sent a letter from the Experimental Farm, explaining the purpose of the club, its rules for membership and the awards offered to successful contestants. The company offered to pay a bonus of fifty cents per ton for each ton of good tomatoes delivered by every grower who turned in by the end of the season, ten tons or better, or fruit per measured acre. In addition, fifty dollars in cash was to be divided amongst the three highest. This latter was donated by the Canadian Fertilizer Company, of Chatham.

The Experimental Farm supplied five additional follow-up letters sent out to club members, one each succeeding month. These letters contained timely advice and were also designed to keep up interest in the contest. At the end of the season, the fields were measured and the yields checked by a representative from the Experimental Farm with the factory field man.

The officials of the Libby factory were highly pleased with the satisfactory outcome of the experiment and plan to run it again next year when it is hoped all of the contract growers will enter the contest. The company feels that it gets better fruit and with growers getting better yields which entitle them to the bonus and a chance at the prizes, there is more satisfaction from the crop returns.

Approximately twenty per cent. of their growers joined the club in its first year. Of this number, over fifty per cent. delivered better than ten tons of tomatoes per acre. The highest yield was 13.3 tons per acre. This man, in addition to his bonus of \$6.65 per acre, received a cash prize of \$25.00.

Some work was also done in the selection of desirable plants from growers' fields for seed production in order to attempt to develop a strain of tomatoes particularly adapted to local needs and conditions.

Weed, seed, live-stock and educational meetings were attended from time to time. Live-stock judging classes were attended or arranged for at the farm whenever necessary or by request.

The visitors are annually increasing and take considerable time—there have been more during the past year from a distance. Undoubtedly this is partially due to the prominence given the Agricultural School.

## SUMMARY OF PLANT DISEASE WORK IN RIDGETOWN DISTRICT

As in previous years, experiments were carried on for the control of plant diseases either on the Experimental Farm, or on farms in the district.

Stinking Smut of Wheat. In September, 1926, some wheat was purchased, which was badly affected with stinking smut. This wheat was treated with formalin, copper carbonate dust and six other substances. Plots were sown on September 14th with the treated grain as well as with the untreated. In July, 1927, the plots were examined for smut, but there was no smut present in any of them except the plots where the grain had not been treated, and in these there was less than one per cent. Just after sowing the plots, there was a warm rain followed by warm weather for several days so that the grain was up in a few days and grew very rapidly. This is probably the cause of so very little smut being present.

Oat Smut. In addition to formalin, nine different substances weer tried for the control of oat smut, some in the form of dusts and some as liquids. The smut in these plots varied from 1.2 per cent. to 13.4 per cent. except the formalin spray which had only a trace of smut. The untreated plots had 24.6 per cent. smut. Hulless oats were treated with formalin, both as the spray and sprinkle methods and with copper carbonate dust. Where formalin had been used, there was germination injury; where copper carbonate had been used there was only a trace of smut, and where no treatment had been given, there was 59.2 per cent. smut.

Beans. An experiment for the control of anthracnose and mosaic by rogueing for mosaic during the growing season and hand-picking the beans for Anthracnose during the winter months. The seed used was from the 1925 crop as the crop during 1926 had been lost owing to continued wet weather. The plots were rogued for Mosaic twice during the growing season, and examined for anthracnose just before pulling. Four different strains of seed were used and in all cases, the amount of anthracnose and mosaic was less than in 1925.

Onion Smut. Experiments for onion smut control were carried on in the Pelee onion marshes. Different strengths and different quantities per acre of formalin and semesan were used. Formalin gave better results than semesan. The treatment which gave the best result yielded 444 bushels per acre, and the untreated, 145 bushels per acre.

An experiment was started for the purpose of comparing liquid bordeaux and dust as a control for celery blight. After a number of applications the experiment was given up as no blight appeared on the sprayed or unsprayed rows.

An inspection was made of several plantations of raspberries for the purpose of locating some fit for certified stock, but none were found that were sufficiently free from disease except one in Essex county that had been added to the list of certified stock during the previous year.

An experiment was started in a plantation of black raspberries for the purpose of comparing lime sulphur and bordeaux as a means of control for anthracnose. Owing to considerable wet weather the early part of season and lack of cultivation, the plantation became so weedy that the experiment had to be given up.

Apple Spraying. No organized spray service was established, but the growers were visited from time to time, and spraying problems were then discussed.

Onion maggots have been causing such great loss, especially among the pickling onions, that some of the growers asked for assistance for their control. Four different blocks, varying in size from one-quarter of an acre to an acre, were sprayed from one to three times, check rows being left in each case. As the maggots did not give trouble in any of the blocks either on the sprayed or unsprayed rows, no definite results were obtained. In some parts of the onion fields, however, the maggots caused great loss to the crop.

Many greenhouse growers were visited, especially during the earlier part of the season. Most of the houses were fairly free from nematodes and disease. This has been the result, to a great extent, of sterilizing the soil through tile, as many of the growers have installed this system during the past three or four years. Numerous enquiries were received during the season in reference to the control of various plant diseases and insects.

#### CURING ALFALFA

The system of curing alfalfa by coiling demanded considerable labour and much weather risk. The idea of raking immediately after the mower and curing in the windrow was carefully tried out.

The first area was cut with a six-foot mower and one and one-half swaths were put into a windrow. The next day the windrows were turned by hand and on the following day drawn to the barn. This hay was barn-burned a little, but was in a large mow.

The second area was cut during the morning, raked one swath to a windrow and left until the following day at 10.30 a.m., when it was turned by hand. That afternoon it was drawn and put in a long narrow shed. This hay is in good condition, no barn-burning and carries an abundance of leaf. This practice is not to be recommended—it is too risky and had the temperature not been over ninety in the shade, would not have been possible.

In both cases the best of the hay shows bleaching in the field. The first system is reasonably safe, but the deciding factor is the size of the windrows. Whether one, one and one-half or less than one swath should be raked into a windrow depends altogether upon the density and the maturity of the crop.

Weather conditions are a tremendous factor. If the weather is not broken by showers, it might be best to allow a somewhat longer period in the field curing more slowly.

Under the best of conditions, there will likely be a more brownish cast because of the greater percentage exposed to the sun's rays than in the coil. However, this system has two distinct advantages over the more generally accepted one (1) less labour required; (2) less weather risk. If the leaves and more tender parts of the stems are retained, a little colouration does not alter its value particularly for feeding purposes—it might for commercial purposes.

Further work will be carried next year to determine more about the size of windrows and length of time the hay should be left in the field.

#### WEEDS

The sub-committee of the Provincial Seed Committee having charge of weed extension work requested that the farm undertake three experiments in an endeavour to check field bindweed:

- (1) Pasturing by hogs.
- (2) Use of refuse oil from tractors and cars.
- (3) Use of common salt.

The pigs were lightly fed and were somewhat hungry and they kept the ground bare at all times. They were permitted to root at will. The result will not be known until the spring of 1928.

Refuse oil was used as a first application at the rate of twenty gallons per 100 square feet. This seemed to saturate the surface of the ground. Three weeks later a second application at the rate of ten gallons per 100 square feet was applied.

Straggling plants over the plot were not killed.

Common salt was used at the rate of forty pounds per 100 square feet.

No plants appeared after the application.

The plot was ploughed and fall wheat sowed. The wheat came up and sufficient top developed but turned a whitish green colour late in the season.

These plots will be carefully noted during the season of 1928.

#### HORTICULTURE

#### Strawberries:

A small strawberry variety bed was set out to crop during 1928, and to supply plants for a more extensive test in 1929.

Strawberries are a crop of considerable importance to a comparatively few specialized growers in southern Ontario. There would appear to be good possibilities for development with this fruit, and there seems to be need for demonstration work, both as to methods and the selection of suitable varieties to meet market demands.

# Raspberries:

In 1926 and 1927, stock was supplied from the Horticultural Experimental Station at Vineland of their new introduction Viking. In 1928 there will be available for distribution from Ridgetown a quantity of healthy new stock. It is planned to distribute this at cost amongst a few of the representative growers.

The raspberry plantations in southern Ontario are, with few exceptions, badly diseased, and it is important that new plantations be established of disease-free stock as a first step toward inspected plantations.

#### VEGETABLE CROPS

The outdoor work with vegetable crops was carried on during 1927 much similar, in general, to the work of 1926. Variety tests were made of new and promising sorts as compared with standard varieties. Various lines of work were

followed with the application of fertilizers. Tests were made to determine the best dates of planting for early cabbage and tomatoes. Early potatoes were grown as sprouted seed compared to unsprouted seed. Sweet potatoes were grown as a commercial crop and fertilizer tests were also made. A demonstration farm home garden was developed in connection with the vocational school students. An asparagus bed was set out for future experimental work.

Improvement of the variety "Canadian," an early tomato, was carried forward, and the first selection was made from a variety of cucumber, with the object of developing registered seed stock. Other projects were undertaken, some of which may have a bearing on future work. The results of the past season's experimental work appear in the tables and notes which follow.

YIELDS OBTAINED FROM A VARIETY TEST OF TOMATOES UNDER GLASS, FALL 1926

Variety of Strain	Number of fruits	Number of plants	Yield from each variety		each		each		Average size of fruit	р	eld er ant
Grower's No. 1	842 642 701 896 238	58 58 58 58 29	lbs. 138 104 111 175 46	oz. 15½ 6½ 3¾ 11¼ 8½	oz. 2.6 2.5 2.8 3.13 3.12	lbs. 2 1 1 3 1 1	oz. 6 12 14 0 9				
tained from Grand Rapids Growers	443	29 58	71 172	½ 15	2.56	2	7				
Totals and averages for whole house	4,814	348	820	123/4	2.72	2	5				

Note.—These varieties indicated by the name Grower's No. 1 and so on, were grown from seed obtained from two of the largest growers of hot-house tomatoes in the province. The strains and varieties represented were developed by selecting plants from standard varieties. They have been grown as distinct strains by these growers in preference to other varieties obtainable through seedsmen.

No. 4, which shows the largest yield of any lot in the house, was the least desirable from the point of view of quality of fruit. Much of the fruit was rough, and it all lacked uniformity in shape and size. It also tended to crack badly. It would appear that quality had been sacrificed to yield, and such a strain must be heavily discounted when there are good yielding varieties of uniformly good quality available such as is found in the Grand Rapids.

The next highest yielding lot, the Veals x Grand Rapids hybrid, could be criticized upon its performance chiefly because of a tendency toward roughness in the fruit and also because of its lateness. The blossom clusters are rather widely spread on the stem, and the plant makes a strongly vegetative growth, maturing its fruit somewhat later than some of the other sorts. However, the variety is one well worth a trial.

Bonny Best should be discarded as a fall crop variety since it does not set fruit freely in dull weather, and the fruit is not of a desirable size.

POT EXPERIMENT WITH TOMATOES UNDER GLASS—FALL 1926

Treatment	Number of fruits	Yie	ld	Size of fruit
Muck soil) Clay sod compost}equal parts		lbs.	ounces	ounces
Manure (rotted)) Muriate of potash and acid phosphate Muck soil	45	8	2	2.9
Clay sod compostequal parts Manure (rotted)	55	6	91/4	1.9
Manure (rotted))equal parts Muriate of potash and acid phosphate Muck soil	46	5	8	1.9
Clay sod compost	36	5	11/2	2.3
Manure (rotted)fequal parts	34	4	6	2
Top soil from bean field	29	4	33/4	2.3
Muck soil	25	4 3	41/4	2.5 2.5

NOTE.—In the foregoing experiment each different lot, as indicated by the treatment given in the preparation of the soil, contained three plants each in a ten-inch clay pot. The soil was only prepared when the plants were given the final transplanting to the large pots.

The muck soil was obtained from a cultivated muck field. The clay compost was from piled sods grown on clay loam and the manure had been piled since spring. Potash and acid phosphate were used in amounts approximately equal to an 0-8-4 application at about 1,000 pounds per acre. The same amount was applied in each case where used.

To one of the three pots in each lot two applications of nitrate of soda were made at different times after the plants had set their fruit. The applications were equal in quantity for all pots. Watering was done as uniformly as possible, being given whenever the plants indicated the need.

The main purpose of the experiment was to try and induce the disease known as "Streak." The same seed was used as had been used by a grower of the previous season whose crop was very badly damaged by this tomato disease. However, even the plants most heavily fertilized failed to show any signs of unhealthiness and the final analysis of fruit set and yields presents an interesting study.

INDOOR TOMATOES—Spring Crop 1927

A comparison of the three best varieties as indicated in the fall crop of 1926.

Variety	No. of fruits			Weight No. of Size of plants fruit		Yield per plant	
Grand Rapids forcing* *Grand Rapids Growers Co. Veals x Grand Rapids* *Horticultural Experimental Sta.,	4,213 859	lbs. 748 146	oz. 1134 2½	108 27	oz. 2.8 2.7	lbs. 6	oz. 15¾ 6½
Vineland. Grower's No. 1	5,511	911	93/4	162	2.6	5	10

^{*}Source of seed supply.

#### INDOOR TOMATOES—SPRING CROP 1927

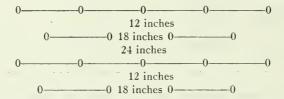
To compare close spacing with wider spacing of plants and the resulting effects on yields.

Row	Yield		No. of fruits	No. of plants	Size of fruits		d per ant	Variety used
Single	lbs. 281 620	oz. 4 ³ ⁄ ₄ 5	1,730 3,781	54 108	oz. 2.6 2.6	lbs. 5	oz. 3	Grower's No. 1 Grower's No. 1

Note—The single rows were spaced two feet apart and the plants set eighteen inches apart in the rows.

The double rows were planted as follows:

Two rows of plants were set twelve inches apart and eighteen inches apart in the rows. A space of two feet was left between these double rows.



Treatment of the soil was all made the same as also were the treatments given while the crop was growing.

It will be observed that the two rows ccupied a width of only three feet while each single row was allowed two feet.

The only explanation that can be made for the greater yield of plants in the double row is that of the increased shade provided and the slower evaporation of moisture. The whole house was mulched with manure after the third cluster of fruit had set and watering was done as uniformly as possible.

The planting distance shown does not represent the maximum efficient use of the greenhouse bed, but only indicates the advisability of preventing waste through too wide planting.

#### OUTDOOR EARLY TOMATOES, 1927

Date on Which Seed was Planted	Yield per acre July 29-Aug. 5 Aug. 8-Aug.15			Total Yield per acre		
February 17th. February 24tl. March 3rd. March 10th.	ozs. 8 0 8 0	lbs. 18,137 6,212 7,812 5,987	8	1bs. 19,050 6,937 8,325 6,737	oz. 0 8 0 8	

Variety of tomato used—"Canadian." Date set out in field—May 25th.

Note—The weather was very unfavourable following May 25th, and light frosts occurred. As a result of this, no fruit was set on the first two blossom clusters and the plants with nothing to check their vegetative growth developed very large tops which, when they bore fruit, produced a heavy yield.

The above yields, therefore, cannot be taken as giving conclusive results in comparing the planting dates. We are inclined to believe, however, that one year with another, the date of March 3rd represents about the best time for seed sowing.

RESULT OF FERTILIZER TEST ON OUTDOOR TOMATOES, 1927

	Return for \$1.00 spent in	fertilizer	\$7 83 5 83 8 4 45 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55 32 55
٠	Cost of fertilizer		\$8 80 112 60 111 10 111 10 112 80 114 90 115 530 116 44 11 116 44 11 116 44 11 116 44 11
	Value of increase over	check	\$68 91 73 52 100 92 6 92 76 59 4 87
	Value of yield per acre		\$383 20 387 81 415 21 321 21 321 21 277 66 390 88 265 36 233 10 250 51 242 83 170 59 314 29
	yield	.zo	4201110 51.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.740 61.864.74
	Total yield per acre	lbs.	7,47,50 7,47,50 7,47,50 7,45,50 1,37,50 1,37,50 1,37,50 1,37,50 1,37,50 1,37,50 1,37,50 1,37,50 1,37,50 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,45,80 1,4
	r acre,	.zo	18.17.7.7.11.8.14.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.19.
	Yield per acre, Aug. 12-18	lbs.	4, 93, 3, 3, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8,
	er acre, 5-11	.ZO	10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1
	Yield per acre, Aug. 5-11	lbs.	483 614 614 614 614 790 790 871 871 873 873 600 576 578
	ield per acre, uly 29-Aug. 4	.ZO	255555 25555 25555 2555 2555 2555 2555
	Yield per acre July 29-Aug.	Ibs.	73 765 765 765 765 765 765 765 765 765 765
	Fertilizer analysis		0-16-0 0-12-4 0-10-4 0-10-4 0-8-4 2-12-4, using muriate of potash. 4-12-0 2-12-2, using muriate of potash. 0-10-0, at 750 lbs. per acre. Raw rock phosphate. Basic phosphate. 2-12-4, using sulphate of potash. 2-12-4, using sulphate of potash.
	Plot	NO.	1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

Fertilizer on plots 9 and 10 applied on equal money value. Fertilizer on plots 9 and 11 applied on equal unit basis.

With the exception of plots 9, 10 and 11, fertilizer was applied at rate of 800 lbs. per acre.

commenced almost one month late and the vines by that time were very large and heavily loaded. Also the plant food in the soil, which was in a rich fertile field, had had ample opportunity to become available. As a consequence, the fertilized plots do not show up very favourably against the check NOTE-Owing to the unfavourable season for fruit setting with the early tomato crop, the first two blossom clusters were lost. The fruit harvest plots of which the average is given.

It has been our experience that when tomatoes are grown on land previously manured and enriched that additional fertilizers frequently show no benefit and are, therefore, applied at a loss. This seems to be borne out, in a measure, with this experiment.

#### EARLY TOMATOES, 1927

. A test of certain varieties of tomatoes for early and second early markets.

Variety			Yield per acre Aug. 1-8 Yield per acr Aug. 9-15					Yieldperplant from Aug 1-15		
Earliana (Moore)*. King of the Earlies. Penn. State Earliana (Stokes)*. Avon Early. Marglobe (Stokes).	1,062 1,212 3,625	8 8	lbs. 5,150 6,587 5,675 6,450 1,150	oz. 0 8 0 0	lbs. 6,662 7,650 6,887 10,075 1,975	0 8 0	lbs. 2 2 2 3 3	oz. 2 7 3 4 10		

*Name of seedsman from whom variety or strain was obtained.

Note-Owing to unfavourable weather following the setting out of the plants, the first two blossom clusters were lost and the records of yields, therefore, were late in being started. This does not reflect upon the value of the varieties as producers of first early fruit in a normal season.

EARLY CABBAGE, 1927

To compare the effects of 1-2-3 applications of nitrate of soda and ammonium sulphate.

Plot No.	Treatment	Weight of heads untrimmed	Loss in trimming	Weight of heads trimmed	Number of heads
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 application nitrate of soda	$ \begin{array}{c c} 102 \\ 107 \frac{1}{4} \\ 94 \frac{1}{2} \\ 105 \end{array} $	lbs. 42 44 48 47 52 51½	lbs. 54 58 59 1/4 47 1/2 53 53 3/4	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

Variety of cabbage used—Golden Acre Date set out in field-May 2nd. First application made May 13th. Second application made May 30th. Third application made June 7th. Date of harvest—June 29th.

Note-No other fertilizer used except a general application of rotted barnyard manure applied in preparation of the land.

Nitrate of soda applied at the rate of 175 pounds per acre. Ammonium sulphate applied at an equivalent rate based on ammonium content.

EARLY CABBAGE, 1927

To compare the value of phosphorus and potash alone and in combination.

No.of Plot	Treatment	Weight of heals untrin med	Loss in trimming	Weight of heads trimmed	Number of heads
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
	2 applications of nitrate of soda + acid phosphate at 500 pounds per acre	141	63	78	25
8	2 applications of nitrate of soda + muriate of potash at 160 pounds per acre	128	541/4	723/4	25
9 .	2 applications of nitrate of soda + acid phosphate at 500 pounds; muriate of			, ,	
	potash at 160 pounds		633/4	823/4	25

Variety of cabbage used—Copenhagen Market.

Date set out in field—May 2nd.

Date of application of acid phosphate and potash and first application of nitrate of soda-May 13th.

Date of second application of nitrate of soda—May 30th.

Date of harvest-July 4th.

Nitrate of soda applied at the rate of 175 pounds per acre.

#### EARLY CABBAGE, 1927

To determine the best date of seed sowing.

Plot No.	Date of planting of seed	Total weight of cut heads untrimmed	Loss in trimming	Net weight of trimmed heads	Numb <b>er</b> of heads
2 3	February 15th. February 22nd. March 1st. March 8th.		lbs. 58 56½ 46 46¾	lbs. 51 52½ 47¾ 40¾	25 25 25 25 25

Variety of cabbage used—Golden Acre. Date set out in field—May 2nd. Date of harvest—June 29th.

#### EARLY POTATOES, 1927

To compare the use of sprouted seed with non-sprouted. To compare sprouting under full sunlight with partial shade.

To compare dates at which potatoes were exposed.

Date at which potatoes were exposed	Nature of Exposure	Yield per acre		
	In Greenhouse	90-lb. bags	lbs. 75½	
April 6th	Direct sunlight	81	$75\frac{1}{2}$	
March 28th	In Greenhouse Direct sunlight	75	491/2	
	In Greenhouse Under open bench	83	14½	
March 28th Check	In Greenhouse Under open bench	82 80	81 24½	

Variety of potatoes were—Irish Cobblers. Date of planting in field—April 18th.

Fertilizer used 2-12-2—applied at rate of 500 pounds per acre and drilled in rows at time of planting. In addition, one-half of each of above plots was given an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre applied May 25th.

Date of harvest-July 14th.

#### SWEET POTATOES

An experiment using transplanted and pulled plants at varying distances.

	Yield 1	oer row	Yield per acre		
Distance of Planting and Type of Plants	lbs.	oz.	tons	lbs.	
Plants 15 inches apart Pulled plants	70	15	3	133	
Plants 18 inches apart Transplanted plants	75	12	3	549	
Plants 22 inches apart Pulled plants	57	12	2	991	
Plants 22 inches apart Transplanted plants	54	10	2	721	

Row of plants-4 feet apart.

Note—In starting sweet potato plants, it is necessary to grow them in a greenhouse or a hotbed. They develop as shoots from the roots which are buried in sand. The transplanted plants were the earliest shoots and were pulled and set in boxes until ready to go to the field. The plants were taken directly from the roots at planting-out time. All lots were planted at the same date.

Result of fertilizer test on sweet potatoes at Experimental Farm, Ridgetown.

Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Increase over check		Value of increase	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in	
to	ons	lbs.	tons	lbs.	over check	per acre	fertilizer	
6-8-6. 3-8-2. 3-8-10.	2 2 3	1,603		891	26 73	\$20 10 15 20 17 40	\$0 68 1 75 2 84	
3-8-6. 3-12-6. No fertilizer.	3 2	1,834 748	1	1,122	33 66	16 40 17 80	2 05 3 43	

Note—A value of three cents per pound was placed upon the crop.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the yield was not as high as it otherwise might have been. Plenty of small roots formed late in the season after growing conditions improved, but they did not all attain marketable size.

#### EARLY POTATOES

To determine the value of an application of nitrate of soda to growing early potatoes.

Yield per acre from treated plots from untreated p		Increase in yield from treated over untreated plots	Money value of increase		Returns for \$1 spent in nitrate
108 bags 2 lbs.	53 bags 72 lbs.	54 bags 20 lbs.	\$97 61	\$7 20	\$13 65

Variety of potatoes used—Irish Cobbler.

Date planted—April 18th.
Date of harvest—July 14th.
Fertilizer applied: 2-12-2 at 500 pounds per acre applied to whole plot on date of planting. Nitrate of soda at 200 pounds per acre applied to one-half of plot on May 25th.

Value placed on potatoes when harvested—\$1.80 per bag of 90 pounds.

Cost of nitrate of soda—\$72.00 per ton.

#### RESULT OF 2-10-4 FERTILIZER TEST ON EARLY POTATOES AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

To ascertain most economical rate of application per acre.

Rate of application per acre	Yield per acre	Increase over check per acre	Value of yield per acre	Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	
200 lbs	bags 126.6 126.6 125.5 124.4 137.7 113.3	bags 13.3 13.3 12.2 11.1 24.4	\$227 88 227 88 225 90 223 92 247 86 203 94	\$23 94 23 94 21 96 19 98 43 92	\$3 82 5 73 7 65 9 56 11 47	\$6 26 4 17 2 87 2 09 3 82	

The 1927 and 1926 results correspond. In 1926 and 1927 the application of 200 pounds per acre gave the greatest return per dollar spent in fertilizer, because of the much higher cost of the larger amount. However, the gross value of an acre of potatoes where 600 pounds of fertilizer is used is greater than where 200 pounds is used. The producer has but very little additional labour to put on an acre for the larger yield.

#### RESULTS OF FERTILIZER TEST ON EARLY POTATOES AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM

To ascertain action of potash on yield. Application in each instance was at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

Fertilizer analysis	Yield	Increase	Value of	Value of	Cost	Return for
	per	over	yield	increase	of	\$1 spent in
	acre	check	per acre	over check	fertilizer	fertilizer
2-10-4. 2-10-6. 2-10-8. 2-10-10. No fertilizer.	145.5 140. 148.8	bags  24.4 32.2 26.7 35.5	\$247 86 261 90 252 00 267 84 203 94	\$43 92 57 96 48 06 63 90	\$11 47 11 88 12 33 12 78	\$3 82 4 87 3 89 5 00

There are indications in the above results that a high potash content in a fertilizer will give favourable returns. This test will be carried on for four additional years.

#### RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON EARLY POTATOES AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre	Increase over check per acre	Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
1	0-16-0 0-12-4 0-10-4 0-8-4 0-6-4 2-12-4 4-12-4 6-12-1 4-8-4 2-12-0 2-12-2 2-12-6 2-12-8 2-10-4 2-8-4	bags 146.6 150. 150. 145.5 147.7 154.4 154.4 168.8 155.5 142.2 143.3 144.4 146.6 135.5 145.5	bags 33.3 36.7 36.7 32.2 34.4 41.1 41.1 55.5 42.2 28.9 30. 31.1 33.3 22.2 32.2	\$59 94 66 06 66 06 57 96 61 92 73 98 73 98 73 98 75 96 52 02 54 00 55 98 59 94 39 96 57 96	\$6 60 9 45 8 85 8 37 7 83 12 00 13 80 15 75 12 67 11 17 11 62 12 45 12 82 11 67 10 95	\$9 08 6 99 7 46 6 92 7 90 6 16 5 36 6 34 5 99 4 65 4 64 4 49 4 67 3 42 5 29

During previous years the complete fertilizer gave the highest returns per dollar expended for fertilizer. This year the acid phosphate alone is high. Hoewver, again the 2-12-4, 4-12-4, 4-8-4 and the 6-12-4 give a higher net gain per acre; the 6-12-4 being the best. Perhaps the cool spring had an effect upon the release of nitrates from the soil, and the greater quantity of nitrogen in the artificial fertilizer became necessary.

RESULT OF 2-12-2 FERTILIZER TEST ON BEANS AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM To ascertain most economical rate of application per acre.

Rate of application per acre	Yield per acre	Increase over check per acre	Value of yield per acre	Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
50 lbs	34 10 32 28 20	bus. lbs. 1 50 5 50 3 40	\$60 33 68 33 64 00 56 66 56 66	\$3 67 11 67 7 34	\$0 96 1 93 2 90 3 87	\$3 82 6 04 2 53

The above test will be made over a five-year period, and the average may be considered reasonably safe.

## RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON BEANS 1927

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Plot No.	Fertilizer	Yield per acre	Increase over check	Value of increase	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14	0-12-4 0-10-4 0-8-4 0-6-4 2-12-4 4-12-4 4-8-4 2-12-0 2-12-2 2-12-6 2-12-8 2-10-4 2-8-4	16.83 20.16 20. 19.33 16. 20. 22. 25.66 21.5 25.66 25.83 32.66 30.5 37.33 39.83	1.75 1.75 1.92 8.75 6.59 13.42	\$3 50 3 50 3 84 17 50 13 18 26 84	1 57 1 47 1 39 1 30 2 00 2 30 2 62 2 11 1 86 1 93 2 07 2 13 1 91	\$1 33 1 88 1 99 8 45 6 18 14 05

Except for two plots, the application of artificial fertilizers upon beans has not given positive results. Undoubtedly this is because bean land is generally well prepared, the weather is usually favourable, and the seed has a very large amount of food stored within itself to nourish and force the young plant until a root system is formed.

### RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON BEANS, 1927

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre	Increase over check	Value of increase over check	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
		bus.	bus.			
1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 Check.	0-16-0 0-12-4 0-10-4 0-8-4 0-6-4 2-12-4 4-12-4 4-8-4 2-12-0 2-12-2 2-12-6 2-12-8 2-10-4 2-8-4 No fert.	38. 34.83 29.5 27. 26.5 24.83 22.33 19.66 23.5 21.33 20. 19.5 23.66 25.66 20.16 25.83	12.17 9.00 3.67 1.17 .67	\$24 34 18 00 7 34 2 34 1 34	\$1 10 1 57 1 47 1 39 1 30 2 00 2 30 2 62 2 11 1 86 1 93 2 07 2 13 1 91 1 82	\$22 12 11 46 4 99 1 68 1 03

Duplicate plots.

RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON SUGAR	BEETS AT ROBERT GRANT, BEAR LINE
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Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis		eld acre	Sugar per cent.	Increase over check per acre		Value o increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	yield	Increase value per acre over check
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.					
1	0-16-0	16	400	15.8		1,800	\$6 21	\$4 40	\$1 41	\$111 78	\$4 68
2	0-12-4	17	800	16.4	2	200	15 12	6 30	2 40	125 28	18 18
$\bar{3}$	0-10-4	16	400	15.8		1,800	6 21	5 90	1 05	111 78	4 68
4	0-8-4	16	700	17.1	1	100	7 92	5 58	1 41	123 44	16 34
4 5	0-6-4	15	1,800	15.9		1,200	4 35	5 22	83	115 27	8 17
6	0-12-4	17	200		1	1,600	12 33	8 00	1 54	117 13	10 03
7	4-12-4	18	300	16.0	2	1,700		9 20	2 16	127 05	19 95
8	6-12-4	17	200	17.0	1	1,600		10 50	1 28	128 25	21 15
9	4-8-4	18		15.9	2 2	1,400		8 45	2 22	125 10	18 00
10	2-12-0	17	800	16.5	2	200		7 45 7 75	2 04 77	126 15	19 05 7 56
11 12	2-12-2 2-12-6	16 19	300	16.2 16.0	4	1,700		8 30	3 66	114 66 137 55	30 45
13	2-12-8	19	1.000	16.6	4	400	30 66	8 55	3 58	137 33	31 96
14	2-9-6	16	1,900	16.8	1	1,300		8 17	1 49	125 43	18 33
15	2-9-6	16	1,600		1	1,000		7 75	96	119 28	12 18
Check		15	600	16.0						107 10	

Note—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used. Plot 15 muriate of potash used.

## RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON SUGAR BEETS AT FRANK BIRD'S, TUPPERVILLE, R.R. No. 2

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Sugar per cent.	Increase over check per acre		Value of increase over check per acre		Cost	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	Value of yield per acre	Increase value per acre over check
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.						
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Check	0-16-0 0-12-4 0-10-4 0-8-4 0-6-4 2-12-4 4-12-4 4-8-4 2-12-0 2-12-2 2-12-6 2-12-8 2-9-6 2-9-6 2-8-4 No fert	10 11 10 9 11 13 13 13 13 12 11 11 12 11	1,150 1,100 850 1,700 1,600 2500 1,200 800 1,200 3000 1,200	16.7 16.3 15.4 16.8 16.5 14.7 16.6 17.2 16.3 15.9 17.1 17.9 16.8 17.2	7 8 7 5 5 8 9 10 10 9 8 8 9 8 7	1,030 980 730 1,880 1,880 1,580 1,480 1,480 1,480 680 680 1,080 380 1,080	62 52 39 43 63 63 78 76 64 57 62 75 60 57	85 40 66 80 95 72 43 40 49 45 36 96 84 60 30 41	\$4 40 6 30 5 90 5 58 5 22 8 00 9 20 10 50 8 45 7 45 7 75 8 30 8 55 8 17 7 75 4 56	\$11 78 9 90 8 92 7 13 8 41 7 96 6 89 7 46 9 05 8 65 7 40 7 58 8 87 7 41 7 39 9 08	\$72 96 84 89 74 53 60 30 66 60 85 91 82 86 100 74 99 75 86 33 79 23 86 07 100 17 83 25 80 56 62 22 22 18	\$50 78 62 71 52 35 38 12 44 42 63 73 60 68 77 57 64 15 57 05 63 89 77 99 61 07 58 38 40 04

Note—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used. Plot 15 muriate of potash used. RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON SUGAR BEETS AT STANLEY CLEMENTS, DOVER TOWNSHIP

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Sugar per cent.	over	Increase over check per acre		of se	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer			acre over
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Check	0-16-0 0-12-4 0-10-4 0-8-4 0-6-4 2-12-4 4-12-4 6-12-4 4-8-4 2-12-0 2-12-2 2-12-6 2-12-8 2-9-6 No fert.	18 18 19 18 21 19 17 18 16 17 19 19 18 18	1,170 580 1,950 790 1,250 390 1,160 1,450 1,360 630 390 880	15.7 14.4 15.1 15.3 15.6 15.7 15.6 15.8 15.2 15.2 15.4 14.8 14.6 16.2	2 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 1 1 	290 1,120 1,180 1,700 1,070 1,120 1,190 370 1,510 210 280 570 480 1,750 1,510	10 6 9 8 18 6 16 8 31 0 20 2 8 0 12 1 7 5 22 0 20 7 11 8	5 68 35 66 35 30 24 05 10 669 52 00 73 33 146	\$4 40 6 30 5 90 5 58 5 22 8 00 9 20 10 50 8 45 7 45 7 75 8 30 8 55 8 17 7 75	1 3 3 3 2 1	21 69 66 34 22 87 20 76 43 09 97 65 42 44 60	\$122 66 123 30 111 78 126 34 126 18 142 80 132 83 119 83 125 54 109 19 116 02 132 13 125 93 115 38 129 18	17 27 5 75 20 31 20 15 36 77 26 82 13 82 19 51 9 99 26 12 19 92 19 93 20 15

Note—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used. Plot 15 muriate of potash used.

RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON SUGAR BEETS AT JAMES HUGHES, KENT BRIDGE

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Sugar per cent.	Increase over check per acre		Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	yield	Increase value per acre over check
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.					
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Check	0-16-0 0-12-4 0-10-4 0-8-4 0-6-4 2-12-4 4-12-4 4-8-4 2-12-0 2-12-2 2-12-6 2-12-8 2-9-6 No fer.	12 11 11 11 10 12 13 13 14 13 14 12 13 14 12 13	600 500 1,700 800 1,900 1,500 1,600 1,300 800 1,800 1,800 1,000 1,000	16.3 16.4 16.8 16.9 17.7 16.1 17.1 16.8 17.0 15.9 16.9 17.1 16.9	1 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3	1,600 1,500 700 1,800 900 500 600 1,800 600 1,800 800 1,100	5 36 9 72 6 66 3 35 17 66 23 26 23 78 28 86 24 75 27 10 17 88 19 25	\$4 40 6 30 5 90 5 58 5 22 8 00 9 20 10 50 8 45 7 45 7 75 8 30 8 55 8 17 7 75	\$2 72 85 1 64 1 19 64 2 20 2 52 2 26 3 41 3 32 2 15 2 25 3 41 2 74	\$81 79 80 43 85 32 84 36 81 57 100 08 97 29 103 05 106 56 103 50 100 08 96 10 98 52 106 16 95 85 72 97	\$8 82 7 46 12 35 11 39 8 60 27 11 24 32 30 08 33 59 30 53 27 11 23 13 25 55 33 19 22 88

Note—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used. Plot 15 muriate of potash used.

Result of Fertilizer Experiment of Sugar Beets at John Waterschoote, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis		eld acre	Sugar per cent.	over	ease check acre	Value of increase over check per acre	Cost	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	Value of yield per acre	Increase value per acre over check
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.					
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Check	0-16-0 0-12-4 0-10-4 0-8-4 0-6-4 2-12-4 4-12-4 6-12-4 4-8-4 2-12-0 2-12-2 2-12-6 2-12-8 2-9-6 0-16-0 No fert.	14 13 13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 13 14 15 13 13 14 15 15	500 1,900 1,000 700 400 300 1,800 600  100 1,100 1,800 300 400 700 1,900	15.8 16.6 16.4 16.3 17.6	8 7 7 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 7 7 7 7 7	500 1,900 1,000 700 400 300 1,800 600 1,100 1,100 300 400 700 1,900	54 85 57 75 52 92 51 48 71 37	\$4 40 6 30 5 90 5 58 5 22 8 00 9 20 10 50 8 45 7 45 7 75 8 30 8 55 8 17 7 75 4 40	\$13 12 8 70 9 78 9 48 9 86 8 92 7 26 6 50 6 71 6 95 7 88 8 40 7 32 5 99 6 82 12 46	\$99 75 96 25 98 55 96 12 94 38 118 17 107 32 112 45 94 50 95 91 104 03 112 09 103 77 89 76 96 12 96 25 36 30	\$63 45 59 95 62 25 59 82 58 08 81 87 71 02 76 15 58 20 59 61 67 73 75 79 67 47 53 46 59 82 59 95

NOTE—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used. Plot 15 muriate of potash used.

The tests have demonstrated clearly the necessity for some testing of artificial fertilizers by every farmer. The variations in soil conditions stand out in the experiments of the past three years. The bird farm gave the best results, where a 6-12-4 was used—this was the case every year and the increase was much larger than from the next best mixture. The land is low in nitrogen content. In every case the phosphate content was high, and in most of the best plots twelve per cent. Potash fluctuates between four per cent. and six per cent. Generally throughout all the plots where a 2-12-4, a 4-12-4 or 2-9-6 were used gave the best or nearly the best results.

Further experimental work may be confined to testing out mixtures containing 2-4 and six per cent. nitrogen—8-10 and twelve per cent. phosphate and four and six per cent. potash.

Throughout the various mixtures were sown at the rate of 400 pounds per acre. The value of various amounts per acre ranging from 100 to 500 will be tested.

A standard beet fertilizer containing two per cent. nitrogen, ten to twelve per cent. phosphate, and four to six per cent. potash, can be recommended to all farmers. Indications point to a 2-12-4 as being the nearest to an ideal. Where land is known to not be in a high state of fertility, it would be advisable to add two to four per cent. of nitrogen to the above mixture.

### NORTHERN ONTARIO DEMONSTRATION FARMS

### NEW LISKEARD FARM

The operation of the Demonstration Farm at New Liskeard during the past year has produced much information of value to the farmers of New Ontario in general, on various points of agricultural and live stock production.

### Dates of Farm Operations for 1927

The dates upon which the more important farm operations commenced for the past year, are as follows:

Fir	st work on land (plowing)
Fir	st work on land (cultivating)
	st seeding (cereals)May 17th.
See	eding Silage O.P.VJune 8th.
Pla	inting PotatoesJune 11th.
See	eding TurnipsJune 14th.
	eding twenty-acre field of Alfalfa without cover cropJune 17th.
Fir	est cutting, AlfalfaJuly 5th.
Cu	tting Fall WheatAugust 16th.
	eding Winter WheatAugust 22nd.
	cond Cutting of AlfalfaAugust 31st.
	st Cutting, CerealsSeptember 6th.
	silage CutSeptember 12th.
	gging PotatoesOctober 23rd.
-Plc	oughing Stopped by Frost

### SEASONAL NOTES

Under Dates of Farm Operations, it will be noted that work on the land commenced April 27th. This is earlier than for the past two years. Total precipitation for the year amounts to 25.46 inches, more than five inches greater than for 1926. The effect of this increased precipitation was reflected in harvesting conditions, especially in the harvesting of cereals. The average precipitation of 2.12 remains much the same as that given a year ago, 2.03, and it is interesting to note that July again registered the greatest amount of rain-fall for the year with a total of 3.87 inches, as compared with 4.65 for 1926. June 30th and July 1st registered the highest temperature for the season, namely 97 degrees, while the lowest temperature was registered January 26th, 47. The frost-free period of 86 days is considerably above that of the previous year, with a total of 75 days. The average high temperature of 64.25 and the average low temperature of 37.30, as compared with the average high of 62 and the average low of 28.66 for the previous year, shows that 1927 was a warmer year as a whole than 1926.

### Sunshine

It is interesting to note the following table giving the total hours of sunshine per year for four years and the average of same:

November 1st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924.  November 1st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925.  November 1st, 1925, to October 31st, 1926.  November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927.	1,487.8 1,573.9
Total	6,137.7
Average for four years	1,534.4

07 degrees

Highest temperature

The above figures are again of interest in that each succeeding year from 1924 shows an increased amount of sunshine and, as already stated, this year registered a higher temperature than the previous year. The light frosts which appeared the latter part of August did very little damage. All grain and root crops were well advanced and with the exception of some very low-lying sections, crops escaped uninjured.

### Precipitation

Total precipitation for year Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 192725.46 in	iches
Average precipitation for last five years	6.6
Total precipitation for seven months ending Oct. 31st, 192716.87	4.4
Average precipitation for last thirty-three years	4.4
Month having greatest precipitation, July	4.6

### Temperature

June 30th and July 1st 1027

figurest temperature June 30th and July 1st, 1927 97 degrees
Lowest temperatureJanuary 26th, 192747 "
Average highest temperature for 1927
Average lowest temperature for 192737.30 "
Last frostJune 1st, 1927
First frost August 26th, 1927
Frost-free period
Average frost-free period for thirty-three years
Shortest frost-free period on record
Longest frost-free period on record
Bright sunshine on
Total hours bright sunshine
Average hours sunshine per day
Yearly average hours of sunshine (four years)
Yearly average number of days with bright sunshine (four years) 273.5
Month having greatest amount of sunshine, June
Month having least sunshine, November, 1926
Average hours of sunshine per day during November for 30 days

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Holsteins—The following table of facts and figures for the Holstein section of the Dairy Herd are regarded as being very satisfactory considering the average age of the herd. It is with interest that attention is drawn to the average production of the herd and average butter fat test for the year. The addition of a new Holstein bull, "Springbank Snow Majesty," gives assurance of good average production and test for the future. His dam, Gracia Snow Jewel, a daughter of Pioneer Snow Korndyke, has a seven-day record of 472.7 lbs. of milk and 32.31 lbs. of butter. In her R.O.P. test, she averaged 4.2 per cent. butter fat for the year. On the sire's side, he traces back to DeKol plus Segis Dixie. It is therefore expected that this young bull will do much to raise the standard of the Holstein herd.

HERD RECORDS FOR 1927

Number Pounds of Butter Fat	406.77 316.48 343.53 444.35 372.78 382.10 389.77 388.12 359.77 359.80 359.80 359.80 359.80 359.80 359.80	375.18	461.70 318.86 105.99 155.10 374.92	285.03 365.09
Value of Whole Milk at 10 cents per Quart	\$464.88 333.14 361.62 467.74 470.28 476.04 470.28 369.00 398.08 368.72 368.72 368.72 368.72 368.72 368.72 368.72 368.72	409.83	\$401.48 265.72 96.36 144.28 319.74	247.11 382.04
Average Per cent. Fat	www.wwwwwwww www.wwwwwwww www.ww.wwwwwww	3.7	24.4.4. 0.8.4.2.7.	4.5
Daily Average Yield of Milk	28.83 26.483 28.34 29.75 22.07 25.78 25.78 25.78 25.78 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 25.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39 26.39	28.69	20.30 18.66 13.38 15.96 20.54	19.26 26.92
Total Pounds of Milk Produced	11,622 8,328.5 9,040.5 11,693.5 11,653.5 11,757 9,225 9,952 8,469.5 9,952 8,8469.5 9,218.5 12,587.5 12,777	10,246.0	10,037 6,643 2,409 3,607 7,993.5	6,137.9 9,551.19
Number of Days in Period	403 315 319 336 336 336 336 337 337 337 337 337 337	361.8	356 180 226 389	304.8
Date of Freshening	Mar. 24, 1926 April 1, 1926 Mar. 27, 1926 Apr. 21, 1926 Mar. 18, 1926 Mar. 18, 1926 Dec. 14, 1926 Dec. 24, 1925 Jan. 3, 1926 Mar. 18, 1926 Mar. 18, 1926 Nov. 14, 1926 Nov. 14, 1926 Nov. 14, 1926 Feb. 26, 1926	Mar 3 1026	Oct. 18, 1926 May 5, 1927 Nov. 11, 1926 Oct. 8, 1926	
Age at Beginning of Lactation Period	20000000000000000000000000000000000000		25320	
Holsteins	Academy Maggie Abbekerk Academy Mary Sylvia. Academy Nellie Dokol Academy Pauline Echo Academy Pontiac Echo. Bessie Dutchland Schuiling Daisy Artis Dutchland. Faforit Hartog Johanna Francy Johanna Hartog. Lady Pietje Rolo Beets. Lady Rolo Beets. Lady Snowflake of Temisk. Lady Snowflake of Temisk.	Averages	Lady Refiner 2nd Nellie Cruickshank Lady Peer 7th Rosebud Patricia	Averages for Shorthorns.

Note.—The production of Nellie Cruickshank has not been figured in the table of the whole herd because of the fact she lost her calf through injury and therefore did not have a fair chance.

Shorthorns (Dual Purpose)—The Shorthorn section of the herd, as the above table shows, has given a very credible account of itself during the year. Special attention is drawn to Lady Cruickshank 4th, with a production of 10,037 pounds and a test of 4.6. All Shorthorns and Holsteins are in R.O.P. work, therefore all tests are made by a disinterested inspector.

A new bull has been added to this section of the herd, "Ranger." He is a good individual and comes of good breeding on both sides. Pure bred young bulls of both breeds have been disposed of during the year to settlers throughout the districts of Temiskaming and Cochrane.

The herd was regularly tested for T.B. and found to be perfectly clean and healthy. Attention is drawn to the yearly performance of the herd as a whole. An average of over 9,500 pounds and a test of 3.91 is regarded as being very satisfactory, especially as no forced feeding was carried on and very little feed used outside of that actually produced on the farm. A small amount of molasses and bran being the only two feeds imported.

Sheep—The Farm still maintains a small flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep for purposes of demonstration and the production of rams for distribution. The flock was severely culled the fall of 1926, which reduced it in numbers, but raised the standard very materially. The flock at the beginning of the year consisted of one mature ram, twenty-three mature ewes and eighteen ewe lambs. A new ram purchased in the fall of 1926, from Messrs. Shields and Sons, Canfield, Ontario, was superior in type and quality to the ram used the previous year and these characteristics were transmitted to his lambs, resulting in a superior lot of lambs as compared with those of 1926. Twenty-two ewes were bred and gave birth to thirty-two lambs. Seven died, leaving a total of twenty-five for the flock.

Rape as a sheep pasture was tested out for the first time this year and proved most successful. The flock never went into winter quarters in better condition than they did this fall.

In comparing the following wool grading statements for 1926-27, it will be noted that a higher percentage of wool in 1926 graded medium staple than in 1927. Undoubtedly the explanation of this is that the unfavourable pasture conditions of 1926 were reflected in the grade of the wool clipped from the flock in the Spring of 1927. Pastures in 1926 were away below par for the district. The Demonstration Farm sent forty-six fleeces to the Wool Growers in 1927, which averaged 7.3 pounds per fleece.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS, LTD.

	19	26	1927	
Grade	Pounds	Price	Pounds	Price
Medium Staple. Medium Clothing. Low Medium Staple. Medium Seedy, Light. Medium Tags.	185 4 343 11 18	0.28 0.26 0.23 0.20 .05	43 282 10	0.28 0.25 0.05
Sacks, Twine, Freight, Selling Charges  Net Proceeds	561	\$134.83 21.18 \$113.65	335	\$83.04 12.51 \$70.53

Last fall the Farm distributed six flocks to six different Junior Farmers in the district. Each flock consisted of three bred ewes and two unbred lambs. These flocks were selected from the ewes and lambs taken out of the regular farm flock previously referred to. Results for the year were so satisfactory that the surplus from the flock this fall is being used in the same way. Fewer ewes and lambs were culled from the regular farm flock, therefore only three club flocks are available for distribution. The quality of the ewes and lambs is considerably better than those given out one year ago.

Hogs—The two Yorkshire sows and one Yorkshire boar, purchased at Guelph in October, 1926, still constitute the hog population of the Farm. Three litters were raised during the year and were sold either for breeding purposes or for meat.

Poultry—A very minor start was made in this line of work during the year with the purchase of some breeding stock from Clark, of Cainsville. As this report is being prepared, suitable accommodation is being made ready for a flock of 100 birds and plans are in view for increasing the flock to 200. A combination of a glass and cotton front house 16 x 32 feet, divided into two compartments, each compartment to accommodate fifty birds, is now being built. Cello-glass is being tested out in a small way, two windows in each section of the house have been covered with this material. The house is constructed of two-ply lumber outside with paper between, paper on the studding inside with lumber on top and the north and end walls filled with planer shavings. A straw loft is provided overhead and preparation made for ventilation above the straw. A stone foundation to the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches over the entire area of the house and placed immediately on top of the ground, floored over with concrete, forms the base of the house. This form of construction is in use at Kemptville and elsewhere and apparently proves most satisfactory, where drainage is not readily available. The house is not elaborate in any way, yet comfortable and compact and satisfactory results are anticipated. Trap nests have been installed, while roosts, dropping boards, etc., have all been treated with a creosote preparation which will act as a wood preserver and also as a repellent against vermin. The house is a modification of the Ottawa form of construction along with certain features recommended by the Poultry Department, O.A. College, Guelph.

### FIELD HUSBANDRY

Hay Crops—Sixty acres were given over to the production of hay crops, made up of forty acres of red clover and twenty acres of alfalfa. The red clover turned a most wonderful yield with an average of a little over two tons per acre, while the first cutting of alfalfa was also most satisfactory. The second crop of alfalfa was used for pasture. A twenty-acre field seeded one year ago with a cover crop of oats, did not turn out so satisfactory. It was decided, therefore, to plow up the field and make it ready for fall wheat. After the loss of this seeding of alfalfa it was decided to seed down another twenty acres without a nurse crop. This was done during the month of June and a splendid stand of alfalfa was ready for the first snowfall with the beginning of winter. The old twenty-acre field of this crop will be used for pasture next year. A number of demonstration plots of alfalfa were seeded in 1924. Three crops have therefore been harvested from these plots.

First cutting, on June 14th, produced an average per acre from seven plots of two tons and 1,738 pounds, as compared with two tons and 1,438 pounds in 1926.

Second cutting, on August 31st, yielded an average per acre of one ton and 1,440 pounds. In 1926 it was two tons and 268 pounds.

Total per acre for the two cuttings was four tons and 1,178 pounds, as against four tons and 1,706 pounds in 1926.

Grain Crops—Oats formed the principal crop on the farm this year, with a total of 110 acres being seeded to grain over and above the area used for plots and a few acres of mixed grains. Victory, Banner, O.A.C. No. 72 and Alaska were tested out under field conditions and all gave good results. Special mention must be made, however, of the fact that the Alaska matured ten days earlier than any of the other varieties, weighed forty-six pounds to the measured bushel from the threshing mill and altogether demonstrated its apparent usefulness as an oat crop for the District. O.A.C. No. 121 Barley, again proved to be a very satisfactory and useful crop on the Farm, yielding fifty bushels to the acre.

One of the outstanding cereal demonstrations this year was a twenty-acre field of Dawson's Golden Chaff Fall Wheat. This crop was seeded August 21st, 1926, and was cut August 16th, 1927. The crop yielded thirty-eight bushels per acre of excellent quality grain. This crop has proved so satisfactory that another twenty-acre field was put in this year on August 22nd and went into winter quarters in A-1 shape.

Silage—A mixture of O.P.V. was used as a silage crop this year on a tenacre field which had been in pasture for a number of years. A most wonderful crop was produced on the entire field; in fact, it became so rank and heavy it lodged rather badly and made it difficult for harvesting. It has been found that this crop produces an excellent quality of silage, but it costs more to produce it than it does red clover and comes in at a more busy time of the season. It is the intention to again use red clover next year as a silage crop.

Rape—For the first time in the history of the Farm this crop was seeded under field conditions this year for fall pasture for sheep. It produced a most excellent stand, the yield easily being equivalent to that reported from the test plot noted elsewhere in the report. A four-acre field was given over to this crop and produced really more pasture than the sheep could readily take care of, consequently the cattle were turned in to help pasture it off. This experiment or demonstration will be carried on again next year.

Experimental Work—As has been the custom in former years, the Farm carried on a limited amount of plot work in the testing of varieties of different crops for yield, date of maturity, strength of straw and general suitability to the district. It is regarded as work of great importance especially in this new country. Lack of proper facilities for threshing the small plots and otherwise handling them interferes to some extent with proper application of the work. This state of affairs will be remedied during the coming year. The following tables give in detail the dates of seeding, cutting, yields on an acre basis and other information of interest.

The Department of Horticulture, O.A. College, asked that an experiment in the growing of Thomas Laxton garden peas be tested out on the Farm, as well as the production of spinach for seed. These two tests were started under most favourable conditions, but the prolonged wet season experienced in the late summer and fall interfered very much with final results. Under normal conditions, it is believed that garden peas for seed purposes also spinach for seed, can be produced quite satisfactorily.

# VARIETY TEST WITH SPRING WHEAT Date of Seeding May 6th

Variety	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
Reward Earlton Red Fife Marquis (Thomas) Wild Goose White Marquis (Thomas) Ruby	Sept. 7th	110 120 120 125 123	20 bushels 30 " 22.5 " 25 " 33 "
Durum Quality. Common Emmer Garnet (Brandon Garnet (local).	Sept. 7th Sept. 1st	112 125 119 126 110 110	31.5 " 26 " 15 "

### VARIETY TEST WITH OATS

Variety	Date of Seeding	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
Banner Abundance O.A.C. No. 144 O.A.C. No. 72 O.A.C. No. 3 (local) O.A.C. No. 3 (Guelph) Sparkler (Thomas) Joanette Liberty (Hulless) Victory (Ridley) Victory (Demonstration Farm) Assalman	May 20th May 20th May 20th	Sept. 1st Sept. 1st Sept. 9th Sept. 5th Sept. 1st Sept. 2nd Sept. 2nd Sept. 3rd Aug. 31st Aug. 31st Aug. 31st Sept. 1st	108 108 115 109 105 106 106 106 104 114 114	57 bushels 76 " 62.5 " 63 " 50 " 72 " 72 " 47 " 97 " 70.5 " 64.5 "

# VARIETY TEST WITH PEAS Date of Seeding, May 23rd

Variety	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
MacKay. Early Britain. Early Raymond. Potter. Golden Vine. O.A.C. No. 181 Sippinaw. Chancellor. Canadian Beauty. Temiskaming.	Sept. 19th Sept. 8th Sept. 16th Sept. 16th Sept. 16th Sept. 16th Sept. 8th Sept. 16th	128 121 110 118 118 111 118 110 118 128	45 bushels 38 " 32.5 " 56.5 " 30 " 55 " 32.5 " 40 " 30 " 20 "

## VARIETY TEST WITH BARLEY Date of Seeding, May 20th

Variety	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
Charlotteotwn No. 80. Manchuria. Chinese. Himaylayan. Guy Maple. Black Hull. O.A.C. No. 21	Aug. 21st Aug. 21st Aug. 20th Aug. 20th Aug. 20th	104 94 94 93 93 93 97	35 bushels 58 " 68 " 57 " 62 " 36 " 62 "

### PLOTS OF MIXED GRAIN

### Seeded May 31st

Mixture	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
Oats-Barley-Peas. Oats-Barley. Oats-Peas. Oats-Wheat.	Sept. 1st Sept. 19th	98 94 112 112	2,850 lbs. 3,200 " 1,500 " 1,400 "

#### SILAGE MIXTURES

#### Date of Seeding, May 31st

Mixture	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of tons per Acre
Oats and Peas (silage) Oats-Peas-Vetches (silage) Sunflowers (silage)	Sept. 12th	105 105 105	15 tons 13.75 " 46.6 "

Field, Root and Vegetable Crops—Turnips form the most important root crop on the Farm and the following figures will show the yield per acre realized from the crop as a whole. Different varieties of potatoes were tested out and, as the figures below indicate, gave satisfactory yields. A fertilizer test was carried on in co-operation with the Department of Chemistry, O.A. College, Guelph, and the results tabulated below are considered of interest to the district, as well as other sections of Northern Ontario. White field carrots, half-long red carrots, parsnips, beets, etc., were tested out and gave splendid results. Tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, celery and corn were also tested out and with the exception of the latter, did well. Corn is still a catchy crop, even the early varieties for table use. The production of corn as a field crop is not recommended at all.

### Date of Seeding, June 2nd Date of Harvesting, Oct. 10th

Variety	Size of Plot	Yield per Plot Pounds	Yield per Acre Bushels
Carrots (Chantenay)  " (Dawson's Half Long)  " (White Field) Parsnips (Hollow Crown)		230 180 202 76	1,113 871 907 441 (50 lb. per bush.)
Field Turnips (Swede)	1/100 of acre	788	804 39.4 tons green fodder
Sugar Beets (Selected)	8 rows 20' long, 18'' apart	280 340	1,016 1,234

### FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT WITH POTATOES Fertilizer applied at the rate of 800 pounds per acre

Plot No.	Fertilizer Mixture	Yield per Plot Pounds	Duplicate Plot Pounds	Yield per acre Average of both Plots
Check 1 Check 2 Check 3 Check 4 Check 5 Check 6 Check 6 Check 7 Check 7 Check 7	0-8-4 0-12-4 0-12-6 0-12-8 2-12-4 2-12-6 4-12-4	207 238 220 265 235 280 255 281 240 270 207 240 205 270 255	195 211 212 274 187 250 220 287 232 262 208 256 198 270 235	337 377 363 453 353 445 399 477 396 447 348 416 338 453 407

### POTATO YIELD

Variety	Size of Plot	Yield per Plot Pounds	Yield per Acre Bushels
Dooley. Pioneer Pride. Green Mountain. Irish Cobbler.	" 700 " " 569 "	778 727 497 565	310 304 256 300

### BUSH FRUITS

A limited amount of demonstration work carried on in growing some of the more common kind of bush fruits, as currants, red and black, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, proves beyond a doubt that these things can be grown quite successfully in this section of Northern Ontario. Plans are now under way to put this work on a more permanent basis than it has been in the past,

having in mind definite and concrete results in reference to the suitability of varieties to the district, yield, dates of maturity, freedom from disease and winter killing.

Two varieties of strawberries, namely, Senator Dunlap and Williams, have proven most satisfactory. Dunlap ripened July 8th and picking continued until July 23rd. Williams variety ripened July 15th and picking continued until July 28th. The first picking of raspberries occurred on August 5th and continued until the end of the month. The Herbert Raspberry has proven to be very suitable to the district.

A very limited amount of work is being done with fruit trees, but this will not be carried on further until suitable windbreaks have been established. Wind-breaks are absolutely believed to be one of the first essentials before commencing the successful production of fruit on a commercial basis.

### EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY

The Farm demonstration in the production of fall wheat under field conditions attracted a great deal of interest and many farmers visited the field during the summer months. The Junior Farmers of the Englehart and Thornloe areas planned a joint visit to the Farm and were entertained and shown the principal things of interest in connection with live stock and crop work. The Royal Judging Competition was conducted at the farm where live stock and poultry were provided for the different classes. Sheep Club work is being extended and interest in it is very keen and the demand for flocks much in advance of the supply available. The Temiskaming Ploughmen's Association again held the annual ploughing match at the Farm, where every accommodation was provided for the comfort and success of the ploughmen and their friends.

### SUMMARY

In summarizing the work of the Farm for the year, attention is especially drawn to the successful results obtained from the dairy herd, from the sheep flock and sheep club work, plot results and especially results obtained from the twenty-acre field of fall wheat, which yielded thirty-eight bushels per acre. Unlike last year, the clover seed crop of the district was hardly up to expectations. This does not mean, however, that the crop was a failure by any means, but weather conditions interfered very much with harvesting resulting in considerable loss, and a reduction of quality. The price on the other hand, is only about two-thirds of what it was a year ago for good seed, while mixed and timothy seed are hardly in demand. The potato crop of the district was quite up, if not beyond expectations, and very little rot was experienced by farmers throughout the district. Some farmers dug and sold from the field, in this way making a more ready turn-over. Attention must be drawn to the increased interest in live stock, especially dairving and sheep raising. Never before has the demand for breeding ewes been so keen and farmers are beginning to take a more real interest in their sheep flocks. Little or no damage was experienced during the year from wolves, dogs or other marauding animals. A few farmers did lose some ewes as a result of the over activities of some of their neighbour's dogs, but, as already stated, the damage was not at all widespread.

Climatic conditions throughout the year were quite favourable for crop production and pastures. The excessive wet weather during the late summer and early fall was much regretted, especially in view of the excellent prospects

for abundant crops. These conditions again emphasize and demonstrate the necessity for early seeding and the use of those varieties suitable to climatic conditions that mature early and give satisfactory yields as well.

### HEARST FARM

The Demonstration Farm at Hearst, comprising less than 200 acres, is at the development stage. There are as yet only about eighty acres being seeded. The first seeding was done during the past season on May 5th, and the last on June 5th. About the middle of August, however, there was a premature snow storm which did a good deal of damage. This was followed by continuous wet weather in the fall, with the result that the harvesting operations were carried on under great difficulty and the harvest reduced accordingly.

Ontario Department of Agriculture

### ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# STATISTICS BRANCH 1927

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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### Ontario Department of Agriculture Statistics Branch

### PART I—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

### THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE.—The following table gives the temperature of the Province for each month during the last five years, together with the mean annual temperature, also the mean temperature for the six months, April-September, practically the growing season, together with the average for the five years, 1923-1927, and the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

Months	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1923– 1927	1882- 1927
January February March April May June July August September October November December Annual mean Mean for six months, April-September	17.8 23.2 33.4 42.2 51.9 59.5 66.9 62.6 61.7 51.1 37.8 24.7 44.4	19.6 17.2 22.0 34.8 51.1 58.5 66.5 66.3 57.4 45.8 33.9 20.7 41.2	14.1 23.9 31.5 44.2 49.1 65.3 65.4 66.9 59.5 39.9 34.1 22.3 43.0 58.4	16.9 15.8 29.1 41.1 48.6 61.6 65.6 64.5 55.6 49.9 36.1 18.6	6.4 14.5 22.6 39.4 50.2 65.6 67.2 64.2 59.3 46.8 36.4 33.0 43.0	17.0 18.9 27.7 40.3 50.2 62.1 66.3 64.9 58.7 46.7 35.7 23.9 42.7	17.8 17.1 27.5 41.8 53.5 63.4 67.2 65.7 59.3 47.5 35.3 23.5 43.3

The mean temperature for 1927 was 44.4 degrees, or 3.2 degrees warmer than the preceding year, and 1.1 degree above the normal of the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

The mean of the six growing months, April-September, was 57.5 or 1.7 degree above the preceding year, and 1.0 degree colder than the forty-six-year normal. Seven months were above, four below, and one exactly normal, ranging from 6.1 degrees above in February to 3.9 degrees below in June.

SUNSHINE.—In the following the averages of sunshine are derived from the records of the weather stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Lindsay, Kingston and Ottawa.

Months	Sun above horizon	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1923- 1927	1882- 1927
January. February. March April May. June. July August September October November December	291.4 369.9 406.4 461.1 465.7 470.9	hrs. 84.8 77.1 145.4 215.2 160.7 279.4 256.3 250.5 192.3 163.9 51.9	hrs. 55.5 94.4 166.4 178.5 262.6 249.4 282.1 187.1 137.1 112.1 60.5 66.3	hrs. 81.5 86.4 128.7 225.1 189.4 268.3 251.6 274.4 136.3 116.6 90.2 58.6	hrs. 66.0 125.5 134.4 183.3 192.0 241.8 289.4 252.0 157.3 204.9 91.2 59.6	hrs. 70.9 104.3 139.4 181.8 271.5 255.6 270.4 265.9 166.5 159.4 72.7 58.7	hrs. 71.7 97.5 142.9 196.8 215.2 258.9 270.0 246.0 157.9 151.4 73.3 60.5	hrs. 77.6 103.5 145.6 182.6 213.1 249.1 268.2 240.5 183.7 139.0 77.5 62.4
For year Forsix months, April-Sep-		1,936.9	1,852.0	1,907.1	1,997.4	2,017.1	1,942.1	1,942.8
tember	2,614.9	1,354.4	1,296.8	1,345.1	1,315.8	1,411.7	1,344.8	1,337.2

The year 1927 had 1,936.9 hours of sunshine, 5.9 hours less than the average for the last forty-six years. The six growing months, April-September, had 1,354.4 hours, or 17.2 hours more than average. Five months were above and seven below normal. April had the greatest departure above with 32.6 hours, and May the greatest below normal with 52.4 hours.

PRECIPITATION.—The fall of both rain and snow for the five winter months, including November, 1926, and March, 1927, is given in the following table for five years, together with the average for the forty-six years, 1882-1927. Ten inches of snow is equivalent to one inch of rain.

Months	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1923- 1927	1882- 1927
N 1 1000	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
November, 1926: Rain	3.14	2.52	0.96	2.16	1.25	2.01	1.95
Snow	13.8	5.3	6.2	4.2	5.1	6.9	7.4
December, 1926:	15.0	3.3	0.2	4.2	3.1	0.9	7.4
Rain	0.26	0.66	0.94	2.04	0.47	0.88	1.25
Snow	17.1	13.8	13.8	8.6	14.2	13.5	15.3
January, 1927:							
Rain	0.34	0.54	0.03	1.61	0.35	0.57	0.88
Snow	13.9	17.4	18.4	24.0	20.9	18.6	18.8
February:	0.06	0.54	4 7/	0.00	0.44	0.51	0 70
Rain	$\frac{0.26}{19.0}$	0.54 16.0	1.56	0.09	$0.11 \\ 12.9$	0.51 13.8	0.72 15.8
Snow	19.0	10.0	10.0	20.9	12.9	13.0	15.8
Rain	0.99	0.82	1.67	0.58	0.80	0.97	1.18
Snow	5.9	18.0	11.4	5.4	18.1	11.8	10.6
Five months:				0,1			
Rain	4.99	5.08	5.16	6.48	2.98	4.94	5.98
Snow	69.7	70.5	59.8	63.1	71.2	64.6	67.9

The total amount of rainfall for the five months was 4.99 inches, or 0.99 inch below the average of the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

The total amount of snowfall was 69.7 inches, or 1.8 inch above normal. January and March were the only months not to exceed their averages, all the others were above.

The rainfall for the six months, April-September, comprising what is regarded as the growing season for most crops, is given in the following table covering the last five years, 1923-1927, and the normal for the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

Months	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1923- 1927	1882- 1927
April. May. June. July. August. September. Total for six months	3.92 2.94 4.36 1.94 2.33	in. 1.53 1.47 3.28 2.72 4.10 4.12 17.22	in. 1.18 1.53 3.52 3.48 1.77 4.11 15.59	in. 2.05 3.52 2.37 3.47 2.78 4.11 18.30	in. 1.81 2.85 3.13 1.99 2.75 2.54	in. 1.55 2.66 3.05 3.20 2.67 3.44  16.57	in. 1.84 2.76 2.81 2.86 2.67 2.72

The rainfall for the six months, April-September, was 16.88 inches or a little more than half an inch less than the preceding year, and in comparison with the forty-six years 1.02 inch greater. Three months were below and three above average; August with 0.73 inch below, and July with 1.50 inch above, had the greatest departures during the growing season.

### STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS, 1927

Field Crops	Acres	Production	Bushels per	Market	Value
			acre	Total	Per acre
		bush.	bush.	\$	\$ c.
Fall Wheat	751,377	19,447,536	25.9	24,254,806	32.28
Spring Wheat	119,580	2,408,055	20.1	2,939,777	24.58
Oats	2,689,295	101,913,746	37.9	58,438,236	21.73
Barley	514,802	17,238,125	33.5	13,382,864	26.00
Peas	105,662	2,035,687	19.3	3,049,924	28.86
Beans	47,156	725,011	15.4	1,700,257	36.06
Rye	72,323	1,289,058	17.8	1,228,421	16.99
Buckwheat	249,210	5,892,510	23.6	4,593,204	18.43
Flax	7,080	68,173	9.6	121,004	17.09
Corn (in the ear)	102,626	5,449,213	53.1	3,613,287	35.21
Potatoes	159,871	15,495,307	96.9	13,662,224	85.46
Carrots	1,743	286,863	165.0	53,070	30.45
Mangels	34,665	13,494,700	389.0	2,496,520	72.02
Turnips	68,479	29,452,281	430.0	5,448,672	79.57
Sugar Beets	38,503	13,453,691	349.0	2,606,653	67.70
Mixed Grains	799,333	31,918,944	39.9	22,882,169	28.63
		Tons	Tons	, ,	
Corn (for silo) green	326,964	2,490,660	7.62	10,012,453	30.62
Hay and Clover	2,832,813	4,914,515	1.73	54,161,232	19.12
Alfalfa	806,397	1,865,868	2.31	21,915,225	27.18
Alsike	176,870	290,345	1.64	2,991,247	16.91
Sweet Clover	400,296	927,342	2.32	7,075,797	17.68
Totals: 1927	10,305,045			256,627,042	24.90
" 1926	10,434,401			257,686,886	24.70

The acreages devoted to other crops in 1927 were as follows:—Orchards, 211,225; strawberries, 7,836; vineyards, 7,905; other small fruits, 13,437; summer fallow, 212,906; pasture (cleared), 3,012,786.

Tobacco.—It is estimated that 34,555 acres were grown in tobacco in 1927, yielding 39,520,986 pounds, or 1,144 per acre. Of this, Essex had 13,666 acres, 16,317,204 pounds, or 1,194 per acre, and Kent had 15,552 acres, 17,760,384 pounds, or 1,142 per acre.

RAPE.—The estimate for 1927 was 20,277 acres of which 7,091 are in Wellington; 2,612 in Grey, and 3,760 in Dufferin.

### SPRING SOWING AND VEGETATION

The April Bulletin recorded: "General winter conditions mild." Fields that received a good top in the fall showed no injury from winter conditions and as a rule wintering crops did well until overtaken after the coming of April by frosty nights and windy days, the results of which were more or less severely felt. The shortage of fall ploughing was compensated by the early spring condition of the land which in many sections was just what the country needed and farmers were at their ploughing in timely and fine weather. The soil, generally speaking, worked up well. There was a keen demand for work horses.

May reports were to the effect that where seeding was late weather conditions were rather adverse. Growth was retarded all over by frosts. Comparatively speaking, fall wheat was in quite good condition with some wonderful stands throughout the country. On the whole, less than the usual damage from worms and insects. The early sowing looked fine.

Heavy showers which were general from May 13th to the close of the month held up seeding in some places for a few days. Much of the seeding in Eastern Ontario commenced about April 12th and was done the last week in April, after which cold weather hung on.

### THE GRAIN CROPS

Fall Wheat.—Excessive precipitation had left the fall ploughing undone but the farmer has been able to even up his operations in spring. A rough estimate based on the consensus of opinion as expressed by correspondents was that the acreage planted in 1927 would be larger than 1926. The production plans of the year compared favourably on the whole with the preceding yield. The September Bulletin modified earlier prospects somewhat. At threshing this crop was in good condition, having come to the time of harvesting better than the general character of the weather through the season seemed to promise. Wet or cool days for a spell of six weeks had followed early and a fair spring. The hot spell came in July. These changes brought into the harvest conditions some shrunken grain, damage from rust and a yield not large for the straw. Farmers in townships by Lake Erie reported all fall wheat threshed by the

middle of July, or a little later, with yields of twenty to twenty-five bushels, as a rule, other townships reporting thirty bushels. The late sown fall wheat was shrunken and poor in quality as compared with the early samples, which showed clean, plump grain. The dates of harvesting varied rather unusually, all grains being rather late in ripening in eastern counties, but on the whole a normal crop. In the east, as in the west, the straw was good, though in many instances the fields were disappointing, the unfavourable weather before the middle of July being blamed for a return of twenty-five bushels from fields that looked, before the harvest, like thirty-five bushels. In many instances, too, the hot July weather came when the wheat was heading out and looking at its best.

The New Fall Wheat.—The ground at early seeding was dry, but the extended period of drouth broke in time to allow average conditions for germination. Then according to the December Bulletin the land was amply soaked by mid-November. Seeding was going forward in the latter part of August and proceeded rather evenly in all sections to the end of the first or second week of September. There was comparatively little late sowing, and average forward conditions obtained by the middle of October. The crop appeared in excellent shape for winter, showing a good top. The outstanding point in the weather was the absence of frost weeks later than in usual experience and the extension of mild temperatures to the beginning of December.

Spring Wheat.—Actual samples and yields proved up a smaller percentage of shrunken grain and rusty straw than might have been looked for. From the sections of the Province where spring wheat is a crop factor the condition at harvest, or by early August, was good. In low fields the excessive rain in the first part of the season caused some injury to the crop. Where an unusual extent of injury was reported the cause would appear to have been wet weather. There was but slight rust. Yields reported from fifteen to twenty-five bushels. In such a season wheat sown on good sandy soil did well. From Lanark a yield of thirty bushels of spring wheat to the acre was reported on August 20th, which would represent an actual, rather than a probable yield. Peterborough County reported a good crop, harvesting from August 10th to 15th. In Renfrey County the crop was a good one, the wet spring giving length to the straw and but little rust appearing before or at cutting. In Manitoulin the crop was good. In Timiskaming wet weather hurt all crops and the spring wheat was not expected to be more than fair when ripened. Final reports in December were in effect that in eastern counties generally, the wheat proved satisfactory for the acreage sown, some sections sending in extra good reports. The crop was a practical failure in the Rainy River valley, owing to wet spring and frosts.

OATS.—This crop was little injured by rain or rust except in some northern sections of the Province. In the growing season the conditions were as favourable as in the average year, and a normal yield for the acreage sown was of good, and in some districts, excellent quality. Sandy soils produced some very good oats and whatever amount of discolouration was noticeable was due to harvesting in wet weather. The general experience in counties that compared the crop with the preceding year was of improved quality, colour, standard, weight, etc.

Barley.—Barley fields came through a good season on the whole and there was harvested a large quantity of No. 1 grain. In western Ontario, as a rule the sample was excellent and the yield high. In the fields of central Ontario and the eastern counties the crop was uniformly good in quality, better than

oats in regard to the late sowing, which was comparatively less affected by rust. In the northern sections the barley sown on high land was good and was a fair crop of fine quality, generally giving a better account of itself than other field crops of the season in Rainy River valley.

RYE.—Where produced, rye was a satisfactory crop. Nowhere in the Province is there any tendency to increase the production of Ontario rye.

PEAS.—Canning peas diminished in quantity. In Bruce the crop was good and only slight weevil injury was in evidence. The Agricultural Representative in Dufferin reported peas a very high standard with very little injury from rain or insects. In Halton the crop was said to be the best in four years. In Durham the crop was fair, injured somewhat by rain after cutting. In Prince Edward the yield and quality were good, early harvested peas being a fine sample. As a rule, fields throughout eastern Ontario turned out well.

BUCKWHEAT.—At harvesting buckwheat was a good crop on well-cultivated land, but on poorly cultivated fields, disappointing, although harvested in good condition. Sown in the latter part of June it fared well enough through some dry weather. The favourable conditions of the fall assured excellent quality and a fairly good yield.

BEANS.—In Kent the crop was a distinctly good one, though not high in yield. The quality was excellent, being harvested in well ripened condition without damage by wet weather. The same conditions applied to Elgin and Norfolk where fine weather prevailed at threshing. No injury from rain or frost appeared in Lambton or Huron where the sample was splendid.

CORN.—The planting of corn in many of the chief corn growing districts showed substantial diminution. This with late planting reduced yield notably. A small crop throughout the western counties. The ripening season accounted for some general improvement. Elgin reported the crop one of the poorest in years, the husking corn suffering from extreme heat in the filling season. The average field would be less than fifty per cent, of a normal crop and a few silos were filled satisfactorily. The volume of complaint of the borer was less pronounced because the year in other respects proved an off one almost up to harvesting time, when the conditions generally prevailing were very good. A Lambton report stated the borer was not, in fact, so noticeable as in other years and that the light, short crop was the result of the cool summer. Many silos were not half full. All corn was harvested unfrosted. The warm weather of September and the absence of frost in early October afforded favourable chances for maturing. Throughout central and eastern Ontario, the tenor of the reports of the corn crop were a little better and what was grown on high land was generally fair for ensilage. Farmers who risked late cutting had a lot of good feed by reason of the absence of frost.

TOBACCO.—This crop was one of the best for some years, both as to quality and quantity. The acreage grown was a marked increase on the preceding year, and where harvested with care the results were satisfactory all around. Some fears were expressed that large acreage would detract from quality, but the experience of most districts was that the crop was well cured. The better drained fields ripened well.

### HAY AND CLOVER

The spring presented early pastures and a fair prospect for meadows.

RED CLOVER.—Red clover stood the winter well. Not a great deal was sown. Various sections reported 100 per cent. in respect both to stand and appearance.

ALSIKE.—Good growth was being made all over by mid-May.

ALFALFA.—Two and three-year-old alfalfa according to the general observation had been killed about forty per cent. and in some low places the injury was apparently greater. As against this condition, however, the new seeding was very promising and more was sown than in previous years. Where alfalfa had to be ploughed up the fields were sown with grain, alsike and sweet clover to make up for a possible shortage.

SWEET CLOVER.—The spring was early but the crop suffered considerably from winter killing.

The September Bulletin reported very fair crop of hay and clover of good quality harvested in all round good condition. In regard to these crops the wet weather made compensation and also did some damage.

### POTATOES AND FIELD ROOTS

Potatoes.—In the north country, potatoes did not give an average return. There was extensive damage from August frost. The Thunder Bay section had a fair quantity and in Nipissing some rot made its appearance. In eastern Ontario, potatoes planted early yielded best and in a few sections the yield was the best of the year. In Peterborough County, the return, as described by the Agricultural Representative was good on lighter lands with rot reported on heavier land. In different counties potatoes were planted later than usual and were in size rather below average. The August weather caused early maturity of the vine and lowered the yield. In Middlesex, a light crop of rather small tubers showed no scale and in Grey also the size was small, but quality good.

Generally in western Ontario the quality of potatoes was good, but the yield light and the size small by reason of dry summer.

Turnips.—Turnips looked well when lifted and gave a fair yield in the Lake Erie section, according to the December Bulletin. The Agricultural Representative in Huron reported a good clean average crop and this was the experience of most growers in western counties. Bruce estimates of yield are rather above the average, the Agricultural Representative there regarding the turnips as heavy, of good quality and all harvested. In Simcoe the crop was well up to the average and was housed without any damage. Middlesex had a lighter crop and Oxford seventy-five per cent. of the average yield. The Agricultural Representative in Dufferin found the quality of the crop above the average, while in Simcoe both quality and quantity were fine and harvested under ideal conditions. In the midland counties yield and condition were alike good. In Grenville, turnips have seldom been pulled in better condition.

Harvesting was early in Peterborough County, both turnips and mangels being excellent. Little complaint was heard concerning the condition of the turnip fields in the northern and northwestern sections of the Province. Perhaps no other crop of the year showed more even distribution of fair results in view of the season's weather.

Mangels.—This crop did about as well all over the country as turnips with which they are occasionally sown. Harvesting operations had no interruption. The roots were light but made up for deficiency in this respect by succulent quality and had no waste by any sort of injury.

CARROTS.—The year's crop was a good one and was all harvested in satisfactory condition. The usual reference to the crop seems to signify that it is more neglected than formerly.

Sugar Beets.—Some Essex and Kent growers considered the crop only a fair one, rather below the average but all harvested and stored. The test was satisfactory and better than the average in most districts. The good weather prevailing at harvest time permitted operations to finish without any interruption. There has seldom been a season when the crop was easier to handle.

### MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

FLAX.—Some farmers experimented with flax, but only a small acreage was sown. In Huron the general conditions were fair, and the small crop is a good one, the plant being of better than average length. The Agricultural Representative in Perth found the acreage increased and in Wellington only the early sowing was a little spoiled.

Replacement of Corn.—This special crop was replaced by tobacco, sugar beets and soya beans.

Fall Ploughing.—The dry fall helped ploughing in some districts and retarded it in others, where the fields were dry and hard. From some of the western counties it was reported that the usual fall ploughing had not been done, but in Kent, normal work had been accomplished. On poor land the dry conditions were hardest to cope with. Clay and clay loam soils offered most hindrance to operations. November, however, saw nothing more of dry condition. Many tractors were sold to help out with the hard work. Farmers were all busy late through the season, the weather holding mild. A larger acreage was worked than in 1926 and taking the Province as a whole, not more than twenty-five per cent. of the entire remained until November. From no part of the Province was less than normal acreage reported. The following report from Eramosa, Wellington, is typical: "More land was cultivated after ploughing than for some years." A York county report summed up the conditions of the ploughing season by saying: "Only the slow fellows were caught by the deluge."

THRESHING AND MARKETING.—In western counties threshing was fully completed about the middle of September to early November, and marketing was active. Wheat sold about \$1.20 and some \$1.30 a bushel; barley, 75c. and oats, 50c. Barley was especially in demand. The only barley retained was

for the farmer's own use, as barley and oats are largely feed. Beans moved very steadily. Barley as a substitute for fall wheat proved a good speculation in 1926. Prices for threshing were thought high in some sections, although the production of grain was substantially below the preceding year, and the work all finished earlier than usual.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.—Drainage where required gained headway with considerable building undertaken. In the tobacco growing districts, new building reflects the popularity of that special industry. Farm buildings looked after notably in almost all sections and fencing received general care. One correspondent in Kent, says: "From the top of a load of hay anywhere in the township, one can count a dozen new barns without turning to look backwards." Another report states: "This has been a boom year for new buildings, especially barns for tobacco." The poultry industry added dozens of new hen houses in certain townships and many hog houses were put up. Buildings painted and modern conveniences installed to a limited extent. In Lambton, drain repairing and tile draining noticeably active. Replacement of rail fences by wire steadily going on. Comment made as to high prices of material and labour, but farm building and repairing not retarded by these causes. A Simcoe county correspondent, on the contrary, says farm buildings are fast getting in fine shape. From East Oxford manufacturers of tile were pressed to keep up with the demand, 1926 witnessing the largest number of municipal drains in years and an increasing demand for loans under The Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act. Similar activity is reflected by reports coming from middle and eastern counties. The Halton Agricultural Representative observes that the open fall has been favourable to all repair work on fences and buildings. In York County, roofing and cement work has been particularly active and similar reports are made by Ontario county. In eastern districts the improvement is steady. Renfrew claims all-round improvement of buildings, farm land and fencing. If help were available when required, more would be done. The Peterborough Agricultural Representative reports noticeable increase in the amount of farm improvements, chiefly fencing and building. Barns and roofs are overhauled, but the new building has been most evident in poultry houses and colony houses. Lack of ditching machinery has retarded draining. The activity of the dairying industry has also accounted for considerable new expenditure.

FRUIT.—All orchards came through the mild winter with less injury than usually experienced. Mice and rabbits did little or no damage except in some eastern apple-growing districts. Small fruits suffered no injury in southern Ontario, but reports early withdrawal of snow from the land was a drawback. Reports from the Niagara district was good.

APPLES.—A small crop because of too much rain in the blossom time. In Welland, commercial apples were scarce and in a few Huron districts, total loss. Along the Lake Ontario orchards from Toronto east, small crops were the rule with scarcity of winter varieties. Prince Edward County had a scarce supply whilst the Georgina Bay lake front made the poorest return for some years.

PLUMS.—A light crop also but fair in quality, the blossom injury attributable to cold and rain.

PEARS.—The yield was light but the quality very good. The trees experienced unfavourable conditions both in the fall and in the spring.

Peaches.—Weather was not favourable for the production of peaches of good size. Compared with other fruit the yield was fair. The fruit came upon the market early and was of attractive appearance.

CHERRIES.—An unusually light crop. Weather was unfavourable at picking.

Grapes.—Vines in low ground showed the effects of wet weather in the fall. Scientific cultivation of the wine grape is experiencing steady progress. About seventy-five per cent of the average crop which upon the basis of 1927 acreage, brought a fair quantity of fruit to the market.

Strawberries.—All small fruit light in yield. In the case of strawberries, a fair crop was the rule, but in some districts the crop was down fifty per cent. Cold and rain affected ripening, and the fruit came of uneven quality.

### LIVE STOCK

Pasture held out well but inclined to be exhausted by a prolonged spell of late dry weather. Few localities, reported cattle in other than good or excellent condition. Process of fattening was equal to the conditions of an average year. Many cattle were still at grass in mid-November and later. One Kent feeder considered that some may have to change their usual plan of operations on account of difficulty in obtaining steers. The usual fall run of various classes of livestock was marketed. General discouragement at the price of hogs, and several reports to the effect that fewer being kept. Sheep increasing in number and reported from different sections of the Province to be gaining in popularity. Breeding swine unusually cheap, but cows in demand at rather attractive prices. The November market for feeder cattle was active.

DAIRYING.—A definite advance in the dairying situation was reflected by reports from the leading centres of western and eastern Ontario. The supply of whole milk scarcely keeps up with the demand, while butter production increasing and improving. Farmers who send cream to the creameries working systematically and as a rule in cordial co-operation with regulations. The dried milk and cheese factories as well as the city milk trade prices held, if anything, better than the level of 1926. Cheese is gaining in production. The fall flow of milk was better than usual. Cows selling at good prices and farmers providing many new milk houses. Holsteins kept in largest numbers in all dairying districts and some herds of milking Shorthorns being established. In York County, Holsteins favoured for milk and Jerseys and grade Shorthorns for cream. Feeders scarcer. Where the crop of oats came light, as in some sections that suffered from rain, there was good hav and the pasture had been good all summer. Around the beginning of September the conditions were normal for the time of the year. No notable increase or otherwise in the number of cattle, but some enquiry for cows.

POULTRY.—Improving conditions all round in the poultry industry was the tenor of reports from practically every county in the Province. The price of feed cut in on profits in some cases more than others; but a number of poultry

raisers were going into the business in a larger scale because they found it turning more profitable than in former years. As a special business, poultry gives the best returns, but the average farm flock is coming to the front as a profitable feature also. There is no certain indication that the increased attention to poultry runs close to over production for any branch of the market.

### FODDER SUPPLIES

The winter disclosed little difficulty in the line of live stock feeding, all fodders being sufficient in supply especially coarse fodders. Hay was more than ample in many localities and some for sale. Grain short as a result of harvesting difficulties rather than yield, and farmers planning for more spring grain. More likely to be grown, the price being good, and a considerably extended acreage of sweet clover and alfalfa expected. Corn not able to hold its own in the plans of fodder cultivation. More oats and barley sown all over the Province, farmers having found themselves on the short side for feed oats. The shortage was made up for in the supply of mill feeds. Live stock in the country a little below the normal mark in number.

### LABOUR AND WAGES

Not much change in the farm labour situation. The rate of wages not likely to rise above prevailing levels. The new supply coming in largely classed as "foreign." On the whole this is good labour, especially the Scandinavian element. The demand for labour in the cities and towns would appear to be on the increase. The farmer's opposition to the suggestion of hired winter help stands as it was in the past. Canadian help becomes more negligible. Contented farm service is greatly to be desired but harder to get all the time. Coming down to matter of fact observations, applying to the year under review, help was harder to get than in the average of ten years. In reply to the query, "what is the supply of domestic servants?" "genus extinct" is a typical dismissal of the matter. The old-fashioned custom among farmers of exchanging work when possible is retained where they are not able to employ casual labour at current wages. Western harvest migration has been a handicap on this custom. Two dollars and half to \$3.00 per day is the standard wage and \$350 to \$400 per year. There is no enlarged disposition to hire by the year and in the majority of cases of sorest complaint the farmer requires the man only for spring work. The preference for single over married men is an essential part of the law of part-time work for the hired man. The help of hired girls on the farm under these conditions is harder to secure than that of hired men.

### TEMPERATURE, 1927

Table I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean daily range, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario for 1927; also the annual mean for each station.

at the principal sta	tions in	Ontari	o for 19	)27; also	the an	inual m	ean for	each st	ation.	
Months	Southampton	Chatham	London	Woodstock	Vineland	Toronto	Lindsay	Beatrice	Ottawa	MontrealRiver
January:		0	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0		0
Highest	$ \begin{array}{c} 42.0 \\ -19.1 \end{array} $	-45.0	-43.0 $-11.0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 39.0 \\ -13.5 \end{array} $	-44.0 $-10.0$	-43.7 $-17.2$	-23.5	38.0 30.0	-44.5 $-22.0$	-40.0 $-45.0$
Daily range	14.7	13.9	14.6	12.2	12.9	13.5	19.2	21.5	10.5	28.9
Monthly mean	23.6	24.0	20.7	18.4	24.3	21.3	14.2	11.8	16.5	2.9
February:										
Highest	44.5	54.0	49.0	45.5	46.0	46.7	42.4	40.0	47.0	45.0
	-1.7	13.0	10.0	7.5	10.0	8.2	-5.0	-17.0		-38.0
Daily range	12.8 24.2	13.9 31.8	$\frac{12.3}{27.7}$	10.8 26.0	10.0 29.7	$\frac{11.8}{27.0}$	18.6 21.3	19.7 17.6	16.6 17.7	32.6 8.5
March:	24.2	31.0	21.1	20.0	29.1	27.0	21.5	17.0	17.7	0.5
Highest	63.2	68.0	63.0	60.0	68.0	58.6	60.6	55.0	53.0	56.0
Lowest	- 1.7	16.0	4.0	7.5	14.0	10.0		-6.0	6.0	-17.0
Daily range	14.8	17.0	15.9	14.2	14.3	13.0	17.3	18.3	16.7	26.3
Monthly mean	32.0	39.8	36.2	33.9	37.0	35.2	32.0	29.6	31.3	27.1
April: Highest	81.5	80.0	77.0	75.5	82.0	74.0	75.5	78.0	80.0	73.0
Lowest	21.1	26.0	24.0		28.0			17.0		6.0
Daily range	18.5	22.6	20.7	19.4	18.5	17.7	20.6		22.7	28.8
Monthly mean	40.9	46.9	45.3	43.0	44.5	43.5	41.5	39.0	43.2	34.5
May:	77.	06.0	05.0	04.0	00.0	00 5	00.4	77.0	0.50	75.0
Highest	76.5 29.1	86.0 28.0	85.0 30.0		80.0 33.0		88.1 26.9	$\begin{bmatrix} 77.0 \\ 24.0 \end{bmatrix}$	85.0 32.0	75.0 23.0
Daily range	16.5	18.4	19.4		16.9	15.9			19.0	29.2
Monthly mean	49.1	56.1	53.8		52.5	52.8			53.7	47.4
June:										
Highest	85.5	97.0	96.0	89.0	96.0			88.0	87.0	100.0
Lowest	33.9	39.0	36.0		40.0					28.0
Daily range	20.7	23.8	24.5 60.8		21.0				22.1	34.6
Monthly mean July:	56.8	63.7	00.0	58.9	62.0	61.5	59.1	55.1	61.4	55.7
Highest	86.5	96.0	97.0	89.8	94.0	90.8	91.2	94.0	87.0	99.0
Lowest	44.2	45.0	42.0		46.0			39.0		32.0
Daily range	18.5	22.7	22.7	18.9	18.6				20.1	32.6
Monthly mean	63.8	71.6	68.8	66.4	69.5	68.8	65.8	63.4	68.2	62.8
August: Highest	81.5	87.0	87.0	86.0	87.0	84.9	84.6	79.0	84.0	80.0
Lowest	40.1	47.0	40.0					34.0		30.0
Daily range	19.5	24.6	25.1							29.4
Monthly mean	60.7	67.4	63.8	63.3	65.7	64.9	61.7	58.1	64.3	55.9
September:	00.0	07.0	00.0	06.0	00.0	07.0	00 5	70.0	04.0	00.0
Highest	82.0 40.7	$97.0 \\ 39.0$	90.0 32.0		90.0 36.0			78.0 31.0	84.0 38.0	82.0 30.0
Lowest		23.4	24.0						22.0	28.3
Monthly mean		68.2	64.4		65.0					53.0
October:										
Highest		85.0	83.0							71.0
Lowest		$\frac{34.0}{21.7}$	$\frac{30.0}{21.7}$					24.0 19.0		$\frac{15.0}{20.8}$
Daily range Monthly mean	51.4	57.2	53.1			53.0	49.8			42.2
November:	01.1	01.2		01.0	00.2	00.0	17.0	11.0	00.0	12.2
Highest	70.0	71.0	68.0							62.0
Lowest	18.8	18.0	19.0							0.0
Daily range		13.7	13.5							16.6
Monthly mean December:	38.7	42.7	39.9	38.9	44.5	41.0	35.3	33.9	36.0	26.9
Highest	50.0	54.0	53.0	51.5	62.0	53.6	48.4	46.0	44.0	42.0
Lowest	- 4.2	7.0		5.6	9.0		-7.0	12.0	- 4.5	-27.0
Daily range	12.7	12.2	10.7	9.6	11.4					25.4
Monthly mean	26.1	30.1								11.4
Annual mean	44.0	50.0	46.8	45.0	48.4	46.9	43.1	40.4	43.8	35.7

### AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR FORTY-SIX YEARS

TABLE II.—Showing for each month the monthly average for the highest, lowest, mean daily range and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the forty-six years, 1882-1927; also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

years, 1882-1927; a	uso the	annuai	mean a	it each	station	ior the	same p	erioa.		
Months	Southampton	Chatham	London	Woodstock	Vineland	Toronto	Lindsay	Beatrice	Ottawa	MontrealRiver
January:	°	0	۰	° .	۰	0		٥	0	
Highest	$-{44.1 \atop 7.6 \atop 14.6}$	$-{}^{46.0}_{7.9}_{12.4}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 45.6 \\ -9.5 \\ 15.1 \end{array} $	-10.5 $15.7$	$-{5.1\atop 14.6}$		-20.4 $18.2$	-27.5 $20.6$	-40.2 $-21.6$ $17.8$	$ \begin{array}{r} 37.9 \\ -34.1 \\ 24.0 \end{array} $
Monthly mean	20.7	21.9	21.3	20.1	24.5	22.4	15.7	13.9	11.3	6.2
February:	12 6	10 5	16 2	45 1	17.6	45.0	41 7	41.8	40.1	41.0
HighestLowest	43.6 $-11.4$	-48.5 $-8.1$	-46.3 $-10.1$	$ \begin{array}{c} 45.1 \\ -10.6 \end{array} $	-47.6 $-5.6$	-45.0 $-6.8$	-41.7 $-17.6$	-26.6	-20.1	-33.9
Daily range	16.6	13.9	16.6	16.4	15.2	15.1	19.6	22.1	18.9	24.3
Monthly mean	18.9	21.2	20.6	19.4		21.5			12.8	9.1
March:	10.7	21.2	20.0	17.1	11.7	21.0	10.0	10.7	12.0	7.1
Highest	54.9	59.7	59.7	57.0	60.2	56.8	53.1	51.5	50.1	51.7
Lowest	- 2.6	1.3	0.4	- 0.1	5.6	4.3	-6.5	-12.6	-7.6	-22.5
Daily range	16.9	15.3	17.7	16.8	15.2	14.7	18.8	21.0	17.6	25.3
Monthly mean	27.2	30.8	30.3	28.5	32.5	30.2	26.9	23.8	24.7	20.5
April:										
Highest	72.5	77.2	76.4	74.3	76.7	71.3	74.0	71.1	73.7	72.6
Lowest	15.7	18.9	18.3	17.4	20.5	20.8	13.9	10.2	15.2	5.2
Daily range	17.7	18.6	20.8	19.9	17.5	16.8	21.2	21.2	19.4	24.2
Monthly mean	40.3	44.1	43.4	42.3	44.1	43.8	41.5	39.2	41.3	38.0
May: Highest	79.5	83.4	83.3	80.5	84.2	80.3	82.7	80.7	82.9	84.2
Lowest	28.4	29.6	29.2	29.1	32.8	32.0	27.7	26.2	31.0	19.5
Daily range	19.5	21.2	23.1	21.7	20.3	19.2	24.1	23.2	22.0	26.3
Monthly mean	50.8	55.4	55.2	53.5	54.4	53.8	53.7	51.9	54.8	51.4
June:				00.0	0 2	00.0	00.7	0117	01.0	01.1
Highest	85.1	89.6	89.5	86.6	91.2	87.9	89.0	86.6	88.2	90.2
Lowest	37.3	38.4	38.1	38.4	41.1	42.1	38.1	35.6	41.6	33.4
Daily range	19.9	22.1	23.6	22.3	21.5	20.6	24.9	24.4	21.5	27.4
Monthly mean	60.4	65.1	64.9	63.3	65.1	64.0	63.5	61.9	64.6	61.4
July:										
Highest	87.3	93.0	92.7	89.5	92.6	91.4	91.7	89.4	91.0	91.9
Lowest	43.9	44.6	44.2	44.4	48.0	48.7	43.8	42.2	48.1	40.0
Daily range	20.0	22.2	23.4	22.4	21.4	20.4	24.7	23.5	20.7	26.0
Monthly mean	61.1	69.8	69.4	67.6	70.9	69.2	67.9	61.4	68.9	65.5
Highest	85.9	91.1	91.0	88.3	92.7	89.0	89.9	87.6	88.8	88.4
Lowest	41.9	43.1	41.0	41.6	45.5	46.5	40.4	37.8	43.8	36.8
Daily range	18.2	21.4	23.8	23.2	21.2	21.7	24.4	23.2	20.9	25.1
Monthly mean	64.5	67.6	66.8	65.1	68.7	66.2	65.4	63.9	66.1	62.4
September:					Ì					
Highest	84.1	87.9	87.1	84.7	89.2	85.4	85.6	83.0	84.4	83.4
Lowest	34.6	35.0	32.3	32.4	36.1	36.8	31.7	30.3	33.4	29.0
Daily range	18.0	20.0	22.4	21.4	20.5	18.8	22.9	21.5	20.5	23.5
Monthly mean	59.1	61.8	60.8	59.1	62.5	60.6	58.4	57.4	58.4	55.2
October:	74.5	76.8	76.2	74 2	77.4	72 7	74 1	72.4	72.2	72.0
HighestLowest	26.0	26.1	24.3	74.3	26.5	73.7	$   \begin{array}{c c}     74.1 \\     21.7   \end{array} $	72.4 $21.3$	72.2	73.0
Daily range	16.1	17.4	20.1	18.9	18.8	16.6	20.0	18.9	$\begin{bmatrix} 24.5 \\ 17.6 \end{bmatrix}$	18.0 19.6
Monthly mean	48.2	49.9	48.6	47.3	50.6	48.8	46.3	45.7	46.1	43.1
November:	10.2	17.7	10.0	11.0	00.0	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.1	10.1
Highest	61.2	63.2	62.0	61.1	65.0	60.6	59.4	58.4	58.3	55.3
Lowest	14.7	14.9	13.7	12.6	17.8	16.0	6.9	6.4	7.6	- 0.9
Daily range	13.2	12.5	14.6	14.4	14.1	12.8	15.1	14.6	12.4	15.0
Monthly mean	36.8	37.7	36.9	35.7	39.5	37.7	33.8	33.1	32.8	29.2
December:	40.4	40.0	F2 (	10. 2	52 (	40.0	45.5	14 0	12.1	12.0
Highest	49.4	49.9	52.6	49.3	-53.6 $-0.6$	49.0	45.7	44.8	43.1	43.2
Lowest	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.7 \\ 12.4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1.4}{10.7}$	$-\frac{1.6}{13.3}$	$-\frac{2.7}{13.3}$	12.7	-0.2	-12.7 $15.8$	-15.3	-14.6	25.1
Monthly mean	26.6	26.8	26.5	25.1	29.0	27.4	21.3	20.3	17.9	19.4 13.9
Annual mean	42.9	46.0	45.4	43.9	46.6	45.5	42.5	40.5	41.7	38.0

### RAIN AND SNOW

Table III.—Summary of the total fall of rain and snow and the number of days on which rain and snow fell in Ontario during 1927, at stations reporting the whole year, and the average of the Province.

	Rai	n	Sno	w		Rai	in	Sno	w.
Stations	Inches	Days	Inches	Days	Stations	Inches	Days	Inches	Days
ALGOMA: Franz	23.62	67	79.7	39	Northumberland: Healy Falls	22.97	91	45.6	24
Kapuskasing Michipicoten	20.28 28.19	66 76	91.0 101.5	42 45	Oxford: Woodstock	31.57	122	45.4	42
Steep Hill Falls Brant: Brantford	26.34	57	181.6		Parry Sound: Magnetawan	29.21	111	98.2	51
Paris	31.29 31.67	127 111	37.2 37.8	28 22	Nipissing Parry Sound PEEL:	25.66 27.09	85 100	59.0 97.2	29 47
Southampton Walkerton	25.03 25.68	110 81	108.3 111.0	57 26	AltonPerth:	25.86	92	73.9	32
WiartonCARLETON:	27.90	82	97.0	34	StratfordPETERBOROUGH:	29.72	91	70.8	35
Ottawa Dundas: Morrisburg	31.57		87.1	53	Peterborough	16.95 25.58	70 101	51.2 77.7	27 33
Durham: Orono	34.48	99 105	67.5 33.1	27 24	Prince Edward: Bloomfield Rainy River:	25.37	87	50.3	20
Essex: Learnington	25.93	77	33.8	14	Emo	18.43 18.07	67 62	28.6 45.0	31 25
Pelee Island Windsor	30.12 26.47	73 83	27.0 24.6	9 18	Kenora Mine Center	21.12 25.80	50 86	59.5 66.5	32 67
FRONTENAC: KingstonGREY:	31.70	1.31	44.1	32		21.30 21.40	43 75	52.0 55.4	21 29
Eugenia	17.50	51	75.5	37	RENFREW: Clontarf Pembroke	25.33 25.09	80 114	80.0 79.5	29 37
Georgetown	29.11	79	38.4	32	Renfrew	24.56	109	66.6	24
Queensboro' Trenton HALIBURTON:	20.67 28.30	79 99	49.0 66.1	15 32	BeetonOrillia	15.71 24.39	44 110	67.0 67.8	20 43
Haliburton Huron:	31.66	76	49.0	17	Sudbury: Chapleau Coniston	18.86 22.99	90 82	88.0 77.1	46 36
Bru <b>c</b> efield Lucknow	26.11 27.90	88 56	38.0 82.0	20 32	Espanola	18.95 21.42	77 83	89.9	39 35
Kent: Chatham	26.83	77	47.0	20	Timmins	18.91	81	69.5	48
Ridgetown Lanark: Dalhousie Lake	32.39	101	34.5	10	Kakabeka Falls	19.41	95 82	57.5 39.1	33
Lincoln: St. Catharines	26.86	110	26.4	28	Savanne Schreiber VICTORIA:	21.39	79 61	75.0 57.3	42 37
VinelandLEEDS:	28.44	115	23.3	22	Fenelon Falls Lindsay	26.28 22.37	109 94	72.8 75.4	41 46
Brockville  Manitoulin: Gore Bay	29.64 18.91	65	47.0		Waterloo: Kitchener	30.01	85	49.1	29
MIDDLESEX:	32.97	118	77.8 80.1	20	WELLAND: Falls View Welland	28.51 32.86	105 128	38.2 46.9	27 31
Lucan	28.98	113	79.3	36	Wellington:	31.42	80	56.3	26
Beatrice NIPISSING:	31.47	97	102.0		YORK: Agincourt	27.44	104	43.1	35
Iroquois Falls Montreal River New Liskeard	27.10 24.44 18.55	100 102 89	79.2 103.9 54.7	60	Toronto	26.70	116	40.7	40
North Bay Smoky Falls	25.31 22.65	87 85	65.1 98.1	50 53	Province: 1927	26.02 25.89	87 81	66.3 95.4	34 48
Norfolk: Simcoe		122	47.5	29	1925 1882–1927	24.21 24.32	84 74	70.5	40 39

### RAIN AND SNOW

Table IV.—Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow in precipitation in the several districts in Ontario in 1926, also the average derived from the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

Months	West South		North North		Cen	itre	East North		The Province		
	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	
1927	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
January	0.39	16.5	0.04	12.7	0.38	13.3	0.56	13.1	0.34	13.9	
February	0.39	14.0	0.04	16.2	0.39	15.8	0.23	30.0	0.26	19.0	
March	1.20	6.3	0.64	6.4	1.09	6.7	1.04	4.1	0.99	5.9	
April	1.77	0.7	1.05	4.1	1.11	0.9	0.82	0.2	1.19	1.5	
May	4.75	0.0	3.37	0.8	3.71	0.0	3.84	0.0	3.92	0.2	
June	2.51		3.16		3.27		2.82		2.94		
July	5.23		3.32		4.74		4.16		4.36		
August	0.96		. 2.15		1.72		2.93		1.94		
September	2.56		3.24		2.03		1.49		2.33		
October	2.09	0.0	2.75	0.4	2.70	0.0	1.98	0.0	2.38	0.1	
November	4.47	7.1	1.16	14.3	4.20	5.8	5.59	5.9	3.85	8.3	
December	2.23	15.6	0.28	25.3	1.81	15.4	1.74	13.5	1.52	17.4	
The year	28.55	60.2	21.20	80.2	27.15	5.79	27.20	66.8	26.02	66.3	
1882–1927											
January	1.10	16.1	0.57	22.9	0.98	16.6	0.88	19.7	0.88	18.8	
February	1.07	13.9	0.37	18.5	0.84	14.3	0.59	16.7	0.72	15.8	
March	1.41	8.5	0.85	13.0	1.30	9.6	1.15	11.3	1.18	10.6	
April	2.11	2.1	1.53	4.2	2.03	2.9	1.71	3.6	1.84	3.2	
May	3.08	0.1	2.51	0.2	2.79	S	2.68	0.1	2.76	0.1	
June	2.92		2.71		2.77		2.82		2.81		
July	2.76		2, 97		2.87		2.86		2.86		
August	2.78		2.81		2.44		2.63		2.67		
September	2.74		3.06	S	2.46		2.61	S	2.72	S	
October	2.71	0.8	2.79	2.3	2.55	0.6	2.52	1.0	2.64	1.2	
November	2.28	5.3	1.73	12.0	2.03	5.1	1.93	7.2	1.99	7.4	
December	1.98	14.4	0.75	20.7	1.19	11.9	1.08	14.2	1.25	15.3	
The year	26.94	61.2	22.65	93.8	24.25	61.0	23.46	73.8	24.32	72.4	

### SUNSHINE

Table V.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for 1927, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

	ove	tock	0.	y	no	et et	Ave	erage of stations	five
Months	Sun above horizon	Woodstock	Toronto	Lindsay	Kingston	Ottawa	1927	1926	1882- 1927
1927	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	74.3	88.4	78.6	85.4	97.4	84.8	55.5	
February	291.4	56.2	73.3	59.6	94.3	102.3	77.1	94.4	
March	369.9	137.5	155.4	122.7	149.1	162.4	145.4	166.4	
April	406.4	194.6	223.2	193.7	216.1	248.2	215.2	178.5	
May	461.1	169.3	168.2	128.6	168.1	169.5	160.7	262.6	
June	465.7	282.1	302.0	237.3	276.9	298.9	279.4	249.4	
July	470.9	272.4	277.3	225.6	237.2	269.1	256.3	282.1	
August	434.5	269.8	279.4	205.8	249.6	247.7	250.5	187.1	
September	376.3	198.0	217.5	163.3	193.4	189.3	192.3	137.1	
October	340.2	188.4	177.9	150.9	166.2	136.3	163.9	112.1	
November	286.9	52.2	63.7	48.4	53.4	41.7	51.9	60.5	
December	274.3	55.2	64.7	49.4	58.8	68.7	59.4	66.3	
The year	4,463.3	1,950.0	2,091.0	1,663.9	1,948.5	2,031.5	1,936.9	1,852.0	
1882–1927									
January		66.4	78.3	74.8	79.3	89.2			77.6
February		90.4	106.5	99.2	109.3	112.3			103.5
March		127.5	154.5	144.5	146.9	154.5			145.6
April		170.1	189.8	178.7	181.5	192.8			182.6
May		212.2	224.5	205.9	209.3	213.8			213.1
June		253.9	264.4	235.2	250.7	241.4			249.1
July		276.1	285.0	249.0	271.0	260.0			268.2
August		235.6	252.8	223.9	247.6	242.8			240.5
September		176.2	205.1	179.8	182.5	175.1			183.7
October		146.1	153.2	128.0	134.0	133.5			139.0
November		75.4	82.6	68.8	78.8	81.7			77.5
December		55.4	65.4	56.1	68.0	67.1			62.4
The year		1,885.3	2,062.1	1,843.9	1,958.9	1,964.2			1,942.8

### RURAL AREA ASSESSED

Table VI.—Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by Municipal Assessors for 1927 to the Bureau of Municipal Affairs.

Counties and	Acres of Assessed Land			Acı	Per		
Districts	Resident	Non- resident	Total	Resident	Non- resident	Total	cent. cleared
Algoma	276,544	57,236	333,780	63,280	2,864	66,144	19.82
Brant	215,404	15	215,419	178,929	15	178,944	83.07
Bruce	919,703	12,766	932,469	578,711	4,595	583,306	
Carleton	556,009	7,608	563,617	384,741	3,771	388,512	68.93
Cochrane	125,050	39,335	164,385	14,532 283,928	2,792	17,324 283,928	
Dufferin	356,346	207	356,553 236,387	186,889		186,889	79.06
Dundas Durham	236,387 367,188	3,613	370,801	307,181	2,152	309,333	
Elgin	436,867	515	437,382	366,682	515	367,197	
Essex	415,065	6	415,071	373,623	6	373,629	
Frontenac	627,029	57,358	684,387	235,071	15,379	250,450	
Glengarry	287,244	1,645	288,889	201,290	362	201,652	
Grenville	268,938	2,998	271,936	185,507	1,737	187,244	
Grey	1,064,892	680	1,065,572	705,141	103	705,244	
Haldimand	282,930		282,930	248,060	5,163	248,060 51,477	
Haliburton	541,598 217,237	45,294 7,304	586,892 224,541	46,314 165,843		171,212	
Halton	1.003,147	89,812	1,092,959	420,396		430,311	
Huron	783,266	15,997	799,263	664,638		679,207	84.98
Kenora	74,345	14,054	88.399	8,189	1,187	9,376	10.61
Kent	558,643	9,094	567,737	488,163	7,353	495,516	
Lambton	659,852	408	660,260	541,455	7	541,462	
Lanark	660,713	10,957	671,670	338,314	3,708	342,022	
Leeds	468,085	3,274	471,359	273,226		273,998	
Lennox & Addington		6,678	432,960	254,954		255,396 165,199	
Lincoln	188,683	1,026 78,270	189,709 336,351	164,366 47,980		49,483	
Manitoulin Middlesex	258,081 743,376	12,922	756,298	662,317	12,070	674,387	
Muskoka	536,437	36,758	573,195	71,556		72,922	
Nipissing	298,499	15,483	313,982	66,145	1,527	67,672	
Norfolk	392,812	2,700	395,512	282,392		284,152	
Northumberland	432,276		433,955	356,649	34	356,683	
Ontario	505,260		506,846	386,401	11	386,412	
Oxford	468,732	2,600	471,332	401,321		403,170 92,265	
Parry Sound	564,586		643,865	88,009 262,002		263,121	
Peel	286,654 514,023		287,947 519,143	455,383		457,433	
Perth Peterborough	554,619		578,294	257,013		265,245	
Prescott	290,216		293,226	220,385		222,224	
Prince Edward	234,770	615	235,385	200,085		200,085	
Rainy River	262,265		346,605	45,852	6,386	52,238	
Renfrew	1.037,117		1,087,563	386,953		400,399	
Russell	250,305		250,848	168,056	11	168,067 695,396	
Simcoe	944,526		959,165	685,683 166,262		167,262	
Stormont	244,739		247,739 389,569	64,320		74,901	
Sudbury	272,100 433,408		474,578	43,460		47,728	
Timiskaming	247,904		301,791	66,299	6,389	72,688	
Victoria		9,481		291,802	3,004	294,806	49.72
Waterloo	305,012	2,238	307,250	254,228	1,714	255,942	
Welland	219,333	2,931	222,264	181.247	2,374	183,621	
Wellington	627,409	2	627,411	509,935	2	509,937	
Wentworth	268,612		268,612	212,284		212,284 443,647	79.03 83.44
York	531,181	507	531,688	443,645	2	110,047	00.45
The Province: 1927	24,325,197	1,033,523	25,358,720	14,957,087	180,115	15,137,202	59.69
	1 24,020,191	1,000,020					
1926		1,044,164	25,352,073	14,954,355	161,027	15,115,382	59.62

Note.—Statistics regarding non-resident lands which should include unoccupied lands assessable are not satisfactory, as many assessors do not make any distinction on their rolls.

### FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT

Table VII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and		Fall W	heat			Spring W	Theat	
Districts	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per	Market value
Algoma Brant. Bruce. Carleton. Cochrane Dufferin. Dundas Durham. Elgin. Essex. Frontenac Glengarry. Grenville. Grey. Haldimand. Haliburton. Halton. Hastings. Huron. Kenora. Kent. Lambton. Lanark. Leeds. Lennox & Add'gton. Lincoln. Manitoulin. Middlesex. Muskoka. Nipissing. Norfolk. Northumberland. Ontario. Oxford. Parry Sound. Peel. Perth. Peterborough.	Acres  360 18,171 30,826 231 41 1,445 67 12,534 27,190 45,111 320 366 49 27,564 16,810 8,388 5,115 40,438 5,115 40,438 353,595 199 283 386 55,471 122 31 22,169 14,156 18,763 30,609 31 11,487 30,195 12,116	6,696 434,287 946,358 4,620 828,391 584,585 1,019,509 1,176 857,240 314,347	18.66 23.9 30.7 20.0 0 20.0 0 30.0 21.5 56.2 25.5 5.2 26.2 21.5 6.2 20.7 25.0 0 31.1 11.8 7.7 25.0 20.0 0 24.7 727.1 19.0 24.7 727.1 8.2 27.9 21.8 20.0 0 20.0 0 20.0 0 20.0 0 19.1 19.1 25.2 20.9 26.8 30.6 626.0 119.1 25.6	\$, 8,370 547,636 1,181,055 6,006 984 46,281 1,900 410,489 725,470 1,262,152 8,532 11,547 1,431 1,064,692 408,022	1,390 53 768 6,130 47 1,944 1,440 6,345 391 2,755 1,270 3,735 630 2,166 1,653 80 687 1,741 1,208 682 62 6,416 656 4,564 1,580 2,502 276 1,482 803 307 681 254 4,217 3,033 1157 291 3,464 611 4,730	25,020 1,087 17,894 121,374	18.0 20.5 23.3 19.8 20.0 22.8 22.5 18.6 20.8 18.7 19.1 19.6 22.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 20.3 21.9 19.4 18.6 18.7 21.2 19.4 18.6 18.6 18.7 21.2 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5 19.5	\$ 30,024 1,323 21,544 152,082 1,109 54,207 40,208 141,974 9,841 62,132 30,200 88,945 17,168 53,599 30,776 1,699 17,964 41,543 32,649 14,772 127,639 43,545 59,557 6,197 32,278 18,869 7,783 14,947 4,542 103,923 79,300 3,768 6,387 87,123 16,676 103,222
Peterborough Prescott. Prince Edward Rainy River Renfrew Russell. Simcoe. Stormont Sudbury. Thunder Bay Timiskaming. Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York. The Province: 1927 1926.	12,116 282 2,988 37 444 91 73,418 146 50 48 186 10,940 24,152 15,029 10,921 9,720 38,753 751,377	330,767 5,640 75,298 444 12,565 2,275 2,026,337 3,650 1,000 1,056 4,650 274,594 615,876 272,025 322,170 211,896 1,31,588 19,447,536	20.0 25.2 12.0 28.3 25.0 27.6 25.0 20.0 25.0 25.1 25.5 18.1 29.5 21.8 29.2	406,513 7,332 92,315 555 15,241 2,805 2,518,737 4,563 1,250 1,320 6,045 334,730 771,077 343,024 404,323 266,565 1,423,538 24,254,806	4,730 2,309 1,154 390 25,738 2,506 1,804 1,013 1,369 650 2,600 2,626 67 221 1,880 771 3,963 119,580	88,451 42,947 21,695 2,340 517,334 46,110 37,523 20,260 22,862 13,585 59,800 53,045 1,340 3,315 45,872 16,268 93,527	18.6 18.8 6.0 20.1 18.4 20.8 20.0 16.7 20.9 23.0 20.2 20.0 15.0 24.4 21.1 23.6	103,222 53,684 25,752 3,042 636,321 57,638 45,741 24,312 28,578 16,981 74,032 63,017 1,592 4,144 55,689 19,522 112,887 2,939,777

### OATS AND BARLEY

Table VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Oats and Barley for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Districts	Counties and		Oats	3			Barle	У	
Algoma		Acres	Bushels	1 1		Acres	Bushels		
Brant         28,710         1,088,109 37, 9         610,429         5,517         185,371 33.6         144,22           Carleton         77,507         2,487,975 32, 1         1,619,672         15,523         45,7899,29.5         376,33           Cochrane         2,174         81,525,37.5         48,915         549         117,129 31         12,28           Durham         43,902         1,532,180 34.9         861,085         8,289         258,617 31.2         199,986           Elgin         57,321         2,321,501 40.5         1,838,790         59,20         193,584 32.7         146.11           Essex         84,363         3,728,884 544.2         1,871,880         18,776         49,6503 43.6         487,22           Frontenac         35,203         1,070,171 30.4         668,857         3,765         98,643 26.2         83,860           Geneyile         29,330         1,044,148 35.6         700,623         2,531         83,776 33.1         73,763 1.7           Haldimand         38,761         1,193,889 30.8         688,845         5,773         142,016 24.6         111,1           Haldimand         38,761         1,193,899 30.8         688,845         5,773         142,016 24.6         111,1 <td< td=""><td>A.1</td><td>12.760</td><td>270 070</td><td>20. 7</td><td></td><td>2.207</td><td>62.050</td><td>26.0</td><td></td></td<>	A.1	12.760	270 070	20. 7		2.207	62.050	26.0	
Bruce		12,700							
Carleton.   77,507   2,487,975  32.1   1,619,672   15,522   457,899  29.5   376,376   20,481,525  376,378   348,915   549   17,129  31.2   12,88   20,481,678   22,481,672  38.8   1,299,386   18,366   672,196  36.6   540,481,681   349,986   38,366   672,196  36.6   540,481,681   349,986   38,366   672,196  36.6   540,481,681   349,986   38,366   672,196  36.6   540,481,681   349,986   38,366   672,196  36.6   540,481,681   349,986   38,366   672,196  36.6   540,481,681   349,981,981,981,981   349,981,981,981,981,981,981,981,981,981,98									
Cochrane         2,174         81,525,37.5         48,915         549         17,129,31.2         129,38.6           Dunflerin         57,940         2,248,072,38.8         1,299,386         18,366         67,2195,36.2         540,4           Durham         43,902         1,532,180,34.9         861,085         8,289         258,6173,12         199,9           Elgin         57,321         2,321,501,40.5         1,283,700         5,920         193,584,32.7         194,152,9.6         166,5           Frontenac         35,203         1,700,171,30.4         668,857         3,765         698,643,26.2         83,8           Glengarry         39,258         1,173,814,29.9         733,634         7,871         222,749,28.3         190,22           Grenville         29,301         1,044,148,35.         3,08,509         27,616         999,699,36.2         733,733           Grey         142,372         5,495,599,38.6         3,08,509         27,616         999,699,36.2         739,77           Haliburton         7,717         213,761,193,899,30.8         688,845         5,773         142,0102         111,11           Hurron         12,1938         5,157,97742.3         2,821,499         16,395         468,897,28.6         382,1					1 619 672				
Durferin         57,940         2,248,072,38.8         1,299,386         18,366         672,196,36.6         540,4           Durham         43,902         1,532,180,34.9         861,085         8,289         238,617,31.2         199,9           Elgin         57,321         2,321,501,40.5         1,283,700         5,920         193,584,32.7         146,13           Essex         84,363         3,728,845,44.2         1,871,880         18,776         649,650,34.6         487,22           Frontenac         35,203         1,070,171,30.4         668,857         3,765         98,643,26.2         83,8           Glengarry         39,258         1,173,814 29.9         733,634         7,871         222,749,28.3         190,22           Grey         142,372         5,495,559,38.6         3,083,090         27,616         99,693,62         2733,7           Haldimand         38,761         1,193,893,08.8         68,884         5,773         142,016 24.6         111,19           Haldimand         28,457         1,198,040 42.1         682,883         5,919         219,003,37.0         65,774           Haldiman         121,798         5,157,977 42.3         2,821,413         2,534         46,321         2,00,337.0         165,774									12,847
Dundas         21,601         784,11636.3         506,539         6,737         199,415 29.6         166.5           Durham         43,902         1,522,18034.9         861,085         8,289         28,617 31.2         199,9           Elgin         57,321         2,321,501.40.5         1,283,790         5,920         193,584.32.7         146.11           Essex         84,363         3,728,845.44.2         1,871,800         18,776         649,650.34.6         487.2           Frontenac         35,203         1,070,171.30.4         668,857         3,765         98,643.22.2         83,8           Glengarry         39,358         1,173,814.29.9         733,634         7,871         222,749.28.3         190,2           Grenville         29,330         1,044,148.35.6         700,623         2,531         140,761.27.7         143,712.2         149,938         30,88,009         27,616         999,699.36.2         373,73         149,016.24.6         111,11           Hallburton         7,717         213,7612.77         145,999         816         21,706.26.6         17,34           Hastings         87,530         2,888.490         3.0         1,799,529         16,305         468,897         28.6         382,11		57,940							540,446
Durham		21,601	784,116	36.3	506,539	6,737	199,415	29.6	166,512
Essex         84,363         3,728,845,44.2         1,871,880         18,776         649,650,34.6         487,22           Grentenac         35,203         1,070,17130,4         668,857         3,765         98,643,26.2         28,38.8           Glengarry         39,258         1,173,814 29.9         733,634         7,871         222,749 28.3         190,22           Grey         142,372         5,945,559,359,38.6         3,083,009         27,616         999,699,699,33.1         73,33           Haldiburton         7,717         213,76127.7         145,999         816         21,706,26.6         111,19           Hastings         87,530         28,8490.33         0,795,291         682,883         5,919         219,003,37.0         165,711           Hatron         121,938         5,157,977,42.3         2,821,413         25,394         967,511,38.1         734,3           Kent         86,781         3,887,894         1,986,660         29,305         1,608,413.6         3,52.1           Lamark         42,642         1,539,376,361         1,101,370         7,006         229,793.2         8,147.7           Leeds         49,899         1,716,526,34.4         1,117,488         4,793         149,062,31.1         129,9 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>861,085</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>199,911</td>					861,085				199,911
Frontenac. 35,203 1,070,17130.4 668,857 3,765 98,643 26.2 83.8   Glengarry 39,258 1,173,814 29 73,634 7,871 222,749 28.3 190,2   Grenville. 29,330 1,044,148,35.6 700,623 2,531 83,776 33.1 73,33   Grey. 142,372 5,495,559 38.6 3,883,009 2,7616 999,699 36.2 739,7   Haldimand. 38,761 1,193,839 30.8 688,845 5,773 142,016 24.6 111,19   Haliburton. 7,717 213,761,27.7 145,999 816 21,706 26.6 17,3   Halton. 28,457 1,198,040 42.1 682,883 5,919 219,003 37.0 165,77   Hastings. 87,530 2,888,490 33.0 1,799,529 16,395 468,897 28.6 382,11   Huron. 121,938 5,157,977 42.3 2,821,413 25,394 967,511 38.1 734,1   Kenora. 1,271 15,252 12.0 9,914 536 6,432 12.0 5,44   Kenora. 1,271 15,252 12.0 9,914 536 6,432 12.0   Kent. 86,781 3,887,789 44.8 1,986,660 29,305 1,060,841 36.2 814,7   Lanark. 42,642 1,539,376 36.1 1,011,370 7,006 229,707 32.8 187,7   Lanark. 42,642 1,539,376 36.1 1,011,370 7,006 229,707 32.8 187,7   Leeds. 49,899 1,716,526 34.4 1,117,458 4,793 144,062 31.1 129,8   Huron. 25,139 907,518 36.1 519,100 1,958 52,279 26.7 40,8   Manitoullin. 6,588 191,052 29 12,960 1,838 40,935 1,1 36,3   Middlesex. 107,307 4,399,887 441.0 2,468,168 13,511 474,236 35.1 368,44   Muskoka. 11,897 315,271 26.5 5 24,681,68 13,511 474,236 35.1 368,44   Muskoka. 11,897 315,271 26.5 5 24,681,68 13,511 474,236 35.1 368,44   Northumberland. 66,544 2,427,972 37.1 1,393,656 9,885 318,52 31.9 248,7   Ontario. 66,692 2,747,710 41.2 1,555,204 16,347 578,684 35.4 444,   Ontario. 66,692 2,747,710 41.2 1,555,204 16,347 578,684 35.4 444,   Ontario. 67,440 2,253,374,395 45.1 1,853,308 8,80 319,030 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00 30,00	Elgin								146,156
Clengarry									
Grenville 29,330 1,044,148,135.6 700,623 2,531 83,776,133.1 73,37 Grey. 142,372 5,495,559,38.6 3,883,000 27,616 99,093.6.2 739,77 Haldimand 38,761 1,193,839 30.8 688,845 5,773 142,016 24.6 111,195 Haldimand 28,457 1,198,040 42.1 682,883 5,199 219,003,37.0 165,78 Hastings. 87,530 2,888,490,33.0 1,799,529 16,395 468,897,28.6 382,11 15,252 12.0 9,914 536 6,432 12.0 5,44 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		35,203							
Grey. 142,372 5,495,559]38.6 3,083,009 27,616 999,699]36.2 739,77 Haltom. 38,761 1,193,839]30.8 688,845 5,773 142,106]24.6 17,30 Haltiburton. 7,717 213,761 27.7 145,999 816 21,706]26.6 17,30 Haltings. 87,530 2,888,490]33.0 1,799,529 16,395 468,897]28.6 382,11 Huron. 121,938 5,157,977,42.3 2,821,413 25,394 967,511,38.1 734,33 Kenora. 1,271 15,252 12.0 9,914 536 6,432 12.0 5,44 Kent. 86,781 3,887,789]44.8 1,986,660 29,305 1,000,841,36.2 81,77 Lambton. 88,183 3,518,502 39.9 1,903,510 10,303 336,908 32.7 267,142 Lanark. 42,642 1,539,376 36.1 1,011,370 7,006 229,797,32.8 187,72 Leeds. 49,899 1,716,526[34.4 1,117,458 4,793 149,062]31.1 129,82 Lennox & Add'gton Lincoln. 25,139 907,518 36.1 519,100 1,958 52,279,26.7 40,81 Middlesex. 107,307 4,399,587 41.0 2,468,168 13,511 47,243 635.1 31,814 Muskoka. 11,897 315,271 26.5 303,307 1,626 47,642 29.3 37,30 Morfolk. 40,798 1,399,371 34.3 792,044 3,111 94,263 30.3 37,00 Northumberland. 65,444 2,427,972 37.1 1,393,656 9,985 318,522 31.9 248,70 Ontario. 66,692 2,747,710 41.2 1,555,204 16,347 578,84 35.4 44,44 Oxford. 72,603 3,274,395 45.1 1,853,308 8,180 319,020 39.0 249,11 Parry Sound. 17,153 518,021 30.2 340,340 1,698 51,110 30.1 40,519 Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43.6 2,188,620 233,332 898,282 38.8 5 671,0 Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43.6 2,188,620 233,332 898,282 38.8 5 671,0 Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43.6 2,188,620 233,332 898,282 38.8 5 671,0 Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43.6 2,188,620 233,332 898,282 38.8 5 671,0 Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43.6 2,188,620 233,332 898,282 38.8 5 671,0 Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43.6 2,188,620 233,332 898,282 38.5 671,0 Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43.6 2,188,620 233,332 898,282 38.5 671,0 Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43.6 2,188,620 233,332 898,282 38.5 671,0 Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43.6 2,188,620 233,332 898,282 38.5 56,115 20.0 18,85,7 Prince Edward. 25,063 919,812 36.7 486,581 8,835 256,215 20.0 188,57 Simcoe. 133,355 5,080,826 38.1 2,855,524 40,677 19.5 343,345 245,445 43.0 149,263 30.0 37,70 444,44 2,20 30.0 33,77 Waterloo. 52,485 7,704,432 1 1,536,680 27,48 90,684		20 330							
Haldimand   38,761   1,193,839   30.8   688,845   5,773   142,016   24.6   111,194   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195   111,195									739,777
Haliburton 7,717 213,761 27.7 145,999 816 21,706 26.6 17,336 148,1000 155,718 148,1000 157,717 1,198,040 42.1 682,883 5,919 219,003 37.0 165,73 149,000 17,938 5,157,977 42.3 2,821,413 25,394 967,511 38.1 734,35 14,000 17,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 1	Haldimand								111,199
Halton. 28,457 1,198,040,42.1 682,883 5,919 219,003 37.0 165,77.1   Huron. 121,938 5,157,977,42.3 2,821,413 25,394 648,897 28.6 382,13   Kenora. 1,271 15,252 12.0 9,914 536 6,452 12.0 6,452 12.0 9,914   Lambton. 88,183 3,518,502 39.9 1,903,510 10,303 36,908 32.7 267,11   Lamark. 42,642 1,559,376 36.1 1,011,370 7,006 229,797 32.8 187,72   Leeds. 49,899 1,716,526 34.4 1,174,584 4,793 149,062 31.1 129,8   Lennox & Add'gton 40,876 1,381,609 33.8 811,004 7,705 222,675 28.9 179,9   Lincoln. 25,139 907,518 36.1 519,100 1,958 52,279 26.7 40,83   Middlesex. 107,307 4,399,587 41.0 2,468,168 13,511 474,236 35.1 368,44   Muskoka. 11,897 315,2712 6.5 216,906 656 1,283 40,228 51.4 33,55   Northumberland. 65,444 2,427,792,37 1 1,393,656 6,985 31,574 24,44 13.1 1   94,263 30.3 7,30   907,518 30.2 2.2 303,307 1,626 47,642 29.3 37,30   Northumberland. 65,444 2,427,792,37 1 1,393,656 6,985 31,100 1,918 222,30 30.3   Peel. 41,140 1,600,346 38.9 904,195 10,621 334,562 31.5 248,67   Peterborough. 51,780 1,853,724 35.8 1,853,308 8,180 319,020 39.0 249,11   Peterborough. 51,780 1,853,724 35.8 1,069,599 8,228 38,22 38.5 671,00   Peterborough. 51,780 1,853,724 35.8 1,069,599 8,282 38.5 671,00   Peterborough. 51,780 1,853,724 35.8 1,069,599 8,282 38.5 671,00   Peterborough. 51,780 1,853,724 35.8 1,069,599 8,282 38.5 671,00   Peterborough. 51,780 1,853,724 35.8 1,069,599 8,282 38.5 671,00   Peterborough. 51,780 1,853,724 35.8 1,069,599 8,282 38.5 671,00   Peterborough. 51,780 1,653,592 37 4 1,536,760 7,515 217,935 29.0 1 188,57   Rainy River. 7,714 164,52,608 30.3 949,299 8,289 220,487 26.6 164,77   Peterborough. 51,780 1,653,592 37 4 1,536,760 7,515 217,935 29.0 1 188,57   Rainy River. 7,714 164,52,608 30.3 949,299 8,289 220,487 26.6 164,77   Peterborough. 51,780 1,653,592 37 4 1,536,760 7,515 217,935 29.0 1 188,57   Rainy River. 7,714 164,52,608 30.3 949,299 8,289 220,487 26.6 164,77   Peterborough. 51,897 1,62,194 32.1 95,808 31.90 1,533,53 2.9 9   Peterborough. 51,897 1,62,194 32.1 95,808 31.9 1,606,608   Peterborough. 51,897 1,62,194									17,365
Hastings 87,530 2,888,490,33 0 1,799,529 16,395 468,897,28.6 382,11 Huron 121,938 5,157,97742 3 2,821,413 25,394 967,511 38.1 734,32	Halton								165,785
Kenora         1,271         15,252   12.0         9,914         536         6,432   12.0         5,44           Lambton         88,183         3,887,789   44.8         1,986,660         29,305         1,060,841   36.2         281,77           Lannark         42,642         1,539,376   36.1         1,011,370         7,006         229,797   32.8         187,7           Leeds         49,899         1,716,526   34.4         1,117,458         4,793         149,662   31.1         129,8           Lennox & Add'gton         25,139         907,518   36.1         519,100         1,958         52,279   26.7         40,88           Manitoulin         6,588         191,052   29.0         1,283         40,286   31.4         33,511         474,236   35.1         368,44           Middlesex         107,307         4,399,587   41.0         2,468,168         13,511         474,236   35.1         368,44           Nipissing         15,778         508,052   32.2         303,307         1,626         656         15,744   24.0         13.1           Northumberland         65,444         2,427,972   37.1         1,339,3656         9,985         318,522   31.9         248,7           Ontario         66,692         2,747,710   11.2         1,555,204 <t< td=""><td>Hastings</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1,799,529</td><td>16,395</td><td>468,897</td><td>28.6</td><td>382,151</td></t<>	Hastings				1,799,529	16,395	468,897	28.6	382,151
Kent         86,781         3,887,789   44.8         1,986,660         29,305         1,060,841   36.2         814,77           Lambton         88,183         3,518,502   39.9         1,903,510         10,303         336,098   32.7         267,10           Lends         49,899         1,716,526   34.4         1,111,7458         4,793         149,062   31.1         129,88           Lennox & Add'gton         40,876         1,881,609   33.8         811,004         7,705         222,075   28.9         179,98           Lincoln         25,139         907,518   36.1         519,100         1,955         22.79   26.7         40,88           Middlesex         107,307         4,399,587   41.0         2,468,168         13,511         474,236   35.1         368,44           Middlesex         107,307         4,399,587   41.0         2,468,168         13,511         474,236   35.1         368,44           Nipissing         15,778         508,052   32.2         303,307         1,626         47,642   29.3         37,30           Norfolk         40,798         1,399,371   34.3         702,044         3,111         94,263   30.3         70,0           Ontario         66,692         2,747,710   41.2         1,853,308         8,180         319,020   39.0 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
Lambton         88,183         3,518,502 39.9         1,903,510         10,303         336,908 32.7         267,116           Lanark         42,642         1,539,376 36.1         1,011,370         7,006         229,979 32.8         187,72           Leeds         49,899         1,716,526 34.4         1,117,458         4,793         149,062 31.1         129,88           Lennox & Add'gton         1,381,609 33.8         811,004         7,705         222,675 28.9         179,92           Lincoln         25,139         907,518 36.1         519,100         1,958         52,279 26.7         40,88           Maintoulin         6,588         191,052 29.0         128,960         1,283         40,286 31.4         33,51           Middlesex         107,307         4,399,587 41.0         2,468,168         13,511         474,236 35.1         368,41           Muskoka         11,897         315,271 26.5         216,906         656         15,744 24.0         13.1           Norfhumberland         65,444         2,427,972 37.1         1,393,3656         9,885         318,522 31.9         248,7           Oxford         72,603         3,274,395 45.1         1,853,308         8,180         319,020 39.0         249,11           Parry Sou									
Lanark         42,642         1,539,376 36.1         1,011,370         7,006         229,797 32.8         187,7           Leends         49,899         1,716,526 34.4         1,117,458         4,793         149,062         31.1         129,8           Lennox & Add'gton         40,876         1,381,609 33.8         811,004         7,705         222,675 28.9         179,9           Lincoln         25,139         907,518 36.1         519,100         1,958         52,279 26.7         40,88           Manitoulin         6,588         191,052 29.0         128,960         1,283         40,286 31.4         33,55           Middlesex         107,307         4,399,587 41.0         2,468,168         13,511         474,236 35.1         368,44           Mipissing         15,778         508,052 32.2         303,307         1,626         47,642 29.3         37,31           Norfolk         40,798         1,399,371 34.3         792,044         3,111         94,263 30.3         70.0           Ontario         66,692         2,747,710 41.2         1,555,204         16,347         578,684 35.4         444,4           Parry Sound         17,153         518,021 30.2         340,340         1,698         51,110 30.1         40,53									
Leeds.         49,899         1,716,526 34.4         1,117,458         4,793         149,062 31.1         129,81           Lennox & Add'gton         40,876         1,381,609 33.8         8 811,004         7,705         522,679 26.7         40,818           Mindollin         6,588         191,052 29.0         128,960         1,283         40,286 31.4         33,535           Middlesex         107,307         4,399,587 41.0         2,468,168         13,511         474,236 35.1         368,44           Nipissing         15,778         508,052 32.2         303,307         1,626         47,642 29.3         37,33           Norfolk         40,798         1,399,371 34.3         792,044         3,111         94,263 30.3         70,0           Northumberland         66,692         2,747,710 41.2         1,555,204         16,347         578,684 35.4         444,74           Oxford         72,603         3,274,395 45.1         1,853,308         8,180         319,020 39.0         249,11           Parry Sound         17,153         518,021 30.2         340,340         1,698         51,1103.0.1         40,52           Peel.         41,140         1,600,346 38.9         904,195         10,621         334,523 32.8         217,22	Lambion								
Lennox & Add'gton         40,876         1,381,609         33.8         811,004         7,705         222,675         28.9         179,92           Lincoln         25,139         907,518         36.1         519,100         1,958         52,279         26.7         40,81           Manitoulin         6,588         191,052         29.0         128,960         1,283         40,286 31.4         33,51           Middlesex         107,307         4,399,587         41.0         2,468,168         13,511         474,236         35.1         368,44           Muskoka         11,877         508,052         32.2         303,307         1,626         47,642         29.3         37,31           Norfolk         40,798         1,399,371         34.3         792,044         3,111         94,263         30.3         70,03           Northumberland         66,692         2,747,710         41.2         1,555,204         16,347         578,684         35.4         444,4           Oxford         72,603         3,274,395 45.1         1,855,308         8,180         319,02039.0         249,13           Peel         41,140         1,600,346         38.9         904,195         10,621         334,562         31.5	Leeds								129,833
Lincoln	Lennox & Add'gton								179,921
Middlesex         107,307         4,399,587 41.0         2,468,168         13,511         474,236 35.1         368,44           Muskoka         11,897         315,271 26.5         216,906         656         15,744 24.0         13.1           Nipissing         15,778         508,052 32.2         303,307         1,626         47,642 29.3         37,31           Norfolk         40,798         1,399,371 34.3         792,044         3,111         94,263 30.3         70,00           Northumberland         65,444         2,247,772 37.1         1,393,656         9,985         318,522 31.9         248,77           Ontario         66,692         2,747,710 41.2         1,555,204         16,347         578,684 35.4         444,4           Oxford         72,603         3,274,395 45.1         1,853,308         8,180         319,020 39.0         249,13           Parry Sound         17,153         518,021 30.2         340,340         1,698         51,110 30.1         40,53           Peel.         41,140         1,600,346 38.9         904,195         10,621         334,562 31.5         270,66           Perth         89,479         3,901,284 43.6         8,1860         23,332         898,282 38.5         671,0	Lincoln		907,518	36.1	519,100	1,958			40,882
Muskoka.         11,897         315,27126.5         216,906         656         15,744 24.0         131.           Nipissing.         15,778         508,052 32.2         303,307         1,626         47,642 29.3         37,30           Norfolk.         40,798         1,399,371 34.3         792,044         3,111         94,263 30.3         370,00           Northumberland.         66,444         2,427,972 37.1         1,393,656         9,985         318,522 31.9         248,76           Ontario.         66,692         2,747,710 41.2         1,555,204         16,347         578,684 35.4         444,4           Oxford.         72,603         3,274,395 45.1         1,853,308         8,180         319,020,390         249,71           Parry Sound.         17,153         518,021 30.2         340,340         1,698         51,110 30.1         40,55           Peel.         41,140         1,600,346 38.9         904,195         10,621         334,562 31.5         270,60           Perth.         89,479         3,901,284 43.6         2,188,620         23,332         898,282 38.5         671,0           Peterborough         51,780         1,853,724 35.8         1,069,599         8,728         286,278 32.8         217,2	Manitoulin	6,588				1,283			33,558
Nipissing.   15,778   508,052 32 .2   303,307   1,626   47,642 29 .3   37,30   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,000   37,00	Middlesex	107,307				13,511			368,481
Norfolk. 40,798 1,399,371 34.3 792,044 3,111 94,263 30.3 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,00 70,		11,897							
Northumberland. 65,444 2,427,972 37 1 1,393,656 9,985 318,522 31 9 248,77   Ontario 66,692 2,747,710 41 2 1,555,204 16,347 578,684 35 4 444,42   Oxford. 72,603 3,274,395 45 1 1,853,308 8,180 319,020 39 0 249,15   Parry Sound. 17,153 518,021 30 2 340,340 1,698 51,110 30 1 40,55   Peel. 41,140 1,600,346 38 9 904,195 10,621 334,562 31 5 270,60   Perth. 89,479 3,901,284 43 .6 2,188,620 23,332 898,282 38 .5 671,0   Peterborough 51,780 1,853,724 35 .8 1,069,599 8,728 286,278 32 .8 217,23   Prince Edward. 25,063 919,812 36 .7 486,581 8,835 256,215 29 .0 188,57   Rainy River. 7,714 106,453 13 .8 64,723 2,086 40,677 19 .5 34,3   Renfrew. 70,480 2,635,952 37 4 1,536,760 7,515 217,935 29 .0 164,73   Russell. 36,190 1,053,129 29 .1   Simcoe. 133,355 5,080,826 38 .1 2,855,424 37,926 1,255,351 33 .1 966,60   Stormont 29,176 962,808 33 .0 614,272 3,824 105,542 27 .6 87,07   Sudbury. 13,102 369,476 28 .2 234,987 1,749 49,322 28 .2 39,44   Thunder Bay 7,438 245,454 33 .0 149,236 1,701 55,283 32 .5 44,22   Thunder Bay 7,438 245,454 33 .0 149,236 1,701 55,283 32 .5 44,22   Thimiskaming 14,061 587,750 41 .8 369,695 2,748 90,684 33 .0 71,44   Victoria. 54,897 1,762,194 32 .1 955,109 14,874 446,220 30 .0 337,78   Wetlland. 28,682 785,887 27 .4 459,744 1,599 41,894 26 .2 34,987   Wellington. 100,252 4,080,256 40 .7 2,260,462 23,108 834,199 36 .1 644,88   Wentworth 41,162 1,605,318 39 .0 945,532 4,784 164,570 34 .4 128,662   Vork. 82,052 3,479,005 42 .4 1,958,680 25,494 930,531 36 .5 703,48   The Province: 1927 . 2,689,295 101,913,746 37 .9 58,438,236 514,802 17,238,125 33 .5 13,382,86   The Province: 1927 . 2,689,295 101,913,746 37 .9 58,438,236 514,802 17,238,125 33 .5 13,382,86   The Province: 1927 . 2,689,295 101,913,746 37 .9 58,438,236 514,802 17,238,125 33 .5 13,382,86   The Province: 1927 . 2,689,295 101,913,746 37 .9 58,438,236 514,802 17,238,125 33 .5 13,382,86   The Province: 1927 . 2,689,295 101,913,746 37 .9 58,438,236 514,802 17,238,125 33 .5 13,382,86   The Province: 1927 . 2,689,295 101,913,746 37 .9 58,438,236 514,802	Nipissing	10,778							
Ontario         66,692         2,747,710 41.2         1,555,204         16,347         578,684   35.4         444,44           Oxford.         72,603         3,274,395   45.1         1,853,308         8,180         319,020   39.0         249,13           Parry Sound.         17,153         518,021   30.2         340,340         1,698         51,110   30.1         40,53           Peel.         41,140         1,600,346   38.9         904,195         10,621         334,562   31.5         270,66           Perth.         89,479         3,901,284   43.6         2,188,620         23,332         898,282   38.5         671,0           Peterborough         51,780         1,853,724   35.8         1,069,599         8,728         286,278   32.8         217,22           Prescott.         49,261         1,492,608   30.3         949,299         8,289         220,487   26.6         176,33           Prince Edward         25,063         919,812   36.7         486,581         8,835         256,215   29.0         188,57           Rainy River.         7,714         106,453   13.8         64,723         2,086         40,677   19.5         34,33           Renfrew.         70,480         2,635,952   37.4         1,536,760         7,515         217,935   29.0	Northumberland								248,766
Oxford.         72,603         3,274,395   45.1         1,853,308         8,180         319,020   30.0         249,11           Parry Sound.         17,153         518,021   30.2         340,340         1,698         51,110   30.1         40,53           Peel.         41,140         1,600,346   38.9         904,195         10,621         334,562   31.5         270,60           Perth.         89,479         3,901,284   43.6         2,188,620         23,332         898,282   38.5         671,00           Peterborough         51,780         1,855,724   35.8         1,069,599         8,728         286,278   32.8         217,22           Prescott.         49,261         1,492,608   30.3         949,299         8,289         220,487   26.6         176,33           Prince Edward         25,063         919,812   36.7         486,581         8,835         256,215   29.0         188,57           Rainy River         70,480         2,635,952   37.4         1,536,760         7,515         217,935   29.0         188,57           Russell.         36,190         1,053,129   29.1         671,896         6,080         165,376   27.2         138,23           Simcoe         133,355         5,080,826   38.1         2,855,424         37,926         1,255,351									444,429
Parry Sound.         17,153         518,021 30.2         340,340         1,698         51,110 30.1         40,53           Peel.         41,140         1,600,346 38.9         904,195         10,621         334,562 31.5         270,60           Perth         89,479         3,901,284 43.6         2,188,620         23,332         898,282 38.5         671,00           Peterborough         51,780         1,853,724 35.8         1,069,599         8,728         286,278 32.8         217,23           Prescott.         49,261         1,492,608 30.3         949,299         8,289         220,487 26.6         176,33           Prince Edward         25,063         919,812 36.7         486,581         8,835         256,215 29.0         188,52           Rainy River         7,714         106,453 13.8         64,723         2,086         40,677 19.5         34,33           Renfrew         70,480         2,635,952 37.4         1,536,760         7,515         217,935 29.0         164,73           Russell         36,190         1,053,129 29.1         671,896         6,080         165,376 27.2         138,22           Simcoe         133,355         5,080,826 38.1         2,855,424         37,926         1,255,351 33.1         966,6 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>249,155</td></t<>									249,155
Perth.         89,479         3,901,284   43.6         2,188,620         23,332         898,282   38.5         671,0           Peterborough         51,780         1,853,724   35.8         1,069,599         8,728         286,278   32.8         217,22           Prescott         49,261         1,492,608   30.3         949,299         8,289         220,487   26.6         176,33           Prince Edward         25,063         919,812   36.7         486,581         8,835         256,215   29.0         188,55           Rainy River         7,714         106,453   13.8         64,723         2,086         40,677   19.5         34,3           Renfrew         70,480         2,635,952   37.4         1,536,760         7,515         217,935   29.0         164,73           Russell         36,190         1,053,129   29.1         671,896         6,080         165,376   27.2         138,22           Simcoe.         133,355         5,080,826   38.1         2,855,424         37,926         1,255,351   33.1         966,66           Stormont         29,176         962,808   33.0         614,272         3,824         105,542   27.6         86,66           Sudbury         13,102         369,476   28.2         234,987         1,749         49,322   28.2	Parry Sound		518,021	30.2	340,340		51,110	30.1	40,581
Peterborough         51,780         1,853,724 35.8         1,069,599         8,728         286,278 32.8         217,22           Prescott.         49,261         1,492,608 30.3         949,299         8,289         220,487         26.6         176,33           Prince Edward         25,063         919,812 36.7         486,581         8,835         256,215 29.0         188,55           Rainy River         7,714         106,453 13.8         64,723         2,086         40,677 19.5         34,3           Renfrew         70,480         2,635,952 37.4         1,536,760         7,515         217,935 29.0         164,73           Russell         36,190         1,053,129 29.1         671,896         6,080         165,376 27.2         138,22           Simcoe         133,355         5,080,826 38.1         2,855,424         37,926         1,255,35133.1         966,63           Stormont         29,176         962,808 33.0         614,272         3,824         105,542 27.6         87,00           Sudbury         13,102         369,476 28.2         234,987         1,749         49,322 28.2         39,43           Thunder Bay         7,438         245,454 33.0         149,236         1,701         55,283 32.5         44,22 <td>Peel</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>270,661</td>	Peel								270,661
Prescott.         49,261         1,492,608   30.3         949,299         8,289         220,487   26.6         176,33           Prince Edward.         25,063         919,812   36.7         486,581         8,835         256,215   29.0         188,53           Rainy River.         70,480         2,635,952   37.4         1,536,760         7,515         217,935   29.0         164,73           Russell.         36,190         1,053,129   29.1         671,896         6,080         165,376   27.2         138,23           Simcoe.         133,355         5,080,826   38.1         2,855,424         37,926         1,255,351   33.1         966,6           Stormont.         29,176         962,808   33.0         614,272         3,824         105,542   27.6         87,00           Sudbury.         13,102         369,476   28.2         234,987         1,749         49,322   28.2         39,4           Thunder Bay         7,438         245,454   33.0         149,236         1,701         55,283   32.5         44,2           Timiskaming         14,061         587,750   41.8         369,695         2,748         90,684   33.0         71,48           Victoria.         54,897         1,762,194   32.1         955,109         14,874         446,220   30.0	Perth		3,901,284	13.6					671,017
Prince Edward. 25,063 919,812 36.7 486,581 8,835 256,215 29.0 188,55 Rainy River. 7,714 106,453 13.8 64,723 2,086 40,677 19.5 34,33 Renfrew. 70,480 2,635,952 37.4 1,536,760 7,515 217,935 29.0 164,73 Russell. 36,190 1,053,129 29.1 671,896 6,080 165,376 27.2 138,825 Simcoe. 133,355 5,080,826 38.1 2,855,424 37,926 1,255,351 33.1 966,63 Stormont. 29,176 962,808 33.0 614,272 3,824 105,542 27.6 87,07 Sudbury. 13,102 369,476 28.2 234,987 1,749 49,322 28.2 39,43 Thunder Bay 7,438 245,4543 3.0 149,236 1,701 55,283 32.5 44,22 Timiskaming 14,061 587,750 41.8 369,695 2,748 90,684 33.0 71,44 Victoria. 54,897 1,762,194 32.1 955,109 14,874 446,220 30.0 337,77 Waterloo 52,485 2,204,370 42.0 1,309,396 7,504 267,142 35.6 209,44 Welland. 28,682 785,887 27.4 459,744 1,599 41,894 26.2 34,24 Wellington. 100,252 4,080,256 40.7 459,744 1,599 41,894 26.2 34,24 Wellington. 100,252 4,080,256 40.7 459,744 1,599 41,894 26.2 33,22 Wellington. 100,252 4,080,256 40.7 2,260,462 23,108 834,199 36.1 644,83 Wentworth 41,162 1,605,318 39.0 945,532 4,784 164,570 34.4 128,662 767,42 35,24 12,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 34,25 3									
Rainy River.       7,714       106,453 13.8       64,723       2,086       40,677 19.5       34,3         Renfrew.       70,480       2,635,952 37.4       1,536,760       7,515       217,935 29.0       164,73         Russell.       36,190       1,053,129 29.1       671,896       6,080       165,376 27.2       138,22         Simcoe.       133,355       5,080,826 38.1       2,855,424       37,926       1,255,351 33.1       966,6         Stormont       29,176       962,808 33.0       614,272       3,824       105,542 27.6       87,0         Sudbury.       13,102       369,476 28.2       234,987       1,749       49,322 28.2       39,44         Thunder Bay       7,438       245,454 33.0       149,236       1,701       55,283 32.5       44,2         Victoria.       54,897       1,762,194 32.1       955,109       14,874       446,220 30.0       337,78         Welland.       28,682       785,887 27.4       459,744       1,599       41,894 26.2       209,44         Wellington.       100,252       4,080,256 40.7       2,260,462       23,108       83,199 36.1       644,8         Wentworth       41,162       1,605,318 39.0       945,532       4,784       164,570	Prince Edward								
Renfrew.         70,480         2,635,952   37.4         1,536,760         7,515         217,935   29.0         164,73           Russell.         36,190         1,053,129   29.1         671,896         6,080         165,376   27.2         138,22           Simcoe.         133,355         5,080,826   38.1         2,855,424         37,926         1,255,351   33.1         966,66           Stormont.         29,176         962,808   33.0         614,272         3,824         105,542   27.6         87,00           Sudbury.         13,102         369,476   28.2         234,987         1,749         49,322   28.2         39,45           Thunder Bay.         7,438         245,454   33.0         149,236         1,701         55,283   32.5         44,22           Timiskaming.         14,061         587,750   41.8         369,695         2,748         90,684   33.0         71,44           Victoria.         54,897         1,762,194   32.1         955,109         14,874         446,220   30.0         337,78           Welland.         28,682         785,887   27.4         459,744         1,599         41,894   26.2         34,22           Wentworth.         41,162         1,605,318   39.0         945,532         4,784         164,570   34.4							40,677	19 5	34,331
Russell.       36,190       1,053,129       29.1       671,896       6,080       165,376       27.2       138,22         Simcoe.       133,355       5,080,826       38.1       2,855,424       37,926       1,255,351       33.1       966,6         Stormont.       29,176       962,808       33.0       614,272       3,824       105,542       27.6       87,00         Sudbury.       13,102       369,476       28.2       234,987       1,749       49,322       28.2       39,4         Thunder Bay.       7,438       245,454       33.0       149,236       1,701       55,283       32.5       44,2         Timiskaming.       14,061       587,750       41.8       369,695       2,748       90,684       33.0       71,44         Victoria.       54,897       1,762,194       32.1       955,109       14,874       446,220       30.0       337,78         Waterloo.       52,485       2,204,370       42.0       1,309,396       7,504       267,142       35.6       209,43         Wellington.       100,252       4,080,256       40.7       2,260,462       23,108       834,199       36.1       644,83         York.       82,052			2.635.952	37.4					164,759
Simcoe.         133,355         5,080,826[38.1]         2,855,424         37,926         1,255,351[33.1]         966,66           Stormont.         29,176         962,808[33.0]         614,272         3,824         105,542[27.6]         87,00           Sudbury.         13,102         369,476[28.2]         234,987         1,749         49,322[28.2]         39,44           Thunder Bay         7,438         245,454[33.0]         149,236         1,701         55,283[32.5]         44,22           Timiskaming         14,061         587,750[41.8]         369,695         2,748         90,684[33.0]         71,43           Victoria         54,897         1,762,194[32.1]         955,109         14,874         446,220[30.0]         337,73           Waterloo         52,485         2,204,370[42.0]         1,309,396         7,504         267,142[35.6]         209,43           Welland         28,682         785,887[27.4]         459,744         1,599         41,894[26.2]         34,22           Wentworth         41,162         1,605,318[39.0]         945,532         4,784         164,570[34.4]         128,66           York         82,052         3,479,005[42.4]         1,958,680         25,494         930,531[36.5]         703,48	Russell								138,254
Sudbury         13,102         369,476[28.2]         234,987         1,749         49,322 [28.2]         39,44           Thunder Bay         7,438         245,454[33.0]         149,236         1,701         55,283 [32.5]         44,22           Timiskaming         14,061         587,750 [41.8]         369,695         2,748         90,684 [33.0]         71,43           Victoria.         54,897         1,762,194 [32.1]         955,109         14,874         446,220 [30.0]         337,78           Waterloo         52,485         2,204,370 [42.0]         1,309,396         7,504         267,142 [35.6]         209,44           Welland         28,682         785,887 [27.4]         459,744         1,599         41,894 [26.2]         34,20           Wellington         100,252         4,080,256 [40.7]         2,260,462         23,108         834,199 [36.1]         644,83           York         82,052         3,479,005 [42.4]         1,958,680         25,494         930,531 [36.5]         703,48           The Province:         1927         2,689,295 [101,913,746 [37.9]         58,438,236         514,802         17,238,125 [33.5]         13,382,86	Simcoe		5,080,826	38.1			1,255,351	33.1	966,620
Thunder Bay         7,438         245,45433.0         149,236         1,701         55,283         32.5         44,22           Timiskaming         14,061         587,75041.8         369,695         2,748         90,684         33.0         71,42           Victoria         54,897         1,762,194         32.1         955,109         14,874         446,220         30.0         337,78           Waterloo         52,485         2,204,370         42.0         1,309,396         7,504         267,142         35.6         209,4           Welland         28,682         785,887         27.4         459,744         1,599         41,894         26.2         34,20           Wellington         100,252         4,080,256         40.7         2,260,462         23,108         834,199         36.1         644,83           York         82,052         3,479,005         42.4         1,958,680         25,494         930,531         36.5         703,48           The Province:         1927         2,689,295,101,913,746         37.9         58,438,236         514,802         17,238,125,33,5         13,382,86			962,808	33.0	614,272				87,072
Timiskaming     14,061     587,750 41.8     369,695     2,748     90,684 33.0     71,44       Victoria     54,897     1,762,194 32.1     955,109     14,874     446,220 30.0     337,78       Waterloo     52,485     2,204,370 42.0     1,309,396     7,504     267,142 35.6     209,43       Welland     28,682     785,887 27.4     459,744     1,599     41,894 26.2     34,22       Wellington     100,252     4,080,256 40.7     2,260,462     23,108     834,199 36.1     644,83       Wentworth     41,162     1,605,318 39.0     945,532     4,784     164,570 34.4     128,66       York     82,052     3,479,005 42.4     1,958,680     25,494     930,531 36.5     703,48       The Province:     1927     2,689,295 101,913,746 37.9     58,438,236     514,802     17,238,125 33.5     13,382,86	Sudbury					- / /			39,458
Victoria         54,897         1,762,194   32.1         955,109         14,874         446,220   30.0         337,78           Waterloo         52,485         2,204,370   42.0         1,309,396         7,504         267,142   35.6         209,43           Welland         28,682         785,887   27.4         459,744         1,599         41,894   26.2         34,20           Wellington         100,252         4,080,256   40.7         2,260,462         23,108         834,199   36.1         644,83           Wentworth         41,162         1,605,318   39.0         945,532         4,784         164,570   34.4         128,69           York         82,052         3,479,005   42.4         1,958,680         25,494         930,531   36.5         703,48           The Province:         1927         2,689,295   101,913,746   37.9         58,438,236         514,802         17,238,125   33.5         13,382,86	Thunder Bay								
Waterloo       52,485       2,204,370   42.0       1,309,396       7,504       267,142   35.6       209,43         Welland       28,682       785,887   27.4       459,744       1,599       41,894   26.2       34,20         Wellington       100,252       4,080,256   40.7       2,260,462       23,108       834,199   36.1       644,83         Wentworth       41,162       1,605,318   39.0       945,532       4,784       164,570   34.4       128,69         York       82,052       3,479,005   42.4       1,958,680       25,494       930,531   36.5       703,48         The Province:       1927       2,689,295   101,913,746   37.9       58,438,236       514,802       17,238,125   33.5       13,382,80	4 7	E 4 00 E			0 = = 100	4 4 0 7 4			337 780
Welland.       28,682       785,887   27.4       459,744       1,599       41,894   26.2       34,24         Wellington.       100,252       4,080,256   40.7       2,260,462       23,108       834,199   36.1       644,8         Wentworth       41,162       1,605,318   39.0       945,532       4,784       164,570   34.4       128,66         York.       82,052       3,479,005   42.4       1,958,680       25,494       930,531   36.5       703,48         The Province:       1927       2,689,295   101,913,746   37.9       58,438,236       514,802       17,238,125   33.5       13,382,86		52.485	2,204,370	42.0	1.309.396		267.142	35.6	209,439
Wellington       100,252       4,080,256 40.7       2,260,462       23,108       834,199 36.1       644,83         Wentworth       41,162       1,605,318 39.0       945,532       4,784       164,570 34.4       128,69         York       82,052       3,479,005 42.4       1,958,680       25,494       930,531 36.5       703,48         The Province:       1927       2,689,295 101,913,746 37.9       58,438,236       514,802       17,238,125 33.5       13,382,86	Welland		785,887	27.4	459,744				34,269
Wentworth 41,162 1,605,318 39 .0 945,532 4,784 164,570 34 .4 128,665 703,485 705			4,080,256	40.7	2,260,462	23,108	834,199	36.1	644,836
The Province: 2,689,295 101,913,746 37,9 58,438,236 514,802 17,238,125 33,5 13,382,86	Wentworth					4,784			128,694
1927		82,052	3,479,005	42.4	1,958,680	25,494	930,531	36.5	703,481
19262,069,293,101,913,740,37.9 38,438,230 314,802 17,238,123,33.3 13,382,81 1926	The Province:	2 680 205	101 012 746	27 0	59 139 126	514 900	17 229 125	33 5	13 392 961
1720.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	1927	2,009,295	95 722 130	33 8			14 447 174	32 2	
	1720	2,001 733	70,722,130	00.0	12,010,040	117,075	11,111,111	32.2	7,020,171

### PEAS AND BEANS

Table IX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Peas and Beans for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and		Peas	i			Bean	S	
Districts	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
Algonia	948	18,486	19.5	\$ 32,905	26	260	10.0	\$ 520
Brant	340	6,698		9,243	305	4,362		10,512
Bruce	7,175	148,523		206,447	38		14.0	1,330
Carleton	1,028 76	18,196 1,520		29,114	385	6,160	$16.0 \\ 10.0$	15,462
Cochrane Dufferin	1,952	40,016		2,280 53,221	14		12.0	40 378
Dundas	59	1,133	19.2	1,858	73	1,022	14.0	2,422
Durham	8,471	142,313		213,470	285	3,620		9,050
Elgin	1,641 2,031	30,523 35,543		51,889 44.429	10,335 741	136,422 11.486		316,499 26,073
Essex Frontenac	180	3,204	17.8	5,158	195	2,769		7,199
Glengarry	257	3,906	15.2	6,328	118	1,499	12.7	3,748
Grenville	72	1,368		2,025	128	1,613		3,855
Grey Haldimand	6,479 399	140,594 5,825		188,396 8,563	65 63		$\begin{bmatrix} 14.0 \\ 12.5 \end{bmatrix}$	2,275 1,962
Haliburton	77	1,009	13.1	1,453	19		10.0	380
Halton	264	5,280	20.0	7,286	30	360	12.0	900
Hastings	647	11,128		16,692	158	2,812		7,030
Huron Kenora	5,002 57	105,042 570	$\frac{21.0}{10.0}$	157,563 713	10,114	149,687	14.0	344,280
Kent	1,268	22,824		37,660	16,910	289,161	17.1	673,745
Lambton	1,881	35,927		62,872	588	11,290		28,225
Lanark	803	13,009		21,595	293	4,395		10,988
Leeds Lennox & Add'gton	143 667	2,288 11,739		3,844 19,135	185 80	2,627 1,136		6,568 2,954
Lincoln	67	1,119		1,790	229	3,504		8,760
Manitoulin	1,556	35,321	22.7	49,096	11	110	10.0	220
Middlesex	1,936	41,237		58,557	1,676	28,492		66,386
Muskoka Nipissing	448 467	8,064 8,032		14,918 12,771	19 23		$10.0 \\ 10.0$	380 575
Norfolk	1,746	31,428	18.0	47,142	831	12,548		30,241
Northumberland	4,126	77,156	18.7	113,419	341	6,138		15,345
Ontario	3,394	71,953		109,369	58 158	2,607	15.0	2,175 6,518
Oxford Parry Sound	853 880	16,889 18,656		26,347 28,544	10		12.0	240
Peel	429	8,580		11,840	42	504	12.0	1,260
Perth	2,609	57,659		76,110	193	3,088		7,195
Peterborough	2,451 519	48,040 8,304		72,060 14,947	58 232	3,480	$\begin{bmatrix} 14.0 \\ 15.0 \end{bmatrix}$	2,233 9,083
Prince Edward	4,328	80,068		120,102	208	3,224		8,124
Rainy River	338	3,380	10.0	5,070	7	42		84
Renfrew	14,760	253,872		444,276	364 159	4,805 2,194		12,013 5,485
Russell	371 8,331	5,788 176,617		11,576 249,030	116	1,624		4,222
Stormont	47	733	15.6	1,173	92	1,224	13.3	2,913
Sudbury	943	16,691		26,038	17	170	10.0	340
Thunder Bay	137 1.787	2,740 39,314		3,973 59,364	4	40	10.0	100
Timiskaming	4,460	82,510		119,640	32	448	14.0	1,120
Waterloo	878	17,560	20.0	25,813	48	624	13.0	1,560
Welland	34	578	17.0	983	735	9,702		25,225 4,875
Wellington	2,573 399	49,402 7,182		65,211 9,408	130 127	1,950 1,778		4,675
York	2,878	60,150		87,218	86	1,204		2,745
The Province:					47 47	705.044	1 - 1	
1927	105,662	2,035,687		3,049,924 2,831,588	47,156 51,721	725,011 819,166		1,700,257 1,913,221
1926	97,865	1,880,301	19.4	2,001,000	01,721	017,100	-0.0	1,210,221

### RYE AND BUCKWHEAT

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and		Rye			Buckwheat			
Districts	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
Algoma	141	2,679	19.0	\$ 2,625	147	3.190	21.7	\$ 2,606
Brant	4,081	84,069		80,538	4,545	93,173		71,930
Bruce	71	1,420		1,358	7,860	176,850	22.5	137,766
Carleton	134	2,345	17.5	2,228	6,658	163,121		136,369
Cochrane	1,587	31,105	10 6	30,701	3,956	95,735	20.0	112 74,673
Dundas	36		15.5	558	2,584	65,634		55,789
Durham	6,271	95,319		93,317	8,120	203,000		150,626
Elgin	1,839	29,976		27,338	5,567	112,453		90,637
Essex	490	8,771	17.9	9,210	3,086	70,052		57,443
Frontenac	562	9,217	10.4	9,033	1,901 2,140	39,351 44,940		31,284 38,918
Grenville	182	3.458	19.0	3,458	4,732	115,461		95,486
Grev	58		20.0	1,044	7,451	168,393		128,484
Haldimand	44		18.0	733	1,466	24,482		19,928
Haliburton	114		13.3	1,471	633	16,648 60,071		12,819 47,336
Halton Hastings	239 2,066	37.188	19.2	4,360 36,110	2,524 8,663	229,570		184.804
Huron	346		20.0	6,678	10,502	247,847	23.6	192,081
Kenora	4		10.0	38	7	70	10.0	56
Kent	1,281	23,699		22,680	2,073	45,191		36,288
LambtonLanark	79 698		18.0	1,280 8,921	777 4,760	15,773 125,188		12,729 102,279
Leeds	231		18.6	4,297	4,051	100,465		82,180
Lennox & Add'gton	427	6,875	16.1	6,579	6,708	155,626	23.2	127,925
Lincoln	100		17.9	1,754	445	10,191		8,520
Manitoulin Middlesex	81 866		20.0	1,588 15,794	414 5,013	10,888 112,291		9,255 88,598
Muskoka	47	865	18.4	865	225		22.0	4,455
Nipissing	73		17.9	1,242	240		20.0	3,840
Norfolk	10,164	168,722		154,887	10,637	207,422	2 19.5	161,789
Northumberland Ontario	8,195 4,758			143,183		406,242 322,27		299,400 242,348
Oxford	1,254		18.2	89,436 22,275	6,255	150,120		120,096
Parry Sound	5		20.0				2 24.0	3,019
Peel	170		3 20.4	3,308		35,320	0 20.0	27,126
Perth	160		19.0	2,736		147,30		113,276 117,361
Peterborough Prescott	2,504		$\frac{10.0}{515.0}$	40,111 375	5,644 1,688	158,590 35,448	8 21.0	30,946
Prince Edward	3,270				9,623	232,87		173,260
Rainy River	18	216	5 12.0	212	27	40.	5 15.0	324
Renfrew	7,452					108,653		82,902
Russell	6,737		0 18.0			388,15	0 20.0	28,175 301,985
Stormont	28		20.0				8 25 .4	67,310
Sudbury	294	5,880	0 20.0	5,762	404	8,76	7 21.7	7,890
Thunder Bay	86	1,720	$\frac{0}{20.0}$	1,548			0 20.0	464
Timiskaming Victoria	83		$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 20.0 \\ 2 & 18.5 \end{array}$	1,627 15,709	177	3,540	0 20.0	2,832 221,250
Waterloo	1.305		$\frac{2}{7}$ 21.3	26,546			0 24.3	74,198
Welland	. 40	704	4 17.6	692	2 1,330	23,80	7 17.9	21,260
Wellington	. 438		3 21.4	9,064	11,359	258,98		194,757
Wentworth	. 686		6 21.0		5,497	125,88 257,37		96,299 199,721
The Province:	. 1,444	21,12	5 19.2	27,337	10,952	231,31	20.3	199,121
1927	. 72,323	1,289,05	8 17.8			5,892,51		4,593,204
1926	. 86,355	1,501,39	0 17.4	1,309,840	234,870	4,975,19	2[21.2]	3,830,695
	1	•			1			

### FLAX AND MIXED GRAINS

Table XI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Flax and Mixed Grains for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

	1				1			
Counties and		Flax				Mixed G	rains	
Districts	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
\1-	10	(0)		\$	1	2.075	20 5	\$
Algoma	10			90	1,110			26,410
Brant	53		7.0	742	11,755			322,654
Bruce Carleton	513 22	5,746 132	$\frac{11.2}{6.0}$	10,056	26,933			805,687
Cochrane	7	42	6.0	264 63	15,561 75			380,967 1,99 <b>5</b>
Dufferin	77	616	8.0	1,004	25,530			712,379
Dundas		010	0.0	1,004	16,500			489,139
Durham	26	234	9.0	393	29,115			714,255
Elgin					13,125			375,417
Essex	13	104	8.0	208	11,282	477,229	42.3	340,742
Frontenac	11	66	6.0	102	4,923			127,947
Glengarry					2,378			54,575
Grenville	14	84	6.0	168	6,171	220,922	35.8	170,331
Grey Haldimand	458	5,038		8,817	34,369		39.0	986,734
Haliburton	37 12	296 72	8.0	592 126	9,074 315			200,945 7,206
Halton	22	132	6.0	198	10,048			319,225
Hastings	46	276	6.0	497	10,734	349,928		264,895
Huron	2,647	29,646		51,881	47,362			1,458,816
Kenora					39		12.0	351
Kent	19	152	8.0	304	18,506			566,128
Lambton	338	3,380		5,915	20,906			606,835
Lanark	33	198	6.0	396	11,233			322,106
Leeds					5,366			161,881
Lennox & Add'gton Lincoln	26	208	8.0	416	8,804 2,948			228,961 76,306
Manitoulin	20	120	6.0	210	1,315	106,128 41,160		30,870
Middlesex	65	520	8.0	780	21,691	904,515		638,588
Muskoka.	3	18	6.0	. 27	819		29.4	19,263
Nipissing	14	84	6.0	134	620	20,584		14,162
Norfolk	71	568	8.0	1,079	7,880	264,768	33.6	178,718
Northumberland.	49	392	8.0	588	19,063	714,863		461,801
Ontario	84	588	7.0	1,058	43,916	1,800,556		1,238,783
Oxford	78	780		1,404	37,921	1,755,742		1,274,669
Parry Sound	5 26	30 156	6.0	45 250	904 13,958	29,290 529,008		23,432 402,046
Perth	196	1,960		3,528	42,490	1,831,319		1,393,634
Peterborough	42	294	7.0	544	8,285	275,891		202,228
Prescott	43	258	6.0	516	2,732	83,053		66,609
Prince Edward	49	392	8.0	686	8,036	280,456		197,441
Rainy River	420	1,680	4.0	2,940	178	2,670		2,003
Renfrew	184	1,472	8.0	2,944	5,544	204,019		149,342
Russell	48	288	6.0	576	5,740	175,070		137,955
Simcoe Stormont	244	1,952	8.0	3,553	38,863	1,461,249 196,449		1,062,328 155,588
Sudbury	64	512	8.0	1,024	5,953 436	13,516		10,678
Thunder Bay	04	312	0.0	1,024	434	14,756		11,067
Timiskaming	150	1,200	8.0	2,100	1,467	61,614		45,163
Victoria	70	420		693	19,193	600,741		395,888
Waterloo	163	1,630	[0.0]	3,260	36,460	1,534,966	12.1	1,165,039
Welland	19	190		380	2,552	69,670		51,695
Wellington	521	5,210	0.0	9,586	65,181	2,763,674	12.4	1,884,826
Wentworth York	66	594	0.0	910	20,724	831,032 4		568,426
The Province:	66	594	9.0	849	42,816	1,896,749	14.3	1,377,040
1927	7,080	68,173	9.6	121,004	799,333	31,918,944 3	39.9	22,882,169
1926	7,712	75,736	9.8	148,149	770,981	28,577,629		18,697,998
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#### CORN

TABLE XII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce, and market value of Corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

	1							
Counties and		Corn for H	uskin	g		Corn for	Silo	
Districts	Acres	Bushels (in the ear)	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Tons (green)	Per acre	Market value
	1		]	\$				\$
Algoma	91	2,275		1,365	173	1,211		
Brant	1,850	111,000		74,592	8,507	66,780		268,456
Bruce	249	9,960		7,131	5,335	42,253		169,857
Carleton	920	23,000		16,100	14,055	91,358	0.50	367,259
Cochrane	3	2,400	25.0	45 1,728	578	3,468	6 00	12 011
Dufferin Dundas	80 1,205	36.150		25,305	11.354	92,876		13,941 373,362
Durham	793	39,650		26,764	5,719	46,839	8 19	188,293
Elgin	9,734	559,705		365,487	15,854	98,453		395,781
Essex	21,592	1,351,659		850,194	5,184	36,288	7.00	145,878
Frontenac	1,131	51,347		38,510	4,351	33,981		136,604
Glengarry	910	36,400	40.0	25,480	5,300	35,457	6.69	142,537
Grenville	947	33,145		24,859	5,940	51,143		205,595
Grey	375	15,000		9,495	6,695	60,791		244,380
Haldimand	856	39,975		27,183	3,512	15,944		64,095
Haliburton	277	6,925 14,220		4,848 9,243	174 3,615	1,001 28,559		4,024
HaltonHastings	316 1,814	83,444		55,073	7,277	54,141		114,807 217,647
Huron	1,023	61,380		42,966	7,728	65,224		262,200
Kenora	1,020	01,000			17		2.00	137
Kent	13,335	794,766	59.6	507,061	7,416	44,496		178,874
Lambton	6,366	301,748	47.4	203,076	10,281	49,966	4.86	200,863
Lanark	996	39,840		27,888	6,540	60,168		241,875
Leeds	2,647	150,879	57.0	113,159	11,480	101,254		407,041
Lennox & Add'gton	949	52,195		37,789	3,980	30,487		122,558
Lincoln	2,898	173,880		121,194	4,693 657	27,407		110,176 $24,140$
Manitoulin Middlesex	43	1,075 240,450		645 164,708	21,905	6,005 169,545	7 7.1	681,571
Muskoka.	112	2,800		1,820	510	2,718		10,926
Nipissing.	128	3,200		1,920	47		8.00	1,512
Norfolk	9,105	457,071		299,839	8,818	55,553		223,323
Northumberland	2,204	110,200	50.0	77,140	7,350	53,288	7.25	214,218
Ontario	324	14,580		9,958	10,132	77,814		312,812
Oxford	2,142	128,520		90,478	25,440	215,731		867,239
Parry Sound	36	900		630	182		5.00	3,658
Perth	311 397	10,885 15,880		7,620 10,846	4,655 9,590	27,139 87,365		109,099 351,207
Peterborough	381	11,430	30.0	6,858	5,240	39,824		160,092
Prescott	1,474	56,749		44,264	6,076	56,993		229,112
Prince Edward	1,817	90,850	50.0	60,960	3,258	25,315	7.77	101,766
Rainy River	35	350		210	158		3.00	1,905
Renfrew	481	19,240		13,468	3,683	30,090		120,962
Russell	493	14,790		10,353	5,957	47,060		189,181
SimcoeStormont	673	26,920 4 31,560 3		18,790 23,197	7,126 6,095	61,854 53,941	8.08	248,653 216,843
Sudbury	1,052	500 2		300	95		5.00	1,910
Thunder Bay	13	325	25.0	195	2		5.00	40
Timiskaming	2		25.0	30	21	105	5.00	422
Victoria	316	9,480 3		7,110	4,715	40,879	8.67	164,334
Waterloo	419	16,760		11,732	9,107	74,313	8.16	298,738
Welland	3,070	130,475		91,333	4,645	26,151		105,127
Wellington	146 890	5,840 4 42,275 4		4,088 27,732	7,120 8,765	50,338 ( 61,355 (	7,07	202,359 246,647
York	376	15,040		10,528	9,857	85,460	8.67	343,549
The Province:	570	10,010		10,020	7,007	00,100		0.10,017
1927	102,626	5,449,213	53.1	3,613,287	326,964	2,490,660	7.62	10,012,453
1926	179,325	10,329,439		5,529,069	367,772	3,497,071	5.51	15,736,820
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#### POTATOES AND TURNIPS

Table XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Potatoes and Turnips for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and		Pota	atoes			Turni	ps	
Districts	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
Algoma	1,306	103,305	79.1	\$ 109,058	362	94,120	260	\$ 17,412
Brant	2,277	167,815	73.7	173,660	2,417	920,877	381	170,362
Bruce	3,705	341,601		280,920	2,332	1,009,756	433	186,805
Carleton	4,813	386,484		384,915	862	272,392	316	50,392
Cochrane Dufferin	293 4,892	39,555 626,665		28,139 405,976	80 1,895	24,000 1,064,990	300	4,440 197,023
Dundas	1,382	84,993		85,535	42	8,106		1,500
Durham	3,834	400,270		322,714	1,903	881,089	463	163,001
Elgin	3,306	367,627		367,878	147	31,899	217	5,901
Essex	3,170	407,662		404,848	67	20,100		3,718
Frontenac	3,033 2,280	199,875 194,028		201,149 200,603	138 142	33,672 45,440	244 320	6,229 8,406
Glengarry Grenville	2,501	191,327	76.5	189,643	123	31,365	255	5,802
Grev	5,603	620,812		459,303	2,994	1,221,552	408	225,987
Haldimand	699	23,137	33.1	24,250	42	6,300	150	1,165
Haliburton	523	57,844		50,367	125	26,875	215	4,972
Halton	1,563 4,793	161,458		140,894 522,833	1,311 642	707,940 233,046	540 363	130,969 43,114
Hastings Huron	3,558	531,544 310,258		284.279	3,137	1,295,581	413	239,682
Kenora	144	4,608	32.0	3,986	21	2,100	100	389
Kent	4,465	513,475	115.0	518,209	63	20,475	325	3,788
Lambton	3,190	261,899	82.1	281,207	149	14,900	100	2,757
Lanark	2,595	228,360		228,517	456	148,200	325	27,417
Leeds Lennox & Add'gton	2,519 2,810	192,704 231,825	76.5 82.5	203,620 230,884	527 78	214,489 32,136	407	39,680 5,945
Lincoln	1,050	96,915	92.3	101,394	56	20,160	360	3,730
Manitoulin	606	46,238		45,129	118	29,500	250	5,458
Middlesex	6,554	509,246	77.7	467,088	1,127	397,831	353	73,599
Muskoka	1,117	146,550		134,974	321	114,597	357 283	21,200
Nipissing	1,484 3,459	187,429 309,235	89.4	147,734 292,728	265 382	74,995 125,296	328	13,874 23,180
Northumberland	3,770	353,626		341,122	1,981	909,279	459	168,217
Ontario	6,024	635,532	105.5	482,853	6,576	3,123,600	475	577,866
Oxford	2,256	228,307		237,559	3,916	1,578,148	403	291,957
Parry Sound	1,397 3,793	190,551 395,231		150,918 299,907	359 773	112,726	314 346	20,854 49,480
Perth	2,657	208,309	78.4	207,859	2,840	267,458 1,195,640	421	221,193
Peterborough	2,356	221,464	94.0	220,776	1,464	705,648	482	130,545
Prescott	2,083	181,221	87.0	168,281	173	31,659	183	5,857
Prince Edward	1,563	155,675	99.6	154,748	61	14,030	230	2,596
Rainy River Renfrew	848 4,793	57,494 485,052		58,461 428,334	102 285	23,358 57,000	229	4,321 10,545
Russell	1,794	135,447	75.5	127,189	467	117,684	252	21,772
Simcoe	11,617	1,216,300		866,414	4,684	2,018,804	431	373,479
Stormont	1,664	88,691	53.3	94,640	49	11,858	242	2,194
Sudbury Thunder Bay	1,725	158,010 252,998	91.6	128,593	263 351	53,389	203	9,877 25,974
Timiskaming	2,084 932	141,384	151 7	189,338 105,809	273	140,400 111,930		20,707
Victoria	1,939	184,593	95.2	160,032	2,500	907,500	363	167,888
Waterloo	3,046	258,301	84.8	257,253	3,733	1,799,306	482	332,872
Welland	1,749	128,202	73.3	132,059	57	16,359	287	3,026
Wellington	5,599 5,365	603,572 515,777	107.8 96.1	499,790 456,445	8,518 1,633	4,020,496	472	743,792 125,978
York	7,293	754,826		601,410	5,097	680,961 2,431,269	477	449,785
The Province:		.01,020		551,110	0,007	2,101,200		117,700
1927	159,871	15,495,307	96.9	13,662,224	68,479	29,452,281	430	5,448,672
1926	153,468	16,496,290	107.5	18,627,771	71,500	23,204,013	325	4,640,803

#### MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

TABLE XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and marke value of Mangels and Sugar Beets for the year 1927, together with the comparative total for the Province for 1926.

Counties and		Mang	els			Sugar B	leets	
Districts	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per	Market value
Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Cochrane Dufferin Dundas Durham Elgin Essex Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Grey Haldimand Haliburton Halton Hastings Huron Kenora Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds Lennox & Add'gton Lincoln Manitoulin Middlesex Muskoka Nipissing Norfolk Northumberland Ontario Oxford Parry Sound Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott Prince Edward Rainy River Renfrew Russell Simcoe Stormont Sudbury	Acres  29 929 1,489 409 5 5251 522 978 2611 465 64 75 566 1,888 416 138 93 69 178 37 1,218 38 28 271 570 2,386 2,119 25 512 2,645 375 46 566 40 30 30	7,250 353,949 623,891 107,976 1,000 128,512 12,168	250 381 419 264 200 512 234 445 480 500 287 300 242 382 169		Acres  35 44 64 121 7 114 52 225 315 8,120 180 180 25 11 31 132 21,410 5,183 57 85 38 40 8 645 9 12 137 85 66 79 16 93 17 38 77 38 72 32 15 57 38 390 33 31	7,000 15,400 25,600 22,143 1,400 34,200 15,600 5,000 118,125 3,069,360 12,921 5,100 10,440	200 350 400 183 200 300 300 200 375 378 219 300 261	value \$
Thunder Bay Timiskaming Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wentworth York	20 40 812 2,348 66 2,405 1,231 3,054	8,000 12,000 259,028 988,508 20,724 925,925 465,318 1,310,166	400 300 319 421 314 385 378 429	1,480 2,220 47,920 182,874 3,834 171,296 86,084 242,381	14 18 46 14 53 56 60 98	2,800 3,600 11,500 2,800 13,250 15,400 15,480 34,300	200 200 250 200 250 275 258 350	543 698 2,228 543 2,567 2,984 2,999 6,646
The Province: 1927	34,665 34,009	13,494,700 13,548,484	389 398	2,496,520 2,709,697	38,503 41,594	13,453,691	349 453	2,606,653 3,766,217

#### ALSIKE AND SWEET CLOVER

Table XV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Alsike and Sweet Clover for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and		Alsike	2			Sweet Cl	over	
Districts	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value
Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Cochrane Dufferin Dundas Durham Elgin Essex Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Grey Haldimand Haliburton Hastings Huron Kenora Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds Lennox & Add'gton Lincoln Manitoulin Middlesex Muskoka Nipissing Norfolk Northumberland Ontario Oxford Parry Sound Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott Prince Edward Rainy River Renfrew Russell Simcoe Stormont Sudbury Thunder Bay Timiskaming Victoria Waterloo	201 1,279 2,997 937 356 3,105 5,578 1,015 3,099 989 771 574 4,118 23,456 179 4,950 4,238 2,669 685 5,633 5,972 1,640 958 1,416 2,045 220 7,049 335 348 5,414 2,863 4,650 674 280 9,657 9,71 2,108 1,842 2,108 1,842 1,105 1,842 1,105 1,842 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,10	297 2,174 4,436 1,612 602 4,937 1,368 9,762 1,502 4,184 1,236 1,449 1,005 5,930 38,702 251 8,069 6,781 3,923 1,028 8,168 80,093 3,280 1,437 2,365 3,027 308 11,137 503 5,533 7,363 5,510 8,370 1,186 448 448 15,837 1,690 3,288 3,224 2,672 292 3,652 1,244 21,990 743	1.48 1.70 1.48 1.79 1.80 1.59 1.80 1.75 1.48 1.35 1.25 1.40 1.63 1.40 1.63 1.40 1.45 1.40 1.50 1.45 1.40 1.50 1.67 1.48 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50		515 6,333 21,960 6,913 107 9,320 2,780 14,543 11,504 7,453 1,367 1,180 3,371 25,326 3,824 232 2,122 12,302 28,005 140 7,130 19,751 5,074 2,767 4,902 1,887 1,466 22,641 121 160 6,622 18,539 12,346 9,544 255 4,240 17,342 11,160 2,112 7,271 17,342 11,160 2,112 7,271 1,79 3,344 415 3,98 289 8,244	953 13,933 49,630 13,964 161 20,877 6,950 33,158 26,114 14,682 3,076 2,761 18,495 51,412 9,063 4,364 4,647 28,049 64,131 175 15,686 51,945 13,801 6,087 9,902 4,585 3,152 2800 15,760 43,567 29,383 23,287 446 60,176 41,101 22,320 4,224 18,178 358 9,096 1,484 67,621 2,668 796 5788 17,312 21,198	1.85 2.20 2.26 2.22 1.50 2.24 2.50 2.23 2.37 1.88 2.19 2.29 1.25 2.20 2.32 2.37 1.88 2.19 2.29 1.25 2.20 2.32 2.37 1.75 1.75 2.38 2.35 2.38 2.35 2.36 2.36 2.37 2.37 2.37 2.38 2.38 2.38 2.39 2.39 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30	
Welland	2,760 1,501 2,350 12,616	2,477 3,901 22,709	1.65 1.66 1.80	23,275 45,636 241,984	16,571 5,124 11,047	37,285 12,246 27,838	2.25 2.39 2.52	252,550 113,801 210,981
1927	176,870 129,477	290,345 179,664		2,991,247 2,217,556		927,342 810,852		7,075,797 7,222,221

#### ALFALFA AND HAY AND CLOVER

Table XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Alfalfa, Hay and Clover for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and	Alfalfa Hay and C					lover		
Districts	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value
Algema	288	501	1 74	\$ 5 411	25,453	39,707	1 56	\$ 462,471
AlgomaBrant	15,716	36,618	1.74	5,411 426,600	22,397	40,987		442,253
Bruce	57,448	117,768		1,289,560	96,945	168,684		1,701,678
Carleton	9,676	24,771		328,216	101,526	191,884		2,064,501
Cochrane	22	39	1.75	390	7,323	11,717	1.60	145,180
Dufferin	8,514	18,986	2.23	199,353	60,748	109,346		1,133,562
Dundas	3,910	9,775	2.50	104,299	55,821	97,687		954,194
Durham	8,387	21,051	2.51	243,560	39,069	69,152	1.77	814,702
Elgin	24,929	58,085	2.33	739,422	57,608	90,445		1,001,124
Essex	29,150 4,330	69,669	2.39	905,697	32,478	56,837 120,668		762,927 1,193,620
Frontenac Glengarry	2,595	9,829 6,488	2 50	97,209 56,770	76,372 65,142	112,696		1,060,073
Grenville	2,940	7,379	2 51	80,136	51,223	88,616		931,470
Grey	63,557	127,750	2.01	1,324,768	125,819	208,860		2,055,214
Haldimand	32,106	65,817	2.05	786,513	44,348	74,505		766,220
Haliburton	119	238	[200]	3,570	13,554	21,144		306,741
Halton	15,580	35,367 41,409	2.27	488,418	26,564	45,956		606,432
Hastings	18,242	41,409	2.27	469,164	89,171	154,266		1,799,938
Huron	47,227	101,538		1,072,241	90,691	161,430	1.60	1,616,831 64,109
Kenora	118 32,057	90,080	1.25	1,776 1,058,440	3,234 35,962	67,249		756,870
KentLambton	46,944	120,646		1,292,119	55,746	100,343	1 80	1,044,374
Lanark	8,853	23,815	2 69	275,301	73,254	139,915	1 91	1,456,242
Leeds	5,968	14,622	2.45	175,464	74,856	128,752		1,524,846
Lennox & Add'gton	13,293	26,985	2.03	302,502	66,717	108,082		1,082,514
Lincoln	13,269	28,926	2.18	415,667	36,575	61,080		787,086
Manitoulin	2,450	4,998	2.04	56,228	18,620	28,675		284,239
Middlesex	41,497	95,858		1,154,130	80,841	147,131		1,739,476
Muskoka	94		1.75	2,034	29,072	45,643 41,928		627,279 499,163
Norfolk	181 14,693	36,733	1.79	3,888 437,857	27,767 44,327	75,356		822,435
Northumberland	12,314	28,199		310,189	48,431	88,144		1,071,218
Outario	17,954	46,501	2.59	560,337	58,852	110,053		1,315,889
Oxford	30,333	71 283	2 35	864,663	57,885	107,087	1.85	1,121,201
Parry Sound	259	518 77,075 42,172 16,912 2,690	2.00	7,252	34,395	53,656		747,930
Peel	35,683	77,075	2.16	938,003	38,519	70,105		862,848
Perth	16,603	42,172	2.54	514,077	85,775	159,542	1.86	1,737,946
Prescott	7,353	10,912	2.30	214,952	41,630	70,355 116,760		944,381
Prescott Prince Edward	1,345 7,507	18,017	2 40	26,120 195,665	72,074 39,587	68,486		940,367 678,156
Rainy River	819	1,736	2.12	21,700	22,937	36,240		359,600
Renfrew	5,053	13,643	2.70	140,659	98,638	181,494		1,812,164
Russell	2,353	5,835	2.48	70,020	52,053	85,887	1.65	750,251
Simcoe	28,550	71,375 6,069	2.50	861,496	96,768	172,247		2,041,749
Stormont	2,616	6,069	2.32	62,511	50,145	84,244		851,590
Sudbury	244	427	1.75	4,270	28,366	40,847		420,076
Thunder Bay Timiskaming	1,509 263	3,018	2.00	36,216 5,880	19,910 23,938	33,051 36,625		443,646 474,225
Victoria	6,470	15,399		185,712	48,645	77,832	1 60	945,092
Waterloo	12,386	29,974	2.42	371,078	43,567	82,777	1.90	1,042,745
Welland	8,263	29,974 17,518	2.12	236,843	50,350	82,777 84,588	1.68	1,085,647
Wellington	21,054	46,950	2.23	506,121	103,079	182,450	1.77	1,910,252
Wentworth	16,392	38,193	2.33	493,454	36,574	62,907		759,316
York	46,921	115,426	2.46	1,491,304	51,472	95,223	1.85	1,337,179
The Province:	906 207	1 065 060	2 24	21 015 225	2 022 012	1 011 515	1 72	54 161 020
1927 1926	806,397 748,473	1,865,868 1,850,392		21,915,225 25,889,781		4,914,515 4,248,048		54,161,232
1740	110,110	1,000,092	4.11	20,007,101	2,007,140	1,410,010	1 . 1/	54,154,454

#### CARROTS-ALL FIELD CROPS

Table XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Carrots and all Field Crops enumerated in Tables VII to XVII for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

		-				1 5: 11 6	
Counties and		Carı	ots		All	l Field Crops	,
Districts	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Value	Per
Algoma	48	4,800	100	\$ 888	47,700	\$ 994,627	\$ c.
Brant	19	3,800	200	703			
Bruce	24	4,944	206	914			
Carleton	98	13,622	139	2,520			23.11
Cochrane	13	1,300	100	240			
Dufferin	10 11	1,500 2,200	150 200	278 407			
Dundas Durham	14	2,200	150	388		4,978,973	
Elgin	29	5,800	200	1,073		6,149,253	
Essex	36	9,000	250	1,665			
Frontenac	43	6,493	151	1,201	140,207	2,689,911	19.19
Glengarry	26	3,900	150	722		2,656,364	19.74
Grenville	20 34	4,000 6,800	200 200	740		2,590,280 11,146,467	23.22 22.97
Grey Haldimand.	15	1,500	100	1,258 278		3,599,265	19.66
Haliburton	16	2,000	125	370		570,786	22.83
Halton	11	2,200	200	407		3,265,079	28.75
Hastings	36	7,200	200	1,332		6,303,099	23.18
Huron	22	4,026	183	745		11,459,549	25.38
KenoraKent	5 26	500 6,370	100 245	93 1,178		99,488 11,028,031	15.66
Lambton	79	15,800	200	2,923		8,609,219	25.98
Lanark	35	5,250	150	971		4,198,164	24.43
Leeds	38	5,700	150	1,054	168,469	4,099,529	24.33
Lennox and Addington	34	5,100	150	944	163,312	3,349,393	20.51
Lincoln	. 20	5,000	250	925		2,613,765	24.57
Manitoulin	58 58	800 8,700	100 150	148 1,610	37,369 396,683	739,165 10,475,169	19.78 26.41
Muskoka	48	9,600	200	1,776		1,087,447	23.53
Nipissing	30	3,000	100	555	50,006	1,066,393	21.33
Norfolk	28	6,076	217	1,124	190,917	4,338,522	22.72
Northumberland	37	5,550	150	1,027	239,405	5,829,298	24.35
Ontario	39	5,850	150	1,082	289,711 292,463	8,266,559 8,391,532	28.53
Oxford	33	1,295 4,950	185	240 916	58,362	1,386,245	28.69 23.75
Peel	76	15,200	200	2,812	181,415	4,643,947	25.60
Perth	5	750	150	138	334,419	8,974,922	26.84
Peterborough	19	2,850	150	527	168,462	4,143,394	24.60
Prescott	48	4,800	100	888	152,725	2,786,691	18.25
Prince Edward	7	917 900	131	170 167	126,383 36,923	2,701,341 572,389	21.37 15.50
Renfrew	52	5,200	100	962	255,324	5,801,762	22.72
Russell	70	7,000	100	1,295	117,747	2,257,669	19.17
Simcoe	104	18,720	180	3,463	516,219	13,599,962	26.35
Stormont	22	2,200	100	407	106,611	2,234,295	20.96
SudburyThunder Bay	40 24	$\frac{4,000}{2,400}$	100 100	740 444	50,151 35,479	935,166 944,077	18.65 26.61
Timiskaming	38	7,600	200	1,406	51,272	1,284,513	25.05
Victoria	30	4,500	150	832	206,339	4,456,253	21.60
Waterloo	10	1,500	150	278	210,970	6,284,179	29.79
Welland	21	4,200	200	777	123,200	2,692,014	21.85
Wellington	25	6,250	250	1,156	382,437	9,851,292	25.76
WentworthYork	42 51	8,400 12,750	200 250	1,554 2,359	162,296 356,386	4,412,857 10,831,602	27.19 30.39
The Province:	31	12,750	230	2,339	330,380	10,001,002	00.09
1927	1,743	286,863	165	53,070	10,305,045	256,627,042	24.90
1926	1,672	253,966	152	50,793	10,434,401	257,686,886	24.70

#### PASTURE, FALLOW, ORCHARD, SMALL FRUITS

Table XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the area in Cleared Pasture, Summer Fallow, Orchards and Small Fruits in 1927, together with totals for the Province for the past five years; also, the number of silos in each county in 1927.

. Counties and Districts	Cleared pasture	Summer fallow	Orchard	Small fruits	Total	Number of silos
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	1 :
Algoma	8,993	554	322	118	9,987	35
Brant	24,619	2,388	3,702	490	31,199	927
Bruce.	132,567	13,278	7,009	333	153,187	852
Carleton	90,518 1,777	990	1,509	409 11	93,426 1,788	
CochraneDufferin	54,307	3,025	1,896	119	59,347	107
Dundas	42,131	216	1,688	267	44,302	1,076
Durham	60,525	4,102	7,022	331	71,980	
Elgin	73,064	4,649	6,926	928	85,567	1,380
Essex	38,384	3,109	5,480	1,140	48,113	384
Frontenac	82,637	275	1,176	214	84,302	437
Glengarry	46,888	61	1,019	111	48,079	574
Grenville	48,135	203	1,419	327	50,084	493
Grey	140,585	12,476	9,530	436	163,027	1,156
Haldimand	34,059	9,052	4,387	274	47,772	526
Haliburton	15,356	203	101	36	15,696	621
Halton	27,336	4,243	5,738	996 444	38,313	631 577
Hastings	107,888	2,683	4,753 11,702	528	115,768 168,730	
Huron Kenora	150,199 976	6,301 54	11,702	9	1.040	1,334
Kent	74,463	4,020	5,442	950	84,875	748
Lambton	141,917	6,854	11,230	963	160,964	1,491
Lanark	116,548	419	1,166	214	118,347	1,127
Leeds	79,001	364	1,322	334	81,021	1,142
Lennox and Addington	68,132	2.074	1,675	293	72,174	301
Lincoln	18,666	4,792	12,172	5,651	41,281	601
Manitoulin	8,884	216	196	15	9,311	96
Middlesex	193,378	5,645	11,134	1,078	211,235	2,321
Muskoka	16,980	508	132	76	17,696	38
Nipissing	10,803	253	50	99	11,205	20
Norfolk	40,955	5,704	8,638	1,541	56,838	1,073
Northumberland	69,237	3,317	10,312	727 470	83,593 71,205	801 1,466
Ontario	62,058 72,656	3,741 2,588	4,936 7,473	575	83,292	2,611
Parry Sound	18,470	590	123	71	19,254	30
Peel	46,304	8,931	4,732	1,322	61,289	782
Perth	87,361	9,798	5,627	375	103,161	1,227
Peterborough	61,225	4,712	1,603	177	67,717	575
Prescott	51,981	129	936	165	53,211	571
Prince Edward	43,969	1,196	7,603	297	53,065	260
Rainy River	6,169	460	9	42	6,680	8
Renfrew	88,555	2,202	714	218	91,689	637
Russell	36,503	275	426	128	37,332	577
Simcoe	94,638 42,371	31,136	8,242 1,198	1,020 207	135,036 43,804	1,310 720
StormontSudbury	8,272	28 248	1,198	43	8,580	15
Thunder Bay	4,415	195	46	36	4,692	28
Timiskaming	7,906	409	22	32	8,369	10
Victoria	59,440	3,451	1.742	238	64.871	691
Waterloo	25,358	4,977	4,284	380	34,999	1,395
Welland	24,457	10,250	5,260	1,772	41,739	623
Wellington	80,226	6,614	4,940	383	92,163	1,013
Wentworth	25,174	4,978	5,246	1,172	36,570	1,188
York	45,370	13,970	7,197	593	67,130	1,826
The Province:	2 010 700	212.000	211 225	*20.170	2 166 005	20.006
1927	3,012,786	212,906	211,225	*29,178	3,466,095	39,996
1926 1925	3,077,424	189,488 162,649	215,779 223,343	*28,491 *27,890	3,511,182 3,607,823	38,171 37,836
	3,193,941	179,527	229,708	27,315	3,754,082	
1924	3,317,532	1/9 5///			3.734 11871	37,218

^{*}Including 7,836 acres in strawberries and 7,905 in vineyards in 1927, and 7,274 acres in strawberries and 7,545 in vineyards in 1926, and 7,185 in strawberries and 6,558 in vineyards in 1925.

#### MARKET PRICES

Table XIX.—The following table shows by Counties the average prices of agricultural products for 1927, together with the average prices for 1926.

			,				,			,	
Counties and Districts	Fall Wheat, per bush.	Spring Wheat per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Hay, per ton	Potatoes, per bush.
Algoma Brant Bruce Carleton Cochrane Dufferin Dundas Durham Elgin Essex Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Grey Haldimand Haliburton Halton Hastings Huron Kenora Kent Lambton Lanark Leeds Lennox and Addington Lincoln Manitoulin Middlesex Muskoka Nipissing Norfolk Northumberland Ontario Oxford Parry Sound Peel Perth Peterborough Prescott Prince Edward Rainy River Renfrew Russell Simcoe Stormont Sudbury Thunder Bay Timiskaming Victoria Waterloo Welland Wellington Wenton Wellend Wellington Wenton Wellend Wellington Wenton Wellend Wellington Wenton Wellend Wellington Wenton Wellend Wellington Wellend Wellington Wentorice: 1927 1926	cts. 125.0 126.1 124.8 130.0 120.0 125.6 126.0 125.0 125.0 125.0 124.1 123.8 126.2 121.7 124.2 125.0 123.8 124.2 125.0 123.8 124.2 125.0 123.8 124.2 125.0 123.8 124.2 125.0 123.8 124.2 125.0 123.8 124.2 125.0 123.8 124.2 125.0 123.8 124.2 125.0 123.8 125.0 124.1 125.0 125.0 121.3 125.0 121.3 125.0 121.3 123.0 125.0 121.3 123.0 125.0 121.3 123.0 125.0 121.3 123.0 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99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.7 99.8 99.8
	120.1	120.1	01.0	30.0	200.0		3,.2		30.0		

#### HORSES ON HAND

Table XX.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Horses on hand, June 15th, 1927, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and	Stallions,	Mares,	Geldings,	Colts and Fillies,	Total	Horses
Districts	2 yrs. old and over	2 yrs. old and over	2 yrs. old and over	under 2 years	Number	Value
Algoria	36	1,513	1,139	200	2,888	\$ 357,787
AlgomaBrant	38	4,184	3,963	489	8,674	950,093
Bruce	96	11,725	7,926	1,837	21,584	2,349,915
Carleton	99	8,193	6,386	1,300	15,978	1,847,008
Cochrane	16	380	198	22	616	91,686
Dufferin	74	5,567	4,062	1,065	10,768	1,132,582
Dundas	49	4,621	3,510	560	8,740	902,588
Durham	49	6,777	5,047	852	12,725	1,380,452
Elgin	60 163	7,804 8,894	6,278 6,294	968 1,292	15,110 16,643	1,615,570 1,905,454
EssexFrontenac	57	4,604	3,598	657	8,916	873,127
Glengarry	79	4,417	2,575	734	7,805	850,484
Grenville	39	3,381	2,796	450	6,666	659,466
Grey	135	13,780	10,251	2,120	26,286	2,734,574
Haldimand	38	5,174	4,144	775	10,131	1,087,695
Haliburton	13	846	641	112	1,612	176,180
Halton	38	3,657	3,169	393	7,257	816,522
Hastings	121	8,599	7,346	927	16,993	1,805,106
Huron	114 12	14,328 133	9,849 160	2,570 5	26,861 310	2,998,833 41,645
KenoraKent	121	11,073	9,070	1,786	22,050	2,486,862
Lambton	112	10,754	7,384	2,161	20,411	2,269,213
Lanark	59	5,398	4,278	756	10,491	1,097,244
Leeds	55	5,258	4,626	570	10,509	1,042,078
Lennox and Addington	62	4,785	4,304	827	9,978	966,681
Lincoln	46	3,607	2,941	301	6,895	726,259
Manitoulin	18	1,047	859	171	2,095	221,179
Middlesex	171	14,784	10,519	2,734	28,208	2,962,489
Muskoka	21 55	1,491 1,383	1,243 913	145 122	2,900 2,473	345,357 316,198
Nipissing	67	6,358	5,355	775	12,555	1,257,099
Northumberland	91	7,484	6,556	929	15,060	1,596,005
Ontario	57	9,095	6,782	1,192	17,126	1,841,810
Oxford	71	9,552	7,835	1,216	18,674	1,984,561
Parry Sound	39	1,814	1,566	210	3,629	457,932
Peel	41	6,054	4,302	1,034	11,431	1,205,589
Perth	85	10,791	7,732	1,865	20,473 9,923	2,190,633 1,092,301
Peterborough	66 81	5,243 3,924	3,961 2,379	653 518	6,902	751,589
Prince Edward	29	4,006	3,426	413	7,874	822,331
Rainy River	22	1,024	1,003	123	2,172	262,709
Renfrew	157	7,179	4,977	1,151	13,464	1,583,310
Russell	71	3,748	2,275	696	6,790	724,788
Simcoe	103	15,452	11,745	2,005	29,305	3,253,028
Stormont	50	3,636	2,730	406	6,822	689,986
Sudbury	60	1,336	817	129	2,342	308,609
Thunder Bay	51 45	753 1,324	877 1,177	46 118	1,727 2,664	221,300 394,265
Timiskaming	57	6,326	4,922	800	12,105	1,321,840
Victoria	51	6,545	5,390	951	12,103	1,306,836
Welland	50	3,878	3,383	338	7,649	837,244
Wellington	82	11,480	8,749	1,617	21,928	2,296,869
Wentworth	37	5,095	4,304	502	9,938	1,033,345
York	59	10,736	8,927	1,351	21,073	2,280,221
The Province:	2.500	220,000	046 (20	45.020	617 126	66 704 507
1927	3,568	320,990	246,639	45,939	617,136	66,724,527
1926 1925	3,515 3,512	328,924 335,469	251,958 259,247	45,262 45,910	629,659 644,138	68,239,756 69,787,791
1924	3,671	344,370	266,560	49,274	663,875	72,617,565
1923	3,562	348,266	268,381	53,162	673,371	74,542,351

CATTLE AND
TABLE XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Cattle on

TABLE AZ	11,SHOW	ing by Cou	Try Widiner	panties the	mumber and	value of	Cattle oil
Counties and Districts	Bulls for breeding	Cows for milk purposes	Cows for beef purposes	Yearlings for milk purposes	Yearlings for beef purposes	Calves	All other Cattle
AlgomaBrant	292 730	6,448 15,901	302 684	1,528 3,892	1,549 2,507	3,306 5,969	715 697
Bruce	1,522	37,471	3,200	6,027	19,955	26,140	15,953
Carleton	2,403	48,587	2,120	10,191	5,173	16,065	4,282
Cochrane	152	1,152 15,774	1 562	257	51	576	63
Dufferin Dundas	677 1,956	33,242	1,562 250	2,624 6,291	8,622 100	10,925 6,769	5,216 644
Durham	803	19,230	2,159	3,743	7,049	10,636	4,490
Elgin	1,492	36,954	1,068	6,932	4,386	11,003	4,144
Essex	823 1,897	21,550 31,913	1,161 972	4,493 5,756	1,340 2,008	5,589 11,159	1,124
Frontenac	2,181	33,070	568	6,949	332	6,722	576
Grenville	1,371	21,454	452	4,805	142	5,267	443
Grey	1,713	44,922	3,704	6,366	23,099	30,192	1 16,237
Haldimand Haliburton	710 203	16,686 3,826	569 191	4,062 600	3,160 1,271	7,134 2,574	1,147
Halton	789	14,314	1,408	3,115	3,453	6,297	1,727
Hastings	3,034	47,459	1,671	10,103	2,593	17,080	2,053
Huron	1,719	41,946 550	3,520	7,319 155	20,386 32	27,340 252	16,182 14
Kenora	883	22,458	2,875	4,205	6,582	10,685	6,090
Lambton	1,143	34,060	2,570	5,065	14,750	21,219	12,791
Lanark	1,608	29,792	2,802	7,056	7,947	16,237	5,133
Leeds Lennox & Addington	2,332 1,435	40,458 26,812	633 665	8,383 4,969	744 2,086	10,359 9,210	1,073 965
Lincoln	400	10,642	582	2,119	807	3,370	292
Manitoulin	190	4,087	258	601	2,254	2,927	1,166
Muskeles	2,434 358	56,514 7,207	3,231 304	11,036 1,570	14,653 1,419	26,509 3,632	15,376 804
Muskoka Nipissing	885	7,554	448	1,871	1,235	4,218	731
Norfolk	987	21,995	382	5,108	758	6,212	671
Northumberland	1,576	28,687	1,612	6,836	5,073	12,225 16,435	2,417
Ontario	1,338 2,525	30,222 50,193	2,644 1,942	6,480 10,352	10,267 3,800	14,279	4,521 3,068
Parry Sound	384	8,983	548	1,867	2,936	5,601	1,837
Peel	865	19,864	1,075	4,898	3,221	6,744	2,523
Perth Peterborough	1,738 1,047	37,571 23,592	2,163 1,105	8,411 5,103	11,052 4,642	19,816 11,269	6,318 2,957
Prescott	1,974	30,298	553	6,036	413	7,742	682
Prince Edward	991	17,102	540	3,319	501	4,682	233
Rainy River Renfrew	203 2,582	3,715 32,997	217 3,309	978 6,976	792 9,607	1,947 19,709	160 6,121
Russell	1,724	26,090	792	6,309	834	7,141	737
Simcoe	2,005	46,525	3,561	9,539	18,171	26,043	9,647
Stormont	1,730	29,638	554	4,968 1,792	199 709	5,091 3,580	436 396
Sudbury Thunder Bay	672 142	6,612 4,402	418 85	927	115	1,432	45
Timiskaming	445	5,312	588	1,673	1,480	3,360	198
Victoria	792	22,338		4,394	9,416	13,280	7,730
Waterloo	1,042 525	20,723 12,814	692 369	4,575 2,643	4,960 1,064	10,418 3,829	1,494
Wellington	1,357	31,260		5,519	16,486	20,838	7,330
Wentworth	943	18,212	833	4,147	1,983	5,911	1,019
York	1,861	38,662	1,724	8,858	3,271	10,761	3,146
The Province:	65,636	*1,299,840	70,890	263,791	271,435	557,706	185,656
1926	66,854	*1,280,436	77,024	262,935	284,796	569,645	216,109
1925	68,515	*1,232,679			292,210	575,466 592,408	287,385 371,329
1924 1923	70,838	1,203,527 11,265,965	100,982		306,463		†876,261
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‡Milch cows. †Including yearlings. *Including dual purpose cows.

SHEEP ON HAND

hand, June 15th, 1927, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

	0 1			1.7	1		
Total	Cattle		She	eep and La	ambs		
Number	Value	Ewes for	1 year and	Under 1 year	Total Sh Lar		Counties and Districts
		breeding	over	1 year	Number	Value	
	\$				1	\$	
14,140	548,257	4,185	373	4,298	8,856	82,434	Algoma
30,380	1,503,265	4,441	544	4,832	9,817	107,928	Brant
110,268	4,672,387	20,210	2,077	21,573	43,860	484,162	Bruce
88,821	3,802,085	12,351	1,310	12,472	26,133	281,923	Carleton
2,278	102,085	125	53	196	374	3,997	Cochrane
45,400	1,795,411	14,693	1,443	15,465	31,601	366,769	Dufferin
49,252	2,432,468		90	1,113	2,218	22,517	Dundas
48,110	2,029,174	10,866	2,444	11,781	25,091	297,382	Durham
65,979	3,338,700	10,966	1,116	10,814	22,896	264,868	
35,869	1,831,448 2,029,432		1,087 783	9,800 8,017	19,478 16,458	195,360 161,243	Essex Frontenac
54,829		7,658	665	2,107	4,567	44,751	Glengarry
50,398 33,934	2,341,128 1,523,997	1,795 4,036	520	4,546	9,102	89,330	Grenville
126,233	5,006,858		3,342	32,969	66,324	756,133	Grey
33,468	1,592,651	6,687	1,327	7,944	15,958	169,964	Haldimand
9,165	278,755		527	2,704	5,886	53,525	Haliburton
31,103	1,522,871	5,202	817	5,746	11,765	141,119	Halton
83,993	3,091,198		1,819	17,091	35,561		Hastings
118,412	5,111,631	11,513	1,803	13,142	26,458	311,933	
1,062	40,076		5	36	75		Kenora
53,778	2,381,420	7,392	1,213	7,768	16,373	179,906	
91,598	4,137,280	14,209	1,908	15,613	31,730		Lambton Lanark
70,575	2,516,439	17,498	1,611 664	17,320 5,630	36,429 11,892		Leeds
63,982 46,142	2,739,558 1,914,764		985	6,970	14,496	151,811	Lennox and Addington
18,212	968,279	3,692	513	3,842	8,047		Lincoln
11,483	390,642		746	7,704	15,844	149,057	Manitoulin
129,753	6,026,901	11,902	3,890	13,448	29,240	352,153	Middlesex
15,294	546,849	3,382	482	3,594	7,458	69,994	Muskoka
16,942	540,468		713	4,023	8,484	72,445	Nipissing
36,113	1,735,625	4,030	681	4,112	8,823	90,735	Norfolk
58,426	2,511,693	7,873	1,755	8,075	17,703	195,189	
71,907	3,173,518		2,782	17,668	37,903 9,002	466,833	Ontario Oxford
86,159	4,699,003	3,819	776 1,182	4,407 7,666	16,154	103,745 151,802	Parry Sound
22,156 39,190	755,346 2,023,348		886	5,170	10,134	130,572	Peel
87,069	3,809,126		919	4,592	9,256	107,402	
49,715	1,899,134		1,233	5,805	12,300	135,396	Peterborough
47,698	1,960,694		754	2,816	5,383	43,694	Prescott
27,368	1,311,292	4.936	466	4,968	10,370	111,611	Prince Edward
8,012	279,015	1,920	320	2,019	4,259	41,154	Rainy River
81,301	2,484,455	28,813	3,842	29,290	61,945	584,455	Renfrew
43,627	1,790,064		836	2,773	5,822	56,537	
115,491	4,607,870		3,849	26,751 930	55,111	586,498 19,896	
42,616 14,179	1,963,520 477,165		321 460	1,874	2,016 3,654	31,039	
7,148	325,204		82	443	950	8,463	Thunder Bay
13,056	542,887		370	2,432	5,044	52,942	
59,701	2,238,129		2,228	12,700	27,579	310,684	Victoria
43,904	2,023,441	2,331	358	2,646	5,335	58,286	Waterloo
21,673	1,064,122	2,520	391	2,944	5,855	59,169	Welland
86,261	3,750,280	16,720	2,169		37,702	458,732	Wellington
33,048	1,719,483	3,669	422	3,961	8,052	89,686	Wentworth
68,283	3,593,361	15,050	1,670	15,925	32,645	378,610	York The Province:
0.714.054	117 101 050	121 207	63,622	461,338	056 267	10,433,761	1927
2,714,954	117,494,252			426,356	886,483	9,688,685	1927
2,757,799 2,809,373	115,386,214 115,844,069				868,526	9,576,722	
2,917,302	113,044,009			429,899	870,279	7,081,500	1924
2,838,087		464,	549	443,124	907,673	6,597,087	1923
-,000,001	,, ,	101,	01/				

#### SWINE ON HAND

Table XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Swine on hand, June 15th, 1927, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and	Brood	Other	Swine	Total	Swine
Districts	Sows	Six mos. and over	Under six mos.	Number	Value
Algoma	578	433	3,451	4,462	\$ 51,160
Brant	2,390	2,686	16,663	21,739	290,945
Bruce	6,947	7,739	45,253	59,939	822,949
Carleton	4,573	2,305	29,601	36,479	434,179
Cochrane	72	62	507	641	7,712
Dufferin	3,604	5,660	27,464	36,728	477,871
Dundas	2,781	3,461	19,170	25,412	325,207
Durham	3,386	4,411	23,583	31,380	411,937
Elgin	5,444	7,506	37,328	50,278	627,611
Essex Frontenac	10,568 2,556	18,976 2,507	67,859 16,654	97,403 21,717	1,176,111 252,978
Glengarry	2,436	3,032	16,908	22,376	276,727
Grenville	1,788	1,705	11,860	15,353	190,877
Grev	8,483	12,028	59,496	80,007	1,071,692
Haldimand	2,817	2,718	19,963	25,498	327,812
Haliburton	343	285	1,788	2,416	29,184
Halton	2,133	3,139	15,503	20,775	300,028
Hastings	6,185	6,514	43,221	55,920	685,604
Huron	9,315 36	12,459	64,005	85,779 253	1,170,527 3,163
Kent.	11,511	22,655	78,104	112,270	1,370,998
Lambton	7,428	11,293	53,346	72,067	939,581
Lanark	2,681	2,298	18,755	23,734	283,052
Leeds	2,884	2,643	19,487	25,014	290,842
Lennox and Addington	2,701	1,909	18,375	22,985	279,173
Lincoln	1,558	1,377	10,343	13,278	176,491
Manitoulin	532	481	3,513	4,526	43,163
Middlesex Muskoka	8,063	8,222	57,274	73,559 3,204	952,189 43,279
Nipissing.	408 815	355 734	2,441 4,558	6,107	70,414
Norfolk.	3,664	4,412	24,862	32,938	406,215
Northumberland	4,814	3,356	33,992	42,162	529,469
Ontario	6,060	9,900	41,299	57,259	776,650
Oxford	6,954	8,933	48,162	64,049	823,800
Parry Sound	615	488	4,378	5,481	62,362
Peel	2,490	2,846	19,848	25,184 78,210	343,809
Perth Peterborough	8,597 2,836	10,165 2,247	59,448 19,830-	24,913	1,039,313 309,542
Prescott	2,180	2,538	15,678	20,396	248,272
Prince Edward	2,557	1,547	16,497	20,601	269,973
Rainv River	328	294	1,635	2,257	29,956
Renfrew	3,901	3,202	23.656	30,759	325,004
Russell	2,361	1,957	15,449	19,767	234,193
Simcoe	10,107	14,111	69,073	93,291 23,231	1,232,104 273,708
StormontSudbury	2,576 807	2,593 677	18,062 3,972	5,456	68,361
Thunder Bay	288	280	1,755	2,323	32,184
Timiskaming	768	601	4,300	5,669	69,945
Victoria	3,533	4,878	24,115	32,526	424,460
Waterloo	5,496	8,704	36,310	50,510	679,961
Welland	1,841	2,160	11,072	15,073	203,987
Wellington	8,965	11,455	63,394	83,814	1,119,743
Wentworth York	2,970	3,534 10,318	21,441	27,945 68,064	380,563 892,505
The Province:	7,328	10,318	50,418	00,004	072,303
1927	207,052	260,803	1,415,322	1,883,177	24,159,535
1926	199,637	264,639	1,271,079	1,735,355	124,525,126
1925	190,210	323,449	1,164,936	1,678,595	24,424,238
1924	199,860	1,608		1,807,903	16,201,699
1923	178,375	1,821		1,734,734	19,018,668

#### POULTRY ON HAND

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Poultry on hand, June 15th, 1927, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

						4 .
Counties and				Other	Total Po	oultry
Districts	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks	Fowls	Number	Value
Algerra	2 575	1 5 4 7	952	71,115	77,189	\$ 52,939
Algoma	3,575	1,547		251,499	265,911	169,345
Brant	2,077	6,661 22,808	5,674	536,828	603,098	407,178
Bruce	23,175	22,604	20,287 17,035	401,281	454,894	324,941
Cochrane	13,974	151	48	10,382	10,962	7,707
Dufferin	1,948	18,346	7,505	207,303	235,102	161,718
Dundas		9,597	7,946	314,293	343,606	224,178
Durham	3,284	14,303	11,020	343,742	372,349	239,836
Elgin	13,599	14,400	16,639	510,567	555,205	364,838
Essex		25,531	38,202	804,935	882,696	527,905
Frontenac	31,122	4,200	6,365	178,793	220,480	161,378
Glengarry	16,006	2,631	4,744	189,056	212,437	147,571
Grenville	10,436	6,812	5,852	202,400	225,500	152,359
Grey	16,371	30,635	25,250	615,526	687,782	448,147
Haldimand	13,829	7,869	11,034	352,105	384,837	246,496 20,294
Haliburton	2,031	828	347	25,080	28,286	153,763
Halton	3,258	11,071 12,097	6,515 8,190	193,993 419,589	214,837 455,016	287,556
Hastings	15,140 8,761	26,470	29,476	873,827	938,534	578,636
Huron* Kenora	204	57	75	10,187	10,523	6,633
Kent.	14.145	19,658	38,687	839,224	911,714	544,262
Lambton	37,695	29,195	33,691	838,971	939,552	595,727
Lanark	11,937	4,759	3,910	263,475	284,081	194,942
Leeds	23,601	5,623	7,296	249,032	285,552	197,358
Lennox and Addington.	8,538	4,327	6,040	286,438	305,343	188,931
Lincoln	6,573	5,569	7,254	277,391	296,787	174,384
Manitoulin	9,758	1,979	1,004	40,234	52,975	42,435
Middlesex	33,236	30,444	35,873	945,760	1,045,313	675,452
Muskoka	1,603	841	834	71,117	74,395	48,822 34,211
Nipissing	402	993	635	50,177 429,777	52,207 455,840	277,629
Norfolk Northumberland	7,975 8,336	5,605 10,237	12,483 11,362	397,791	427,726	272,066
Ontario	6,468	20,527	17,170	415,345	459,510	327,116
Oxford.	1,698	13,540	15,737	619,465	650,440	396,267
Parry Sound	2,235	2,831	1,396	66,136	72,598	52,347
Peel	5,879	13,581	11,563	276,409	307,432	209,281
Perth	2.024	20,815	21,965	592,727	637,531	388,770
Peterborough	14,298	8,520	5,347	220,800	248,965	167,220
Prescott	15,339	4,429	3,385	188,210	211,363	148,765
Prince Edward	7,482	2,931	6,358	194,179	210,950	136,910
Rainy River	. 3,659	1,133	425	51,887	57,104 299,570	38,437 200,318
Renfrew	13,319	12,591 7,198	4,306	269,354	176,067	110,428
Russell	1,402	33,370	7,356 21,165	160,111 610,550	682,554	465,385
Simcoe. Stormont.	. 17,469 9,580	3,967	5,793	236,107	255,447	163,912
Sudbury	1,171	1,156	354	48,987	51,668	34,128
Thunder Bay	1,062	1,074	768	47,078	49,982	31,080
Timiskaming	1,813	2,024	1,461	53,353	58,651	42,714
Victoria	8,015	15,121	7,239	274,509	304,884	203,689
Waterloo	351	7,441	7,362	314,127	329,281	195,262
Welland	2,549	4,315	8,876	285,156		193,008
Wellington	1,951	27,522	15,040	471,681	516,194	334,499
Wentworth	. 2,652		8,494	251,881	269,530	174,861
York	6,980	26,156	24,936	528,627	586,699	389,611
The Province:	106 164	594,593	578,721	17,378,567	19,048,045	12,333,645
1927 1926	496,164		544,130	16,111,738	1	12,400,985
1925				16,183,507	17,778,581	13,527,454
1924	484,575			15,187,181	16,751,345	13,446,621
1923						12,401,083
	The state of the s					

## FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK

Table XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for 1927, together with the totals for the Province for 1926.

	,				
Counties and Districts	Land	Buildings	Implements	Live Stock on hand	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Algoma	4,689,415	1,905,780	842,258	1,092,577	8,530,030
Brant	11,502,764	7,347,459	2,312,690	3,021,576	
Bruce	31,768,751	17,391,513	5,153,863	8,736,591	63,050,718
Carleton	27,663,059	13,580,392	4,698,704	6,690,136	
Cochrane	1,578,247	374,536	212,902	213,187	2,378,872
Dufferin	13,196,311	8,695,201	2,484,216	3,934,351	28,310,079
Dundas	11,419,529	6,857,439	2,813,724	3,906,958	24,997,650
Durham	14,412,191		2,010,724		
Elgin	21 012 922	9,330,179	3,010,957	4,358,781	31,112,108
Essex	24,012,822 39,597,382	13,507,789	4,429,388	6,211,587	48,161,586
Frontenac	10 254 059	18,322,882	5,840,385	5,636,278	69,396,927
Frontenac	10,254,058	5,108,453	1,989,629	3,478,158	20,830,298
Glengarry	12,621,248	6,523,052	2,392,152	3,660,661	25,197,113
Grenville	7,493,907	4,800,586	1,804,220	2,616,029	16,714,742
Grey	34,353,473	21,872,158	6,377,592	10,017,404	72,620,627
Haldimand	13,373,029	8,448,744	2,753,599	3,424,618	27,999,990
Haliburton	1,984,123	662,194	369,440	557,938	3,573,695
Halton	13,135,291	8,240,515	2,434,754	2,934,303	26,744,863
Hastings	18,968,876	10,406,428	4,129,674	6,210,503	39,715,481
Huron	34,917,682	21,711,416	6,952,024	10,171,560	73,752,682
Kenora	634,941	265,565	119,751	92,159	1,112,416
Kent	46,697,132	20,619,786	7,243,195	6,963,448	81,523,561
Lambton	34,720,312	16,894,884	5,885,027	8,308,921	65,809,144
Lanark	12,024,741	5,980,222	2,505,481	4,511,767	25,022,211
Leeds	13,388,610	7,055,489	2,583,458	4,400,257	27,427,814
Lennox and Addington.	10,881,099	6,072,307	2,462,230	3,501,360	22,916,996
Lincoln.	15,680,952	8,446,536	2,451,145	2,136,028	28,714,661
Manitoulin	2,855,955	1,000,617	450,738	846,476	
Middlesex	44,004,197	25,126,539			5,153,786
Muskoka.	4,148,972	1 016 720	7,456,162	10,969,184	87,556,082
Nipissing.	4,307,491	1,816,738	788,679	1,054,301	7,808,690
Norfolk.		1,698,335	918,892	1,033,736	7,958,454
Northumberland	16,094,225	9,033,294	3,219,708	3,767,303	32,114,530
Ontario	15,750,974	10,001,089	3,586,088	5,104,422	34,442,573
Ontario	21,994,589	13,664,137	4,391,867	6,585,927 8,007,376	46,636,520
Oxford	26,159,419	17,572,422	5,632,442	8,007,376	57,371,659
Parry Sound	4,529,103	2,091,477	928,060	1,479,789	9,028,429
Peel	18,706,864	11,244,363	3,305,288	3,912,599	37,169,114
Perth	26,014,033	19,305,506	5,731,133	7,535,244	58,585,916
Peterborough	13,831,964	7,205,517	2,328,917	3,603,593	26,969,991
Prescott	14,713,084	6,416,561	2,334,517	3,153,014	26,617,176
Prince Edward	8,647,164	5,648,541	2,350,118	2,652,117	19,297,940
Rainy River	4,086,619	1,166,744	593,356	651,271	6,497,990
Renfrew	18,738,182	8,343,314	3,831,646	5,177,542	36,090,684
Russell	11,893,475	5,324,376	1,957,809	2,916,010	22,091,670
Simcoe	38,757,092	22,895,196	7,089,812	10,144,885	78,886,985
Stormont	9,461,846	5,798,168	2,305,741	3,111,022	20.676.777
Sudbury	5,086,735	1,747,668	995,225	919,302	8,748,930
I hunder Bay	4,167,635	1,530,600	693,271	618,231	8,748,930 7,009,737
I imiskaming	5,988,844	1,663,623	1,041,016	1.102.753	9,796,236
Victoria	16,124,134	7,783,327	2,878,882	4,498,802	31,285,145
Waterloo	16,814,642	11,922,552	3,203,104	4,263,786	36,204,084
Welland	13,043,341	7,868,880	2,567,753	2,357,530	25,837,504
Wellington	26,656,530	19,914,302	5,193,296	7,960,123	59,724,251
Wentworth	16,391,946	9,215,497	3,108,952	3,397,938	32,114,333
York	36,872,595	19,560,136	5,707,622	7,534,308	69,674,661
The Province:	00,012,070	17,000,100	5,757,022	7,004,000	07,074,001
1927	906,811,595	506,981,024	168,842,552	231,145,720	1,813,780,891
1926	876,177,637	493,551,144	164,478,485	230,240,766	1,764,448,032
	370,177,037	170,001,144	104,470,403	200,240,700	1,704,440,032

# **APPENDIX**

Comparative Farm Statistics for Forty-six Years—1882 to 1927

#### FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of fall wheat and spring wheat for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years, and the average for the forty-six years.

		Fall Wh	eat			Spring W	heat	
Years	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market Value
25	754 277	10 117 726	25.0	\$ 34.254.806	110.500	2.400.055	20. 1	\$ 020.7
27	751,377	19,447,536		24,254,806	119,580 115,497	2,408,055 2,166,054		2,939,77 2,708,69
26	807,015 747,101	20,988,030 22,764,736	30.5	26,262,506 30,420,639	113,497	2,100,034		3,245,5
25	722,366	21,396,621	20 6	28,646,679	101,401	1,948,853	19 2	2,669,7
23	717,307	16,599,067		15,976,322	111,601	1,937,937	17.4	1,865,5
22	813,935	17,792,958	21.9	18,616,746	124,206	2,099,503	16.9	2,207,5
21	621,420	13,667,879	22.0	15,096,980	152,904	1,907,459	12.5	2,087,2
20	762,371	18,492,013	24.3	35,759,610	267,367	4,480,472	16.8	8,237,1
19	619,494	15,051,703	24.3	35,698,096	361,150	5,646,544	15.6	13,603,8
18	362,616	7,054,845	19.5	14,877,794	351,423	8,186,191	23.3	17,076,2
17	585,946	13,384,207	22.8	28,078,738	182,957	3,679,516	20.1	7,716,6
16	704,867	14,942,050 24,737,011		24,099,591 24,023,286	144,305 162,142	2,213,961 3,439,949	21 2	3,591,6 3,392,9
15	811,185 685,692	14 232 548	20.0	15,641,232	118,607	2,169,425	18 3	2,340,5
13	646,533	14,333,548 15,945,717	24 7	13,550,459	116,581	2,068,951	17.7	1,818,6
12	759,888	15,039,885	19.8	13,795,968	123,080	2,302,339	18.7	2,072,2
11	837,492	17.926.586	21.4	15,519,411	133,711	2,295,534	17.2	2,081,5
010	743,473	19,837,172	26.7	17,172,678	129,319	2.489.833	19.3	2,229,9
009	663,375	15,967,653	24.1	16,335,950	135,161	2,223,567	16.5	2,237,1
008	679,642	16,430,476	24.2	14,649,061	142,124	2,197,716	15.5	1,996,2
007	676,164	15,545,491	23.0	14,410,670	144,514 171,745	2,473,651	17.1	2,137,2
006	787,287	18,841,774		13,321,134	1/1,/45	3,267,000		2,250,9
005	796,213	17,933,961	22.5	13,719,480 9,041,535	190,116 225,027	3,582,627	15.0	2,683,3 3,269,7
004	605,458 665,028	9,160,623 17,242,763	25.1	12,949,315	248,518	3,471,103 4,650,707	18 7	3,460,1
903	748,592	20,233,669		14,305,204	303,115	6,048,024	20.0	4,209,4
001	911,587	15 943 229	17.5	10,538,474	358,048	5.498.751	15.4	3,673,1
900	1,068,640	15,943,229 23,369,737	21.9	15,517,505	376,905	6,940,333	18.4	4,684,7
399	1,049,691	14.439.827	113.8	9,631,365	398,726	7,041,317	17.7	4,682,4
398	1,048,182	25,158,713	24.0	17,460,147	389,205	6,873,785		4,756,6
397	950,222	23,988,051		18,758,656	323,305	4,868,101	15.1	3,826,3
396 <b></b>	876,955 743,199	15,078,441	17.2	10,705,693	255,361	3,519,322	2 13.8	2,484,6
395	743,199	14,155,282	19.0	9,809,610	223,957	3,472,543 3,367,854	111.5	2,423,8 1,869,1
894	778,992	16,512,106 17,545,248	21.2	9,081,658 10,509,604	230,016 356,721	4,186,063	1117	2,486,3
893 892	913,954 966,522	20,492,497	7 21 2	14,488,195	651,302	8,290,393		5,620,8
891	849,956	21,872,488	3 25 7	20,800,736		10,711,538		9,951,0
890	720,101	14.267.383	3119.8	13.439.875	601,753	7,683,903		7,015,4
889	822,115	13,001,863	5 15.8	11,493,648	398,610	5,697,70		5,019,0
888	826,537	13,830,787	7 16.7	14,162,726	367,850	6,453,559	17.5	6,408,
887	897,743	14,440,61		11,321,439	484,821	5,633,11	7 11.6	4,393,
886	886,402				577,465	9,518,55	$\frac{3 16.5 }{111.4}$	6,900,9
885	875,136	21,478,28				9,129,88	1 11.4	7,358,0
884	864,740	20,717,63			721,647 586,410	14,609,66 9,726,06		10,406,
883	1,097,210 1,188,520	11,656,95	2 26 3	31,567,754	586,817	9,665,999		10,245,9
882 Innual Averages:	1,100,520	31,233,20.	20.3	01,007,734	000,017	,,,,,,,,,	13.3	10,110,
1922–1927	759,850	19,831,49	1 26.1	24,029,616	114,271	2,166,839	9 19.0	2,606,
1912–1921	656,001				198,052	3,609,48		6,193,
1902-1911	720,272	16,912,01			182,335	3,269,97	6 17.9	2,655,.
1892-1901		18,668,31		12,650,091	356,355	5,405,84	6 15.2	3,650,
1882-1891	902,846	18,059,23	5 20.0	16,250,884	563,547	8,882,99	8 15.8	7,959,
1882-1927	796,918	17,565,94	5 22 (	17,287,688	297,576	4,884,43	6116.4	4,787,

#### OATS AND BARLEY

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Oats and Barley for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual averages for the various periods of ten years and the average for the forty-six years.

Years		Oats				Barle	У	
i ears	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				S				S
27	2,689,295	101,913,746	37.9	58,438,236	514,802	17,238,125	33.5	13,382,86
26	2,831,755	95,722,130	33.8	49,615,846	449,095	14,447,174	32.2	9,823,17
25	12 837 390	$118\ 100\ 471$	11 6	53,404,626	436,383	14.917.247	34.2	10,160,46
24	2,891,990	114,249,129 103,485,442	39.5	61,899,999	439,177	14,570,403	33.2	11,970,80
23	2,967,417	103,485,442	34.9	46,937,124	452,490	13,523,349		8,487,60
22	3,034,090	116,033,569	38.2	50,450,114	433,922	13,971,811	32.2	8,561,78
921	2 880 053	72,575,191	11 0	36,555,194 75,159,913	462,176 484,328	10,149,353 16,660,350	24.0	6,665,86
19	2,630,033	129,171,312 78,388,018 131,752,601 111,232,817 71,297,528	20 3	76,572,899	569,183	13,133,757	23 1	15,631,61 19,146,90
18	2.924.468	131.752.601	45.1	98,798,745	660,404	24,247,673	36 7	25,112.9
17	2.763.355	111.232.817	40.3	86,640,057	551,298	18,387,741	33.4	23,118,10
16 15	2,689,762	71,297,528	26.5	47,066,428	527,886	12,388,969	23.5	12,621,9
15	2,871,755	120,217,952	41.9		552,318	19,893,129	36.0	11,130,8
14	2,776,883	103,564,322	37.3	51,232,043	579,473	18,096,754		11,640,7
115 144 113 112 111 110 110 110 109 108 107	2,699,459	98,426,902	36.5	36,342,489	623,658	18,255,958		10,136,7
912	[2,601,735	98,444,807	37.8	38,005,016	647,382	19,232,275	29.7	11,296,9
111	2,699,230	84,829,232	31.4	37,494,695	616,977	16,248,129	26.3	12,000,1
10	2,151,933	102,084,924	37.0	35,698,964	626,144	19,103,107	30.5	9,930,4
109	12,093,363	90,233,379	21 0	35,612,676 38,987,985	695,262	18,776,777		10,286,3
007	2,774,239	83 524 301	28 5	40,759,859	734,029 766,891	20,888,569 21,718,332		10,943,7 12,900,6
006	2 716 711	108 341 455	30 0	36,836,095	756,163	25,253,011	33 4	11,363,8
05	2.668 416	105,563,572	39 6	35,469,360	772,633	24,265,394	31 4	10,409,8
04	2,654,936	102.173.443	38.5	33,002,022	772,434	24,567,825		10,736,1
003	2,638,665	102,173,443 109,874,053	41.6	32,193,097	709,839	24,378,817		10,263,4
02	12.500.758	106,431,439	42.6	37,038,141	661,622	21,890,602	33.1	9.872.6
001	12.408.264	78.334.490	32.5	28,357,085	637,201	16,761,076	26.3	7,542,4
000	12.398.834	89,693,327		23,768,732	577,810	16,909,751	29.3	6,577,8
99	2,363,778 2,376,360	89,897,724	38.0	24,901,670	490,374 438,784	14,830,891	30.2	5,858,2
98	. 2,376,360	86,858,293	36.6	22,409,440	438,784	12,663,668		4,812,1
897	2,432,491 2,425,107	86,318,128	35.5	19,507,897	451,515	12,021,779	26.6	3,245,8
896		82,979,992 84,697,566	35 7	16,595,998 24,646,992	462,792 478,046	12,669,744 12,090,507	25 2	4,003,6
94	2,342,766	70,172,516	30.0	21,613,135	486 261	10,980,404		4,884,5 4,447,0
93	1,936,644	58,584,529	30.3	19,450,064	486,261 467,315	9,806,088		3,932,2
392	1,861,469	64,758,053	34.8	19,945,480	499,225	12,274,318		5,069,2
91	1.840.636	75,009,542	40.8	27,378,483	553,166	16,141,904	29.2	7,925,6
90	1.882.366	75,009,542 52,768,207	28.0	21,687,734	701,326	15,600,169	22.2	7,831,2
89	. [1,923,444	64,346,301	33.5	19,625,622	875.286	23,386,388	26.7	10,290,0
88	1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4	26,514,099	895,432	23,366,569		14,043,3
87	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6	17,247,443	767,346	17,134,830	22.3	9,715,4
86	1,621,901 1,543,745	58,665,608 55,229,742	30.2	18,772,995 17,397,369	735,778	19,512,278	20.5	10,009,7
884	1 481 828	57,696,304	30.0	19,097,476	597,873 700,472	16,533,587 19,119,041		9,126,5 10,247,8
383	1,418,309	54,573,609	38 5	20,737,971	757,156	18,414,337	24.3	10,496,1
382		50,501,701	36.4	21,715,731	848,617	24,284,407	28 6	15,784,8
nnual Averages:	' '		33.1	52,1.20,101	010,017	21,201,107	20.0	20,,01,0
1922–1927		108,250,748	37.6	53,457,658	454,312	14,778,018	32.5	10,397,7
1912-1921	$\pm 2.797.677$	1101 507 145	36.3	59,382,491	565,811	17,044,596	30.1	14,650,2
1902-1911	. [2,703,900	98,968,442	36.6	36,309,289	711,199	21,709,056	30.5	10,870,7
1892-1901	. 2,291,902	79,229,462	[34.6]	22,119,649	498,932	13,100,823	26.3	5,037,3
1882-1891	. [1,663,205	58,410,603	35.1	21,017,492	743,245	19,349,351	26.0	10,547,0
1882-1927	. [2,430,843	87,623,065	36.0	37,152,938	606,907	17,406,660	28.7	10,292,1

#### Peas and Beans

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Peas and Beans for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years, and the average for the forty-six years.

Voora		Peas	i			Beans	5	
Years	Acres	Bushels	Per	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
1927 1926.	105,662 97,865	2,035,687 1,880,301	19.3	\$ 3,049,924 2,831,588	47,156 51,721	725,011 819,166	15.4	\$ 1,700,257 1,913,221
1925	133,434 130,989	2,607,287 2,456,164	19.5	3,532,258 3,712,042	61,080 52,047	1,154,317 856,860	18.9	2,431,446 1,958,602
1923 1922	117,409 105,544	2,030,850 2,076,965	17.3 19.7	2,940,685 2,914,720	41,127 39,999	633,713 622,781 427,531	15.4	1,538,701 1,579,549
1921	105,964 109,187	1,441,095 2,209,523	20.2	2,205,423 4,270,938 4,794,268	26,509 22,744 22,920	380,499	16.7	1,005,057 1,097,137
1919	127,253 113,862 90,322	1,816,517 2,381,937 1,512,567	20.9	4,794,208 5,184,332 4,855,888	100,082 110,680	288,480 1,387,834 1,078,510		1,154,081 6,230,007 7,446,626
1916	95,542 126,943	1,243,979 2,043,049	13.4	2,618,754 3,302,641	53,999 62,863	583,105 882,819	10.8	3,183,086 2,745,105
1914	177,856 177,303 221,524	2,609,585 3,108,263	14.7 17.5	3,565,974 3.127.551	51,149 66,639	835,895 1,021,243	15.3	1,787,432 1,738,900
1912 1911 1910	221,524 304,491 403,414	3,667,005 4,462,182 6,016,003	14.71	4,047,354 4,380,883 4,856,986	69,703 51,508 49,778	1,182,132 898,212 892,927	17.4	2,280,173 1,711,089 1,386,798
1909	381,609 396,642	7,613,656 7,401,336	20.0	6,437,685 6,121,449	45,029 46,477	826,344 783,757	18.4	1,334,325 1,160,103
1907 1906	340,977 410,356	7,365,036 7,388,987	21.6 18.0	5,744,728 5,216,625	47,562 51,272	790,269 950,312	18.5	1,201,209 1,320,934
1905	374,518 339,260 407,133	7,100,021 6,629,866 8,924,650	19.5	4,636,314 4,176,816 5,738,550	50,543 50,892 53,039	846,443 912,849 978,246	17.9	1,117,305 1,113,676 1,379,327
1902	532,639 602,724	7,664,679 10,089,173	14.4 16.7	5,441,922 6,588,230	53,964 53,688	670,633 824,122	12.4 15.4	905,355 1,030,153
1899	661,592 743,139	14,058,198 15,140,790	20.4	8,027,231 8,675,673	44,053 40,485	820,373 651,009	16.1	817,912 703,090
1898	865,951 896,735 829,601	13,521,263 13,867,093 17,493,148	15.5	7,058,099 5,838,046 7,696,985	45,220 50,591 68,369	759,657 981,340 1,197,535	19.4	531,760 639,834 819,114
1895	799,963 785,007	15,568,103 14,022,888	19.5	8,531,320 7,516,268	72,747 59,281	1,494,179 827,514	20.5	1,414,988 913,575
1893	738,741 774,732	14,168,955 14,494,430	18.7	7,651,236 8,551,714 11,690,367	48,858 33,249 41,451	664,310 535,931 769,600	16.1	783,886 529,500 816,546
1891	752,453 781,206 708,068	18,323,459 15,389,313 13,509,237	19.7 19.1	9,279,756 7,524,645	39,456 21,830	761,341 371,893	19.3	978,323 471,188
1888	696,653 726,756	14,269,863 12,173,332	20.5	6,804,892	22,700 20,275	534,526 275,975	23.5	607,756 270,180
1886	703,936 646,081 570,928	16,043,734 14,006,192 13,691,607	21.7	8,439,004 8,123,591 8,817,395	21,072 24,651 24,878	482,072 496,564 592,044	20.1	403,494 397,251 698,612
1884	542,771 560,770	10,673,723 11,006,115	19.7	7,578,343 8,144,525	25,907 19,787	409,910		807,523
Annual Averages: 1922–1927	115,151	2.181.209	18.9	3,163,536	48,855	801,975	16.4	1,853,630
1912–1921 1902–1911 1892–1901	134,576 389,104 769,819	2,203,352 7,056,642 14,242,404	[18.1]	3,797,312 5,275,196 7,613,480	58,729 50,006 51,654	806,805 854,999 875,597	17.1	2,866,760 1,263,012 818,381
1882–1891 1882–1927	668,962 441,641	13,908,658 8,417,344	20.8	8, <b>5</b> 73,501 5,903,828	26,201 46,935	469,393 758,256	17.9	545,087 1,435,961

#### RYE AND BUCKWHEAT

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Rye and Buckwheat for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years and the average for the forty-six years.

	37		Rye				Buckwh	ieat	
1927	Years			l Down	Monleon	1		. Por l	Manhot
1927		Acres	Bushels	1		Acres	Bushels	1 1	value
1927					•				6
1926. 86,355 1,501,390   17.4   1,309,840   234,870   4,975,192   12.3   3,830   1925   1925   98,652   17.84,625   18.1   1,553,520   257,932   5,579,109   21.6   4,086   1924   126,641   2,299,545   18.2   2,471,369   240,552   5,012,010   21.8   3,670   1922   152,709   2,500,354   6.4   1,959,112   197,812   4,266,215   21.8   3,670   1922   122,868   1,775,599   14.5   1,467,866   147,944   3,354,201   22.7   2,482   1920   133,090   2,219,042   15.8   3,531,031   178,569   4,071,959   22.8   5,727   1919   140,072   2,219,042   15.8   3,531,031   178,569   4,071,959   22.8   5,727   1918   112,726   1812,909   6.1   2,750,561   223,662   4,597,909   20.6   6,207   1917   133,077   2,222,325   16.7   3,614,591   153,457   2,992,391   19.4   2,428   2,315,332   16.7   3,614,591   153,457   2,992,391   19.4   2,428   2,315,332   16.7   1,965,522   177,227   4,251,421   24.0   3,041   1914   138,913   2,315,332   16.7   1,965,522   177,227   4,251,421   24.0   3,041   1914   138,913   2,315,332   16.7   1,310,306   228,279   4,012,481   16.6   2,459,491   1912   105,949   1,839,675   17.4   1,287,208   205,893   3,852,231   20.4   2,344   1900   99,4661   1,573,921   16.6   1,066,560   176,630   4,288,7908   1,453,616   16.5   1,012,953   140,605   3,333,668   23.6   1,799   1,907   67,158   1,039,021   15.5   721,081   13,039   2,546,468   23.6   1,461   1,990   1,48,366   2,37,382   1,690   1,441   1,792,903   16.8   889   101,292   1,714,951   16.9   974,092   101,591   2,996,522   1.7   1,095   1,090   1,48,360   2,366,331   1,490   1,48,360   2,366,331   1,461   1,44,379   3,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464   2,464	1927	72.323	1.289.058	17.8	1.228.421	249.210	5.892.510	23.6	4,593,204
1925. 98,652 1,784,62518.1 1,553,529 257,932 5,579,109 21.6 4,086 1924 126,641 2,299,54518.2 2,471,369 240,552 6,449,496 26.8 5,593 1923 123,354 2,011,32516.3 1,481,691 230,276 5,012,010 21.8 3,670 1922 152,709 2,500,35416.4 1,959,112 197,812 4,266,215 21.6 3,137 1921 122,868 1,775,35914.5 1,467,086 147,944 3,354,201 22.7 2,482 1920 133,090 2,349,880 17.7 3,336,240 143,204 3,190,478 22.3 3,367 1919 140,072 2,219,042 15.8 3,531,031 178,509 4,071,959 22.8 5,727 1918 112,726 1,812,909 16.1 2,750,561 223,662 4,597,990 20.6 6,207 1918 112,726 1,812,909 16.1 2,750,561 223,662 4,597,990 20.6 6,207 1918 112,736 3,210,512 18.5 2,532,051 193,497 4,278,366 22.1 3,555 1915 173,736 3,210,512 18.5 2,532,051 193,497 4,278,366 22.1 3,057 1914 138,913 2,315,332 16.7 1,965,522 177,227 4,251,421 24.0 3,041 1913 118,429 1,979,775 16.7 1,310,306 228,279 4,011,418 17.6 2,549 1911 98,652 1,562,971 15.8 1,326,510 189,039 3,541,476 26.3 2,952 1911 98,652 1,562,971 15.8 1,326,510 189,039 3,441,496 26.3 2,952 1911 98,652 1,562,971 15.8 1,326,510 189,039 3,441,496 26.3 2,952 1910 95,397 1,620,3331 70 1,024,787 194,91 34 4,693,881 24.1 2,344 1909 94,661 1,573,921 16.6 1,060,566 176,630 4,280,790 24.2 2,284 1908 87,908 1,453,616 16.5 1,012,953 114,039 2,546,468 22.5 1,461 1906 79,870 1,327,582 16.6 808,497 106,444 1,792,903 16.8 887 1907 67,158 1,039,021 15.5 721,081 113,039 2,546,468 22.5 1,461 1906 79,870 1,327,582 16.6 808,497 106,444 1,792,903 16.8 887 1907 130,702 2,001,826 15.3 1,153,052 100,608 2,066,234 20.5 9,019 1904 130,702 2,001,826 15.3 1,153,052 100,608 2,066,234 20.5 9,019 1904 130,702 2,001,826 15.3 1,153,052 100,608 2,066,234 20.5 9,019 1905 1904 130,702 2,001,826 15.3 1,153,052 100,608 2,066,234 20.5 9,019 1904 130,702 2,001,826 15.3 1,153,052 100,608 2,066,234 20.5 9,019 1905 1907 158,235 2,562,806 16.6 1,443,473 39,587 2,004,910 15. 9,000 142,21 2,284,846 16.6 1,142,433 132,082 2,003,299 10.5 9,001 1894 130,702 2,001,826 16.3 1,143,433 102,570 11,144,144 11,144,144 11,144,144 11,144,144	1926	86.355			1,309,840	234.870			3,830,695
1924	1925	98,652			1,553,529	257,932			4,086,236
1921	1924	126,641			2,471,369	240,552			5,593,465
1921	1923	123,354				230,276	5,012,010	21.8	3,670,511
1920. 133,090 2,349,88017.7 3,336,240 143,204 3,190,478 22.3 3,367  1919. 140,072 2,219,042 15.8 3,351,031 178,569 4,077  1918. 112,726 1,812,909 16.1 2,750,561 223,662 4,597,990 26.6 6,207  1917. 133,077 2,222,325 16.7 3,614,591 153,457 2,992,391 19.5 4,278  1916. 148,738 2,354,410 15.8 2,797,290 229,205 3,261,888 14.2 3,555  1915. 173,736 3,210,512 18.5 2,532,051 193,497 4,278,366 22.1 3,057  1914. 138,913 2,315,332 16.7 1,965,522 177,227 4,251,421 24.0 3,041  1913. 118,429 1,979,775 16.7 1,310,306 228,279 4,012,418 17.6 2,549  1912. 105,949 1,839,675 17.4 1,287,208 205,893 5,414,796 26.3 2,956  1911. 98,652 1,562,971 15.8 1,326,510 189,039 3,352,231 20.4 2,324  1910. 95,397 1,620,333 17.0 1,024,787 194,913 4,693,881 24.1 2,346  1909. 94,661 1,753,921 16.6 1,060,566 176,630 4,280,790 24.2 2,284  1908. 87,908 1,433,616 16.5 1,012,953 140,605 3,323,668 23.6 1,799  1907. 67,158 1,039,021 15.5 721,081 113,039 2,546,468 22.5 1,461  1906. 79,870 1,714,951 16.9 974,092 101,591 2,199,652 21.7 1,095  1904. 130,702 2,010,1826 15.3 1,153,052 100,608 2,066,234 20.5 1,004  1903. 179,277 2,970,768 16.6 1,443,793 95,487 2,049,169 21.5 907  1902. 189,318 3,509,332 18.5 1,772,213 93,324 1,916,632 0.5 917  1909. 142,213 2,357,633 16.6 1,143,453 102,570 1,874,261 18.3 819  1909. 137,824 2,284,846 16.6 1,142,423 132,822 2,203,299 16.7 1,002  1898. 165,089 2,673,234 16.2 1,162,857 150,394 2,373,645 15.8 900  142,213 2,357,633 16.6 1,143,453 102,570 1,874,261 18.3 819  1899. 137,824 2,284,846 16.6 1,142,423 132,828 2,203,299 16.7 1,002  1898. 165,089 2,673,234 16.2 1,162,857 150,394 2,373,645 15.8 900  142,213 2,357,635 16.6 1,143,453 102,570 1,874,261 18.3 818  1909. 103,061 1,563,345 15.2 823,883 90,111 2,053,720 22.8 883  1899. 130,866 4860 994,771 14.5 472,516 133,828 2,380,456 17.9 91  1899. 133,784 2,228,848 16.2 1,775,777 179,772 5,7528 1,221,240,0 1,003  1891. 66,865 6,779 1,106,462 16.3 577,573 70,792 1,678,708 2.7 1,606  1886. 67,799 1,106,462 16.3 577,573 70,792 1,678,708 2.7 1,606  1887. 78,293 1,271,506 16.2 701,871 1	1922	152,709				197,812	4,266,215	21.6	3,137,448
1919	1921	122,808	1,775,599	17.5	2,226,240	147,944			2,482,999
1918	1010	140.072	2,349,880	15 8	3,330,240	178 560			3,367,161 5,727,413
1917	1919								6,207,986
1916.	1917	133.077	2.222.325	16.7	3.614.591	153.457	2.992.391	19.5	4,278,256
1915.	1916	148,738			2.797.290	229,205	3,261,888	14.2	3,555,699
1914.   138,913   2,315,532 16.7   1,965,522   177,227   4,251,421 24.0   3,041   1913.   118,429   1,979,775 16.7   1,310,306   228,279   4,012,41817.6   2,549   1,910   98,652   1,562,971 15.8   1,326,510   189,039   3,852,231 20.4   2,324   1909   94,661   1,573,921 16.6   1,006,566   176,630   4,280,790 24.2   2,284   1908.   87,908   1,453,616 16.5   1,012,953   140,605   3,323,668 23.6   1,799   1907   67,158   1,327,582 16.6   808,497   106,444   1,792,903   16.8   887   1905   101,292   1,714,951 16.9   974,092   101,591   2,199,652 21.7   1,099   1904   130,702   2,001,826 15.3   1,153,052   100,608   2,066,234 20.5   1,004   1903   179,277   2,970,768 16.6   1,443,793   95,487   2,049,169 21.5   907   1902   189,318   3,509,332 18.5   1,772,213   93,324   1,911,683 20.5   917   1901   158,236   2,545,268 16.1   1,254,817   88,266   1,757,071 19.9   836   148,680   2,230,873 15.0   189,68   148,680   2,233,873 15.0   146,808   148,680   2,233,873 15.0   1896   148,680   2,233,873 15.0   1896   148,680   2,233,873 15.0   1896   148,680   2,233,873 15.0   1895   120,350   1,900,117 15.8   806,453   135,062   2,791,749 20   1,002   1894   90,144   1,386,606 15.4   612,880   145,606   2,603,6917.9   794   1895   120,350   1,900,117 15.8   866,453   135,062   2,791,749 20   10,797   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799   1,799	1915	173,736	3,210,512	18.5	2,532,051	193,497	4,278,366	22.1	3,057,398
1912.	1914	138,913	2,315,532	16.7	1,965,522	177,227	4,251,421	[24.0]	3,041,564
1911	1913	118,429	1,979,775	16.7	1,310,306	228.279	4,012,418	17.6	2,549,398
1910.   95,397   1,620,333   17.0   1,024,787   194,913   4,693,881   24.1   2,346   1908   94,661   1,573,921   16.6   1,060,566   176,630   4,280,790   24.2   2,284   1908   87,908   1,453,616   16.5   1,012,953   140,605   3,323,668   23.6   1,799   1907   67,158   1,039,021   15.5   721,081   113,039   2,546,468   22.5   1,461   1906   79,870   1,327,582   16.6   808,497   106,444   1,792,903   16.8   887   100,444   130,702   2,001,826   15.3   1,153,052   100,608   2,066,234   20.5   1,004   1903   179,277   2,970,768   16.6   1,443,793   95,487   2,199,652   21.7   1,099   1902   188,318   3,509,332   18.5   1,772,213   93,324   1,911,683   20.5   917   1901   158,236   2,545,268   16.1   1,254,817   88,266   1,757,071   19.9   850   1900   142,213   2,357,635   16.6   1,143,453   102,570   1,874,261   18.3   819   137,824   2,284,846   16.6   1,142,423   32,082   2,203,299   16.7   1,002   1897   187,785   3,382,005   18.0   1,275,016   151,669   3,464,186   22.8   1,039   1896   120,350   1,900,117   15.8   866,453   135,262   2,791,749   20.6   1,027   1894   90,144   1,386,606   15.4   612,880   145,268   2,334,335   17.4   993   1891   67,865   1,134,630   16.7   820,337   107,879   2,608,142   24.2   1,153   1890   103,061   1,563,345   15.2   823,883   90,111   2,053,720   22.8   883   1889   90,106   1,431,679   15.9   728,725   5,388   2,272,578   22.6   502   1886   67,779   1,106,462   16.3   577,573   70792   7,678,708   22.5   503   1882   103,416   103,416   1,648,259   15.9   984,010   65,866   1,464,570   22.5   503   1882   100,414   134,769   15.9   984,010   65,866   1,464,570   22.5   505   1886   67,779   1,106,462   16.3   577,573   70792   7,567,508   22.5   505   1888   1889   103,416   1,648,259   15.9   984,010   65,866   1,644,570   22.5   505   1886   103,416   103,416   1,648,259   15.9   984,010   65,866   1,464,570   22.5   505   1886   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416   103,416	1912		1,839,675	17.4	1,287,208		5,414,796	26.3	2,950,001
1909	1911		1,562,971	15.8	1,326,510		3,852,231	20.4	2,324,992
1908	1910		1,020,333	16.6	1,024,787		4,093,881	24.1	2,346,387
1906	1909								1,799,890
1906	1907	67 158					2 546 468	22 5	1,461,673
1905	1906	79.870			808.497		1.792.903	16.8	887.487
179,277   2,970,768   16.6   1,443,793   95,487   2,049,169   21.5   907   1902   189,318   3,509,332   18.5   1,772,213   99,324   1,911,683   20.5   917   1901   158,236   2,545,268   16.1   1,254,817   88,266   1,757,071   19.9   850   142,213   2,357,635   16.6   1,143,453   102,570   1,874,261   18.3   819   137,824   2,284,846   16.6   1,142,423   132,082   2,203,299   16.7   1,002   1898   165,089   2,673,234   16.2   1,162,857   150,394   2,373,645   15.8   906   1897   187,785   3,382,005   18.0   1,275,016   151,669   3,464,186   22.8   1,039   1896   148,680   2,230,873   15.0   816,500   145,606   2,603,669   17.9   794   1895   120,350   1,900,117   15.8   866,453   135,262   2,791,749   20.6   1,027   1894   90,144   1,386,606   15.4   612,880   145,268   2,534,335   17.4   993   1892   73,073   1,132,504   15.5   631,937   125,104   2,521,214   20.2   1,063   1891   67,865   1,134,630   16.7   820,337   107,879   2,608,142   24.2   1,150   1888   84,087   1,295,302   15.4   779,772   57,528   1,222,283   21.2   602   1887   68,362   894,887   3.1   442,969   64,143   1,025,353   16.0   401   1886   67,779   1,106,462   16.3   577,579   70,792   1,678,708   23.7   505   1883   188,111   3,012,240   16.0   2,018,201   67,802   1,222,283   1.2   505   1882   1922-1927   110,006   1,897,716   17.3   1,667,327   235,109   5,362,422   22.8   4,151   1912-1921   132,760   2,207,966   16.6   2,459,189   188,094   3,942,591   21.0   3,721   1902-1911   112,424   1,877,432   16.7   1,129,754   131,168   2,871,668   21.9   1902   1901   129,188   2,088,786   16.2   937,885   131,005   2,450,389   18.7   949   1892-1901   129,188   2,088,786   16.2   937,885   131,005   2,450,389   18.7   949   1892-1901   129,188   2,088,786   16.2   937,885   131,005   2,450,389   18.7   949   1892-1901   129,188   2,088,786   16.2   937,885   131,005   2,450,389   18.7   949   1892-1901   129,188   2,088,786   16.2   937,885   131,005   2,450,389   18.7   949   1890   130,000   130,000   130,000   130,000   130,000   13	1905	101,292	1.714.951	16.9	974.092				1,099,826
1903	1904	130,702	2,001,826	15.3			2,066,234	20.5	1,004,190
1890	1903	179.277	2,970,768	16.6	1,443,793		2,049,169	21.5	907,782
1899	1902	189,318	3,509,332	18.5	1,772,213		1,911,683	20.5	917,608
1899         137,824         2,284,846   16.6         1,142,423         132,082         2,203,299   16.7         1,002           1898         165,089         2,673,234   16.2         1,162,857         150,394         2,373,645   15.8         906           1897         184,680         2,230,873   15.0         816,500         145,600         3,464,186   22.8         1,799           1895         120,350         1,900,117   15.8         866,453         135,262         2,791,749   20.6         1,027           1894         90,144         1,386,606   15.4         612,880         145,268         2,534,335   17.4         993           1892         73,073         1,132,504   15.5         631,337         125,104         2,521,214   20.2         1,156           1890         103,061         1,563,345   15.9         823,883         90,111         2,053,720   22.8         883           1889         90,106         1,431,679   15.9         728,725   56,398         1,272,578   22.6         502           1887         68,362         894,887   13.1         442,969   64,143         1,025,353   16.0         461           1886         67,779   1,106,462   16.3         577,573   70,792   1,678,708   23.7         565           1885         78,293   1,271,506   16.2			2,545,268	16.1			1,757,071	19.9	850,422
1898       165,089       2,673,23416.2       1,162,857       150,394       2,373,645 15.8       906         1897       187,785       3,382,005 18.0       1,275,016       151,669       3,464,186 22.8       1,039         1896       148,680       2,230,873 15.0       816,500       145,666       2,603,669 17.9       794         1894       90,144       1,386,606 15.4       612,880       145,268       2,534,335 17.4       993         1892       73,073       1,132,504 15.5       631,937       125,104       2,521,214 20.2       1,63         1890       103,061       1,563,345 15.2       823,883       90,111       2,521,214 20.2       1,163         1889       90,106       1,431,679 15.9       728,725       56,398       1,272,578 22.6       502         1887       68,362       894,887 13.1       442,969       64,143       1,025,353 16.0       461         1886       67,779       1,106,462 16.3       577,573       70,792       1,678,708 23.7       565         1885       78,293       1,271,506 16.2       701,871       61,776       1,530,675 24.8       600         1884       103,416       1,648,259 15.9       984,010       65,836       1,484,570 22.5       59		142,213			1,143,453	102,570	1,8/4,201	18.3	819,052
1897       187,785       3,382,00518.0       1,275,016       151,669       3,464,186 22.8       1,035         1896       148,680       2,230,873 15.0       816,500       145,666       2,603,669 17.9       794         1894       90,144       1,386,606 15.4       612,880       145,268       2,534,335 17.4       993         1893       68,486       994,771 14.5       472,516       133,828       2,380,456 17.8       995         1892       73,073       1,132,504 15.5       631,937       125,104       2,521,214 20.2       1,663         1890       103,061       1,563,345 15.2       820,337       107,879       2,608,142 24.2       1,150         1889       90,106       1,431,679 15.9       728,725       56,398       1,272,578 22.6       502         1888       84,087       1,295,302 15.4       779,772       57,528       1,222,283 21.2       602         1886       67,779       1,106,462 16.3       577,573       70,792       1,678,708 23.7       565         1885       78,293       1,271,506 16.2       701,871       61,776       1,530,675 24.8       600         1884       103,416       1,648,259 15.9       984,010       65,836       1,484,570 22.5       593	1899	165,024	2,284,840	16.0	1,142,423	150,082	2,203,299	15 0	906,732
1896       148,680       2,230,873 15.0        816,500       145,606       2,603,669 17.9        794         1895       120,350       1,900,117 15.8        866,453       135,262       2,791,749 20.6        1,027         1894       90,144       1,386,606 15.4        612,880       145,268       2,334,335 17.4        993         1893       68,486       994,771 14.5       472,516       133,828       2,380,456 17.8        995         1892       73,073       1,132,504 15.5        631,937        125,104        2,521,214 20.2        1,063         1890       103,061        1,563,345 15.2        820,337       107,879        2,068,142 24.2        1,150         1889       90,106        1,431,679 15.9        728,725        56,398        1,272,578 22.6        502         1886       68,362        894,887 13.1        442,969        64,143        1,025,353 16.0        461         1886       67,779        1,106,462 16.3        577,573        70,792        1,678,708 23.7        565         1884       103,416        1,648,259 15.9        984,010        65,836        1,484,570 22.5        593         1882       188,111        3,012,240 16.0        2,018,201        67,802	1897		3 382 005	18 0	1,102,037				1,039,256
1895         120,350         1,900,117 15.8         866,453         135,262         2,791,749 20.6         1,027           1894         90,144         1,386,606 15.4         612,880         145,268         2,534,335 17.4         993           1893         68,486         994,771 14.5         472,516         13,3828         2,380,456 17.8         995           1891         67,865         1,134,630 16.7         820,337         107,879         2,608,142 24.2         1,150           1890         103,061         1,563,345 15.2         823,883         90,111         2,053,720 22.8         883           1889         90,106         1,431,679 15.9         728,725         56,398         1,272,578 22.6         502           1887         68,362         894,887 13.1         442,969         64,143         1,025,353 16.0         401           1886         67,779         1,106,462 16.3         577,573         70,792         1,678,708 23.7         565           1884         103,416         1,648,259 15.9         984,010         65,836         1,484,570         22.5         593           1883         18,111         3,012,240 16.0         2,018,801         67,802 <td></td> <td>148 680</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>816 500</td> <td></td> <td>2 603 669</td> <td>17 9</td> <td>794,119</td>		148 680			816 500		2 603 669	17 9	794,119
1894         90,144         1,386,606 15.4         612,880         145,268         2,534,335 17.4         993           1893         68,486         994,771 14.5         472,516         133,828         2,380,456 17.8         995           1892         73,073         1,132,504 15.5         631,937         125,104         2,521,214 20.2         1,063           1890         103,061         1,563,345 15.2         823,883         90,111         2,053,720 22.8         883           1889         90,106         1,431,679 15.9         728,725         56,398         1,272,578 22.6         502           1888         84,087         1,295,302 15.4         779,772         57,528         1,222,283 21.2         602           1886         67,779         1,106,462 16.3         577,573         70,792         1,678,708 23.7         565           1885         78,293         1,271,506 16.2         701,871         61,776         1,530,675 24.8         600           1884         103,416         1,648,259 15.9         984,010         65,836         1,484,570 22.5         593           1882         188,111         3,012,240 16.0         2,018,201         67,802         1,262,973 25.2         505           1922-1927 <t< td=""><td>1895</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>135.262</td><td>2.791.749</td><td>20.6</td><td>1,027,364</td></t<>	1895					135.262	2.791.749	20.6	1,027,364
1893       68,486       994,77114.5       472,516       133,828       2,380,45617.8       995,7114       1,063,125,104       2,521,214,20.2       1,063,125,104       1,164,214,20       1,063,125,104       2,521,214,20.2       1,063,125,104       1,150,104       2,521,214,20.2       1,063,125,104       1,150,104       2,521,214,20.2       1,063,125,104       1,150,104       2,521,214,20.2       1,063,125,104       1,150,104       2,521,214,20.2       1,063,125,104       1,150,104       2,521,214,20.2       1,150,104       1,150,104       2,053,720,122,8       883,115,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104       1,150,104	1894				612,880	145,268	2,534,335	17.4	993,459
1891     67,865     1,134,630 16.7     820,337     107,879     2,608,142 24.2     1,150       1890     103,061     1,563,345 15.2     823,883     90,111     2,053,720 22.8     883       1889     90,106     1,431,679 15.9     728,725     56,398     1,272,578 22.6     502       1887     68,362     894,887 13.1     442,969     64,143     1,025,353 16.0     461       1886     67,779     1,106,462 16.3     577,573     70,792     1,678,708 23.7     565       1885     78,293     1,271,506 16.2     701,871     61,776     1,530,675 24.8     600       1884     103,416     1,648,259 15.9     984,010     65,836     1,484,570 22.5     593       1882     188,111     3,012,240 16.0     2,018,201     67,802	1893	68,486	994,771	14.5	472,516	133,828	2,380,456	17.8	995,031
1890         103,061         1,563,345 15.2         823,883         90,111         2,053,720 22.8         883           1889         90,106         1,431,679 15.9         728,725         56,398         1,272,578 22.6         502           1888         84,087         1,295,302 15.4         779,772         57,528         1,222,283 21.2         602           1886         68,362         894,887 13.1         442,969         64,143         1,025,353 16.0         461           1886         67,779         1,106,462 16.3         577,573         70,792         1,678,708 23.7         565           1885         78,293         1,271,506 16.2         701,871         61,776         1,530,675 24.8         600           1884         103,416         1,648,259 15.9         984,010         65,836         1,484,570 22.5         593           1883         188,111         3,012,240 16.0         2,018,201         67,802         1,262,973 25.2         505           Annual Averages:         1922-1927         110,006         1,897,716 17.3         1,667,327         235,109         5,362,422 22.8         4,151           1902-1911         112,424         1,877,432 16.7         1,129,754         131,168         2,871,668 21.9         1,503     <	1892	73,073			631,937	125,104			1,063,952
1889     90,106     1,431,679115.9     728,725     56,398     1,272,578122.6     502       1888.     84,087     1,295,30215.4     779,772     575,28     1,222,283 21.2     602       1887.     68,362     894,88713.1     442,969     64,143     1,025,353 16.0     461       1886.     67,779     1,106,462 16.3     577,573     70,792     1,678,708 23.7     565       1885.     78,293     1,271,506 16.2     701,871     61,776     1,530,675 24.8     600       1884.     103,416     1,648,259 15.9     984,010     65,836     1,484,570 22.5     593       1883.     188,111     3,012,240 16.0     2,018,201     67,802        1882.     185,276     3,473,799 18.7     2,223,231     50,035     1,262,973 25.2     505       Annual Averages:     1922-1927     110,006     1,897,716 17.3     1,667,327     235,109     5,362,422 22.8     4,151       1902-1911     112,424     1,877,432 16.7     1,129,754     131,168     2,871,668 21.9     1,503       1892-1901     129,188     2,088,78616.2     937,885     131,005     2,450,389 18.7     948	1891								1,150,191
1888     84,087     1,295,302 15,4     779,772     57,528     1,222,283 21,2     602       1887     68,362     894,887 13,1     442,969     64,143     1,025,353 16,0     461       1886     67,779     1,106,462 16,3     577,573     70,792     1,678,708 23,7     565       1885     78,293     1,271,506 16,2     701,871     61,776     1,530,675 24,8     600       1884     103,416     1,648,259 15,9     984,010     65,836     1,484,570 22,5     593       1882     185,276     3,473,799 18,7     2,223,231     50,035     1,262,973 25,2     505       Annual Averages:     1922-1927     110,006     1,897,716 17,3     1,667,327     235,109     5,362,422 22,8     4,151       1902-1911     112,424     1,877,432 16,7     1,129,754     131,168     2,871,668 21,9     1,503       1892-1901     129,188     2,088,786 16,2     937,885     131,005     2,450,389 18,7     949	1890	103,061	1,563,345	15.2	823,883	90,111	2,053,720	22.8	883,100
1887     68,362     894,887113.1     442,969     64,143     1,025,353   16.0     461       1886     67,779     1,106,462   16.3     577,573     70,792     1,678,708   23.7     565       1885     78,293     1,271,506   16.2     701,871     61,776     1,530,675   24.8     600       1884     103,416     1,648,259   15.9     984,010     65,836     1,484,570   22.5     593       1882     188,111     3,012,240   16.0     2,018,201     67,802         Annual Averages:     110,006     1,897,716   17.3     1,667,327     235,109     5,362,422   22.8     4,151       1912-1921     132,760     2,207,966   16.6     2,459,189     188,094     3,942,591   21.0     3,721       1902-1911     112,424     1,877,432   16.7     1,129,754     131,168     2,871,668   21.9     1,503       1892-1901     129,188     2,088,786   16.2     937,885     131,005     2,450,389   18.7     949	1888		1,431,079	15.9	770 772		1,272,378	22.0	502,668 602,585
1886     67,779     1,106,46216.3     577,573     70,792     1,678,708 23.7     565       1885     78,293     1,271,506 16.2     701,871     61,776     1,530,675 24.8     600       1884     103,416     1,648,259 15.9     984,010     65,836     1,484,570 22.5     593       1882     185,276     3,473,799 18.7     2,201,820      67,802	1887		204 887	13.4					461,409
1885.     78,293     1,271,50616.2     701,871     61,776     1,530,675 24.8     600       1884.     103,416     1,648,259 15.9     984,010     65,836     1,484,570 22.5     593       1883.     188,111     3,012,240 16.0     2,018,201     67,802        1882.     185,276     3,473,799 18.7     2,223,231     50,035     1,262,973 25.2     505       Annual Averages:     1922-1927.     110,006     1,897,716 17.3     1,667,327     235,109     5,362,422 22.8     4,151       1912-1921.     132,760     2,207,966 16.6     2,459,189     188,094     3,942,591 21.0     3,721       1902-1911.     112,424     1,877,432 16.7     1,129,754     131,168     2,871,668 21.9     1,503       1892-1901.     129,188     2,088,786162.     937,885     131,005     2,450,389/18.7     949	1886	67 779			577 573	70 792			565,725
1884     103,416     1,648,259 15.9     984,010     65,836     1,484,570 22.5     593       1883     188,111     3,012,240 16.0     2,018,201     67,802		78.293	1.271.506	16.2	701.871	61.776			600,024
1883     188,111     3,012,240   16.0     2,018,201     67,802	1884	103,416	1,648,259	15.9	984,010	65,836	1,484,570	22.5	593,828
1882     185,276     3,473,799     18.7     2,223,231     50,035     1,262,973     25.2     505       Annual Averages:     1922-1927     110,006     1,897,716     17.3     1,667,327     235,109     5,362,422     22.8     4,151       1912-1921     132,760     2,207,966     16.6     2,459,189     188,094     3,942,591     21.0     3,721       1902-1911     112,424     1,877,432     16.7     1,129,754     131,168     2,871,668     21.9     1,503       1892-1901     129,188     2,088,786     16.2     937,885     131,005     2,450,389     18.7     949	1883					67,802			
1922-1927 110,006 1,897,716117.3 1,667,327 235,109 5,362,422122.8 4,151 1912-1921 132,760 2,207,96616.6 2,459,189 188,094 3,942,591[21.0] 3,721 1902-1911 112,424 1,877,43216.7 1,129,754 181,168 2,871,668 21.9 1,503 1892-1901 129,188 2,088,78616.2 937,885 131,005 2,450,38918.7 949	1882	185,276			2,223,231		1,262,973	25.2	505,189
1912-1921   132,760   2,207,966   16.6   2,459,189   188,094   3,942,591   21.0   3,721   1902-1911   112,424   1,877,432   16.7   1,129,754   131,168   2,871,668   21.9   1,503   1892-1901   129,188   2,088,786   16.2   937,885   131,005   2,450,389   18.7   949	Annual Averages:	110.000	4 007 54	17 0	4 ((7 207	025 100	E 240 400	20 0	4 4 5 4 6 6 5 5
1892-1901 1 129,188   2,088,780   10.2   937,885   131,005   2,450,389   18.7   949					1,667,327				4,151,927
1892-19011 129,1881 2,088,780[10.2] 937,885[ 131,005[ 2,450,389[18.7] 949		112,700	1 877 422	16.7	1 120 754				3,721,788 1,503,428
1000 1001 1002 224 1 002 01114 2 1 100 070 00 101,000 2 100,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000 101,000		129 188	2 088 786	16 2	937 885	131,108	2,671,008	18 7	949,189
1882-1891 103,636 1,683,211 16.2 1,010,057 69,230 1,413,900 20.4 586	1882-1891	103,636	1.683.211	16.2	1,010,057	69,230			586,472
1882-1927 118,263 1,955,658 16.5 1,421,148 143,600 3,020,870 21.3 2,011		118.263				143,600			2,011,311

#### FLAX AND MINED GRAINS.

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Flax and Mixed Grains for the years 1907 to 1927, together with the average for the various periods and for the whole term of years.

N*		Flax				Mixed G	rains	
Years	Acres	Bushels	Per	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
1927. 1926. 1925. 1924. 1923. 1922. 1921. 1920. 19919. 1918. 1917. 1916. 1915. 1914. 1913. 1912. 1911. 1910. 1909. 1908. 1907. Annual Averages: 1922–1927. 1912–1921. 1907–1911. 1907–1911.	5,334 6,025 7,431 9,125 12,128 12,021 11,253 8,562 9,296 7,086 9,940 10,652	48,662 66,748 224,893 129,461 196,221	9.8 12.6 11.8 10.2 10.7 8.9 10.7 9.4 12.3	156,759	648,934 552,399 618,289 581,689 628,761 619,389 515,593 485,986 475,738 456,631 414,517 448,402 486,112 497,936 474,530 456,049 443,100	21,270,479 16,188,510 25,712,447 19,735,287 27,462,374 20,102,421 13,297,354 19,461,609 16,854,550 15,113,480 16,382,161 14,845,595 18,261,803 16,199,434 15,354,350 14,202,511 26,732,888 19,031,019	37.1 41.4 40.9 38.8 526.2 44.2 31.4 44.3 39.0 27.4 40.9 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.7 33.7 32.1 39.1 33.7 33.1	\$ 22,882,169 18,697,998 16,559,729 18,231,508 14,290,315 11,882,085 10,579,352 20,556,442 26,403,773 28,253,556 20,876,501 12,485,065 7,953,111 8,674,724 9,104,141 9,187,822 8,825,196 8,444,893 7,811,381 17,090,634 15,645,948 8,674,687 14,398,891

^{*}Including seed of fibre variety commandeered and shipped to Ireland to the value of \$930,769. No estimates of yields of flax were made previous to 1918. The average for the ten years, 1918–1927, was 10,075 acres, yielding 107,951 bushels, valued at \$348,292.

#### Tobacco.

The following table gives the estimated area and production of Tobacco for the years 1922 to 1927, together with the annual average for this period. Like all special crops, these figures are useful only for comparative purposes.

Years	Acres	Pounds	Per acre
1927. 1926. 1925. 1924. 1923. 1922. Annual averages: 1922–1927.	34,555 19,992 12,719 12,399 8,630 9,189 16,247	39,520,986 25,557,724 15,315,935 14,525,471 10,797,228 10,031,870 19,458,202	1,144 1,278 1,204 1,172 1,251 1,202 1,198

#### HUSKING CORN AND SILO CORN

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of *Corn (for husking and for silo) for the years 1892 to 1927, together with the annual averages for the various periods of ten years and the average for the thirty-six years.

Years		Corn for H	uskin	g		Corn for	Silo	
Tears		Bushels	Per	Market	1	Tons,	Per 1	Market
	Acres	(in the ear)		value	Acres	green	acre	value
								<del></del>
				\$				\$
1927	102,626	5,449,213		3,613,287	326,964	2,490,660	7.62	10,012,453
1926	179,325	10,329,439		5,529,069	367,772	3,497,071	9.51	15,736,820
1925	207,767	14,604,467	70.3	8,131,617	373,133	3,614,233	9.69	15,360,490
1924	263,615	16,711,996 19,292,244	03.4	11,737,059	403,060 409,628	3,977,017 3,651,102		17,896,577 14,604,408
1923	285,335 265,018	18,459,363		9,710,461 8,609,503	438,819	4,413,191		17,652,764
1921	250,684	20,313,661	81 0	8,012,455	438,343	5,015,082		25,075,410
1920	243,909	19,372,277		12,867,119	449,176	4,668,054	10 30	23,340,270
1919	221.004	15,152,475	68 6	16,400,838	399,549	4,013,946	10.05	20,069,730
1918	195,310			13,650,415	380,946	3,944,313	10.35	17,749,409
1917	258,935	11,513,512		14,278,407	511,329	4,587,176		18,348,704
1916	258,332	12,717,072		9,446,060	439,411	3,276,185		10,647,610
1915	309,773	21,760,496	70.2	9,885,292	443,736	4,874,377	10.98	12,185,943
1914	290,817	23,232,360	80.0	10,622,455	418,105	4,751,223		11,878,058
1913	299,871	22,214,014		9,545,538	388,138	4,059,345		10,148,363
1912	301,251	21,969,468		8,162,565	377,982	3,969,597		9,923,993
1911	308,350	21,913,290	71.7	9,693,994	335,935	3,764,227	11.21	9,410,568
1910	320,519			9,301,245	326,627	3,788,364		7,576,728
1909	322,789	22,619,690		9,705,826	288,346	3,374,655		6,749,310
1908	299,690			9,440,336	233,753	2,729,265	11.08	5,458,530
1907 1906	338,573 289,456	21,899,466	104.7	6,219,448 9,019,744	200,354 180,796	2,029,547 2,149,413	11 00	4,059,094 4,298,826
1905	295,005	20,922,919		7,720,557	184,784	2,149,413		4,290,620
1904	329,882	20,922,919	61 4		193,115	2,023,340	10 48	4,046,680
1903	378,924			10,807,230	209,727	2,564,400		5,128,800
1902	371,959			8,327,951	209,859	2,611,334	12 44	5,222,668
1901	323,923	24,838,105		9,438,480	197,932	2,359,514	11.92	4,719,028
1900	330,772	27,093,561		8,588,659	179,798	2,147,532	11.94	4,295,064
1899	333,590	21,673,234			171,935	1,697,755	9.87	3,395,510
1898	330,748	23,442,593	70.9	4,711,961	189,948	2,128,073		4,256,146
1897	335,030	24,663,998	73.6	4,858,808	209,005	2,669,822		5,339,644
1896	317,667		75.8	4,717,987	178,962	1,948,780		3,897,560
1895	302,929			5,609,297	149,899	1,775,654		3,551,308
1894	267,348			4,247,867	111,361	1,049,765		2,099,530
1893	217,294				95,865	1,049,524		2,099,048
1892Annual Averages:	181,463	11,229,498	901.9	2,953,358	91,403	948,907	10.38	1,897,814
1922–1927	217 201	14 141 120	65 1	7 000 400	206 542	2 607 212	0 22	15 210 505
1912-1921	217,281 262,989	14,141,120 18,126,041		7,888,499 11,287,114	386,563 424,672	3,607,212 4,315,930		15,210,585 15,936,749
1902-1911	325,515		70.9	8,780,681	236,330	2,731,936		5,652,083
1892-1901	294,076	21,218,057	72 2	5,314,705	157,611	1,777,533		3,555,065
1892-1927	281,375	19,671,535		8,365,444	291,819	3,052,702		
10,2 1,2,,,,	201,073	17,071,000	100.9	0,000,111	271,017	0,002,102	10.40	7,017,010
	·	1					1	

^{*}The combined average area for corn for the ten years 1882-1891 was 195,878 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being \$3,704,614. The combined average for corn for the forty-six years, 1882-1927, is 491,169 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being \$14,802,274.

#### POTATOES AND TURNIPS

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Potatoes and Turnips for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual averages for the various periods of ten years and the average for the forty-six years.

Years		Potato	oes			Turni	ps	
Tears	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
1927	159,871	15,495,307	96.9	\$ 13,662,224	68,479	29,452,281	430	\$ 5,448,672
1926	153,468 163,790	16,496,290 15,714,786	107.5 95.9	18,627,771 21,513,125	71,500 73,318	23,204,013 28,015,466	325 382	4,640,803 5,042,784
1924	169,145 164,682	24,966,530 19,131,980	147.6	13,355,441 14,306,447	70,110 65,193	32,547,607 27,099,910	464 416	5,533,093
1923 1922	172,858	20,349,541	117.7	10,385,525	67,635	29,923,528	442	5,419,982 5,984,706
1921	164,096 157,509	15,400,142 23,961,709	93.8 $152.1$	13,589,599 23,776,530	70,715 80,588	24,265,547 40,141,406	343 498	6,673,025 11,038,887
1919 1918	157,286 166,203	15,144,921	96.3	25,026,467 19,238,431	85,312 85,449	28,740,526 42,190,382	337 494	7,903,645 10,547,596
1917	146,481	19,375,947 18,291,735	124.9	22,530,291	93,034	39,989,556	430	7,997,911
1916 1915	139,523 173,934	7,408,429 13,267,023	53.1 76.3	9,684,215 10,805,026	91,670 97,451	24,067,699 46,598,851	263 478	3,369,478 4,659,885
1914	167,591 159,661	26,717,587 19,024,115	159.4	11,747,332 12,114,656	95.371	46,336,708 41,889,894	486 429	4,633,671 4,188,989
1912	158,888	21,346,394	134.3	13,604,052	97,572 101,529 100,593	49,561,566	488	4,956,157
1911	162,457 168,454	13,918,698 21,927,804	130.2	11,722,539 10,798,597	108,360	39,664,275 49,425,472	394 456	3,966,428 4,942,547
1909	169,695 166,974	24,645,283 18.517.642	$145.2 \\ 110.9$	8,989,452 8,874,201	113,400 120,920	50,738,940 41,210,189	447 341	5,073,894 4,121,019
1907	177,186 136,064	18,517,642 20,057,675 15,020,299	113.2	11,693,625 8,080,921	123,011 132,512	48,205,605 57,060,151	392 431	4,820,561 5,706,015
1906 1905	132,530	14,366,049	108.4	6,608,383	135,348	57,654,086	426	5,765,409
1904	133,819 139,011	15,479,122 16,676,447	115.7 $120.0$	7,847,915 7,354,313	133,207 134,469	64,861,703 69,316,341 71,740,204	487 515	6,486,170 6,931,634
1902	144,733 154,155	12,942,502 18,116,637	89.4	7,312,514	136,725 145,909	71,740,204 68,287,467	525 468	7,174,020 6,828,747
1900	163,754	21,476,439	131.2	7,717,687 5,605,351	156,583	59,330,395	379	5,933,040
1899 1898	168,148 169,946	19,933,366 14,358,625	84.5	6,538,144 6,332,154	153,440 151,601	58,078,390 64,727,882	379 427	5,807,839 6,472,788
1897 1896	169,333 178,965	16,100,797 21,305,477	95.1 119.0	6,424,218 5,582,035	149,336 148,234	68,297,148 69,814,841	457 471	6,829,715 6,981,484
1895	184,647	29,390,884	159.2	5,936,959	151,806	63,496,702 61,694,487	418	6,349,670 6,169,449
1894 1893	167,253 142,601	17,163,130 12,911,212	90.5	6,075,748 5,099,929	147,657 136,604	56,975,355	418 417	5,697,535
1892	145,703 160,218	12,289,817 24,055,886	84.3 $150.1$	6,194,068 7,842,219	129,627 126,075	63,541,641 68,853,452	490 546	6,354,164 6,885,345
<b>1</b> 890	158,094 145,812	17,561,117 14,355,529	111.1	7,842,219 7,779,575 6,531,766	111,055 111,103	47,040,563 37,021,260	424 333	4,704,056 3,702,126
1888	153,915	22,273,607	144.7	7,060,733	113,188 105,322	47,640,237	421	4,764,024
1887 1886	140,283 140,143	10,678,000 16,012,358	114.3	6,705,784 7,189,548	98.931	31,413,456 47,061,053	298 476	3,141,346 4,706,105
1885 1884	159,741 168,757	21,091,144 27,546,261		8,668,460 11,018,504	102,303 104,199	41,137,735 44,406,363	402 426	4,113,774 4,440,636
1883	166,823	16,400,782	98.3	10,168,485 11,796,573	98,429 78,823	29,879,354 35,359,331	304 448	2,987,935 3,535,933
1882Annual Averages:	160,700	18,432,145			,	,		
1922–1927 1912–1921	163,969 159,117	18,692,406 17,993,800	113.1	15,308,422 16,211,660	69,373 89,869	28,373,801 38,378,214	409 427	5,345,007 6,59 <b>6</b> ,924
1902–1911	153,092 164,451	17,355,152 18,304,638	113.4	8,928,246 6,150,629	123,855 147,080	54,987,697 63,424,431	444 431	5,498,770 6,342,443
1882-1891	155,449	18,840,683	121.2	8,476,165	104,943 110,298	42,981,280	410	4,298,12 <b>8</b> 5,639,841
1882–1927	158,802	18,197,765	114.6	10,641,685	110,298	47,129,544	427	3,039,041

#### MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Mangels for the years 1882 to 1927, and of Sugar Beets for the years 1907 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years and the average for the full period.

Vacua		Mange	els			Sugar 1	3eets	
Years	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
.927	34,665	13,494,700	389	2,496,520	38,503	13,453,691	349	2,606,653
926	34,009	13,548,484	398	2,709,697	41,594	18,831,084	453	3,766,217
925	35,385	14,881,069	421 434	2,678,592 2,654,742	37,718 36,080	16,686,713 13,346,456	370	3,003,608 2,272,570
924	35,958 35,118	15,616,128 14,865,791	423	2,973,158	22,450	8,647,615	385	1,729,523
922	35,274	16,366,353	464	3,273,271	20,725	7,616,281	367	1,523,246
921	31.225	11,909,854	381	3.275.210	28,367	10,712,975	378	2,946,068
920	36,450	17,174,290	471	4,722,930	36.288	16,497,067	455	4,536,693
919	35,010	13,409,270	383	3,687,549	24,500	9,586,495	391	2,636,286
.918	40,714	18,244,453	448	4,561,113	22,894	9,398,141	411	2,349,535
917	49,148	19,492,626	397	3,898,525	22,039	6,781,113	308	1,356,223
916	42,793 50,799	9,756,015 25,356,323	228 498	1,365,842 2,028,506	22,482 22,890	6,023,938 8,644,281	268 378	843,351 1,080,535
915	50,663	25,439,520	502	2,025,300	18,534	7,466,819	403	933,352
913	54,568	21,935,847	402	1,754,868	19,083	6,389,177	335	798,647
912	60,103	27,671,114	460	2,213,689	21,054	7,819,066	371	977,383
911	64,855	28,126,313	434	2,250,105	24,664	8,941,659	363	1,117,707
1910	68,966	34,686,137	503	2,774,891	26,879	11,238,577	418	1,348,629
1909	70,488	28,928,347	410	2,314,267	19,812	7,001,565	353	840,188
1908	67,937	29,870,966	440	2,389,677	17,453	7,004,748	401	840,570
1907	68,644	30,260,315 32,863,192	441	2,420,825 2,629,055	16,851	8,237,044	489	988,443
1906	69,352 69,035	33,216,930		2,657,354				· • • • · · · · · · ·
1904	71,344	33,595,440	471	2,687,635				
1903	80,918	41,768,239	516	3,341,459				
1902	76,553	39,140,924	511	3.131.274				
1901	61,095	29,683,324	486					
1900	54,543	24,728,525	453					
899	53,401	20,898,387	391					
1898	47,923 41,175	21,957,564 18,103,387	458 440					
1896	36,101	16,849,401	467					
1895	34,383	15,961,502	464					
894	27,670	11,532,127	417					
1893	27,670 21,519	8,582,568	399					
892	22,026	10,350,474	470					
1891	22,961	11,779,448	513					
1890	25,953 21,211	11,594,518 7,223,478	341	927,561				
1889	21,459	10,020,659	467					
1887	17,924	5,695,761	318					
886	18,170	8,787,743	484					
1885	16,435	8,787,743 7,660,729	466	612,858				
1884	18,341	8,655,184	472					
1883	17,219 15,792	6,252,015	363					
1882Annual Averages:	15,792	7,711,420	488	616,913				
1922–1927	35,068	14,795,421	422	2,797,663	32,845	13,096,973	399	2,483,636
1912-1921	45,147	19,038,931	422	2,797,003	23,813	8,931,907	375	1,845,807
1902-1911	70,809	33,245,680	470	2,659,654	*21,132	*8,484,719		*1,027,108
1892-1901	39,984	17,864,726	447	1,429,178				
1882-1891	19,546	8,538,096	437	683,048		†10,015,453	1000	
	42,723	19,035,801	446	2,044,525	100 700	110 015 152		1,833,110

#### ALFALFA AND HAY AND CLOVER

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Alfalfa for the years 1912 to 1927 and of Hay and Clover for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years and the average for the whole period.

Years		Alfalf	a			Hay and Clov	ver
1 cars	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value	Acres		er Marke cre value
17	206 207	1 065 060	2 21	\$ 325	12 023 012	4 014 515 1	73 54 161 23
027	806,397	1,865,868 1,850,392		21,915,225 25,889,781	†2,832,813	4,914,515 1 . 4,248,048 1 .	
926	748,473 550,645	1 307 462	2 54	19,306,047	†2,889,143 †3,022,507	4,181,206 1.	38 50,738,65
924	381,258	1,397,462 1,067,717	2 80	12,252,536	3,545,856	5,615,238 1	58 61,283,37
923	299,610	788 431	2 63	8,915,438	3,596,484	5,799,422 1.	61 64,069,13
022	221,326	788,431 629,135	2.84	7,439,403	3,575,662	5,568,459 1.	56 66,964,03
21	177,205	456,378	2.58	8,023,795	3,551,655	3,954,166 1.	11 76,193,2
20	162,820	399,581	2.45	10,172,434	3,533,740		26 109,036,1
19	146,790	314,419	2 14	7,293,462	3,508,266	5,588,804 1	
18	144,010	328,971		6,579,420	3,470,036	4,596,854 1	
17	189,109	462,956	2.45	5,460,205	3,358,579	6,156,340 1	.83 72,705,99
16	177,565	460,788	2.60	4,822,622	3,294,419	6,739,259 2	.05 71,503,8
15	165,284	428.739	2.59	6,044,599	3.066.468	3.825.024 1	. 25 55.660.1
14	163,685	372,759	2.28	5,195,667	3,251,799	3,469,795 1	.07 50.721.7
13	167,707	380,606	2.27	5,090,267	3,261,139	3.543,957 1	. 09 46.212.2
12	189,959	460,201	2.42	5,542,772	3,177,410	4,760,512 1 4,238,362 1	.50 55,906,6
11					3,301,468	4,238,362 1	.28 55,767,6
10					3,204,021	5,492,653 1	.71 54.407.1
09					3,228,445	3,885,145 1	.20 49,754,0
08					3.253.141	4,635,287 1	
07					3,289,552	3.891.863 1	. 18 58.806.0
06					3,069,917	4,684,625 1	.53 42,630,0
05					3,020,365	5,847,494 1	
04					2,926,207	5,259,189 1	
03					2,783,565	4,336,562 1	
02					2,646,202	4.955,438 1	.87 40.386.8
01					2,557,263	4,632,317 1	.81 .37,012,2
00					2,526,566	3,133,045 1	.24 26,568,2
99					2,505,422	3,498,705 1	.40 27,010,0
98			l l		2,453,503	4,399,063 1	.79 27,362,1
97					2,341,488	3,811,518 1	.63 27.366.6
96					2,426,711	2,260,240	.93 21,879,1
95					2,537,674	1,849,914	.73 22,753,9
94					2,576,943	3.575.200 1	.39 27,028,5
93					2,766,894	4,963,557 1	.79 37,921,5
92					2.515,367	4.384.838 1	.74 35,955,6
91					2,549,975	2,392,798	.94 28,498,2
90					2,462,002	4,305,915 1	.75 34,232,0
89 88					2,386,223	3,728,313 1	.56 37,208,5
88					2,292,638	2,009,017	.88 33,570,6
87					2,280,643	3,093,610 1	. 36   35,947,7
86					2,295,151	2,994,446 1	
85					2,268,091	3,252,155 1	
84					2,193,369	3,044,912 1	.39 29,109,3.
83					2,350,969	4,115,535 1	.75 37,122,1
82					1,825,890	2,090,626 1	. 14 24,125,8
nnual Averages	_						## co ====
1922-1927 1912-1921 1902-1911 1892-1901	501,285	1,266,501	2.53	15,953,072	3,330,660	5,229,813 1	
1912-1921	168,413	406,540	2.41	6,422,524	3,347,351	4,709,381 1.	41 74,803,50
1902-1911					*3,072,288	4,722,662 1.	.54 47,093,9
1892-1901					*2,520,783	3,650,840 1.	.45  29,085,8:
1882-1891					*2,290,495	3,102,733 1.	
1882-1927					2,864,601	4,177,892 1.	.46 47,436,20

^{*}Including Alfalfa. †Exclusive of Alsike and Sweet Clover, previously included.

#### STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS CARROTS AND ALL FIELD CROPS

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Carrots and of all Field Crops for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years and the average for the whole period.

Years		Car	rots		All	Field Crops	
Icars	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Value	Per acre
1927	1,743	286,863	165	\$ 53,070	10,305,045	\$ 256,627,042	\$ c. 24.90
1926	1,672	253,966	152	50,793	10,434,401	257,686,886	24.70
1925	1,835	325,478	177	58,586	10,364,317	261,490,292	25.23
1924	2,128	402,446	189	68,416	10,264,614	264,370,642	25.76
1923 1922	1,780 2,124	285,270 472,643	160 223	57,054 94,529	10,296,961 10,258,613	219,114,500 223,342,150	21.28 21.77
1921	2,217	410,501	185	112,888	10,230,013	222,177,881	22.05
1920	2,706	674,101	249	185,378	10,108,272	367,608,619	36.37
1919	2,706	605,803	224	166,596	9,915,884	397,238,400	40.06
1918	2,706	689,557	255	172,389	9.992.825	363,909,778	36.42
1917	2,920	758,292	260	151,658	9,718,259	333,353,438	34.30
1916	2,391	331,124	138	46,357	9,548,876	223,748,948	23.43
1915	2,439	686,232	281	85,779	9,762,951	210,674,415	21.58
1914	2,448 2,400	766,170 592,016	313 247	95,771 74,002	9,621,444 9,541,537	199,152,945	20.70
1913 1912	2,742	747,207	273	93,401	9,541,557	168,455,253 185,790,341	17.65 19.40
1911	3,207	815,129	254	101,891	9,718,741	179,974,358	18.52
1910	3,551	1,049,348	296	131,169	9,725,684	175,115,742	18.01
1909	3,506	1,001,653	286	125,207	9,578,323	167,966,577	17.54
1908	4,080	1,120,145	275	140,018	9,621,683	164,077,282	17.05
1907	4,530	1,585,500	350	198,187	9,750,615	176,354,759	18.09
1906	4,980	1,598,698	321	199,837	8,962,925	144,570,075	16.13
1905	5,509	1,846,659	335	230,832	8,897,898	142,804,431	16.05
1904	6,634 7,805	2,022,945 2,612,778	305 335	252,868 326,597	8,673,525	134,304,690	15.48
1902	8,625	3,227,161	374	403,395	8,731,405 8,677,988	136,657,807 146,421,171	15.65 16.87
1901	9,221	3,199,967	347	399,996	8,667,512	128,325,648	14.81
1900	10,320	3,469,123	336	433,640	8,794,953	114,758,761	13.05
1899	11,891	3,674,035	309	459,254	8.753.926	105.771.321	12.08
1898 1897	12,418	4,313,861	347	539,233	8,835,272 8,701,705	110,528,947	12.51
1897	12,025	4,433,628	369	554,204	8,701,705	106,952,471	12.29
1896	12,333	4,618,441	374	577,305	8,511,444	88,900,135	10.44
1895	13,002 11,186	4,581,373	352	572,672	8,321,173	99,655,895	11.98
1894	9,288	3,716,140 2,971,450	332 320	464,518 371,431	8,227,153 8,054,612	94,055,392 101,886,557	11.43 12.65
1892	9,941	3,827,361	385	478,420	8,080,206	110,562,493	13.68
1891	9,858	3,814,016	387	476,752	7.834.213	130,866,023	16.70
1890	11,977	4,210,542	352	526,318 428,995	7,912,297 7,758,583	114,382,305	14.46
1889	11,261	3,431,959	305	428,995	7,758,583	106,500,799	13.73
1888	11,524	3,898,584	338	487,323	7,616,350	124,244,503	16.31
1887	9,110	2,105,686	231	263,210	7,429,084	99,583,524	13.40
1886	9,267 9,024	3,478,751 3,462,319	375 384	434,844 432,790	7,403,281 7,350,443	104,001,865	14.05 14.97
1884	10,987	4,197,200	382	524,650	7,330,443	110,068,586 120,615,798	16.74
1883	11,270	3,984,436	354	498,055	7,542,623	114,754,141	15.21
1882	9,955	4,009,975	403	501,247	7,125,223	136,939,533	19.22
Annual Averages:	1 000	227 770	100	62.744	10 200 (50	047 405 050	22.04
1922-1927	1,880	337,778	180 244	63,741	10,320,659	247,105,252	23.94
1912–1921 1902–1911	2,568 5,243	626,100 1,688,002	322	118,422 211,000	*9,785,960 9,233,879	*267,211,002 156,824,689	27.31 16.98
	11,163	3,880,538	348	485,068	8,494,796	106,139,762	10.98
1882–1891	10,243	3,659,347	351	457,417	7,517,606	116,195,708	15.48
1882–1927	6,636	2,186,229	329	284,816	8,961,877	172,746,590	19.28
		,			, ,	,	

*Including Flax, 1918–1921. No statistics of "mixed grains" were taken previous to 1907, when an acreage of 443,100 was estimated.

#### RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP

The following table shows the number of acres under the various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the averages for the various periods of ten years and for the whole term of years.

								-				-	1
	Fall Wheat	ı,						Buckwheat		ya		d r	SI
Year	W	Spring Wheat	ey			18		w.	_	Potatoes	*Roots	Hay and Clover	Mixed Grains
	all	Pri	Barley	Oats	Peas	Beans	Rye	ncl	Corn	ota	Ro	Sg C	Ę.
	<u>  [</u> -	S I	<u> </u>	1			~	<u>m</u>	10		*	工	1
1927	49.6	7.9	34.0	177.7		3.1	4.8	16.5	28.4	10.6	9.5	187.	52.8
1926	53.4	7.6	29.7	187.3	6.5	3.4	5.7	15.5 17.1	36.2	10.2	9.8	191.	
1925 1924	49.5			187.9		4.0	8.4	17.1  $ 15.9 $	38.3	11.8	9.8	234.	
1923	47.6	7.4	30.1	197.1	7.8	2.7	8.2	15.3	46.2	10.9	8.3	238.9	43.1
1922	54.2 41.4			202.1 206.1	7.0	2.7		13.2		11.5 $10.9$		238.1	
1920	51.0	17.9		192.5		1.5		9.6	46.3	10.5	10.4	247.	38.9
1919	41.6	24.2	38.2	179.5	8.5	1.5	9.4	12.0	41.7	10.6	9.9	245.3	3 42.2
1918 1917	30 8	$\frac{23.8}{12.4}$	37 4	197.6	7.7	6.8	9.0	10.1	52.3	10.0	10.3	244.2 240.9	2 41.9 35.0
1916	47.9	9.8	35.9	183.0	6.5	3.7	10.1	15.6	47.5	9.5	10.8	236.2	2 33.1
1915	55.5 47.0	11.1	37.8	196.4 190.2	8.7	4.3	11.9	13.2	51.5	11.9	11.9	221.0 234.0	32.5
1914 1913	44.5	8.0	43.0	186.0	12.2	4.6	8.2	15.7	47.4	11.0	12.0	234.0	28.5
1912	52.6	8.5	44.8	180.1	15.3	4.8	7.4	14.3	47.0	11.0	12.8	233.	31.0
1911 1910	58.2	9.3	42.9	187.7	21.2	3.6						229.0	
1909	46.5	9.5	48.8	189.0	26.7	3.2		12.4	42.9	11.9	14.5	226.5	33.3
1908	48.1	10.1	51.9	196.3	28.1	3.3						230.2	
1907 1906	55.8	12.2	53.6	$\begin{vmatrix} 207.7 \\ 192.6 \end{vmatrix}$	24.1	3.4			33.3		14.7	233.0	31.4
1905	57.2	13.6	55.5	191.5	26.9	3.6	7.3	7.3	34.4	9.5	15.1	216.8	3
1904				192.2			9.5		37.9	9.7	15.3	211.9	9
1902	55.2	22.3	48.8	184.3	39.2		13.9	6.9	42.9	10.7	16.3	195.6	01
1901	67.8	26.6	47.4	179.3	3 44.9	4.0	11.8	6.6	38.8	3 11.5	16.1	190.3	3
1900 1899	80.4	28.3	37	180.4	149.8	3.3	10.7	10.1	38.4	12.3	16.	1190.0 5191	0
1898	80.7	30.0	33.8	3 182.9	66.6	3.4	12.7	111.5	40.1	1 13.1	16.4	188.	8
1897	73.9	25.2	35.1	189.3	69.8	3.9	14.6	11.8	42.3	$\frac{3}{14}$	15.	182.	2
1896		118.0	38.5	191.0	) 64.4	5.8	9.7	10.9	36.4	1 14.9	16.0	204.	2
1895 1894	63.4	18.7	39.6	5 190.0	63.9	4.8	3 7.3	3 11.8	30.8	3 13.6	5 15.2	2 209.	6
1893 1892	75.5	29.4	38.6	5 159.9 7 155.	9 61.0 3 64_6	4.0	5.6	111.0	25.9	3 12 3	13.9	) 228. 1 209	4
1891	72.0	43.3	46.9	156.0	0 63.8	3.5	5. 5.	9.1	20.4	13.0	5 13.4	216.	8
1890	61.8	51.6	60.	2 161 3 167.	67.0	3.4	¥  8.8	3 7.7	119.7	2 13.6	5112.	71211.	21
1889	73.2	32.5	79.	2 163.	661.6	2.0		5.1	19.	7 13.6	5 12.	202.	0 8
1887	80.8	3 43.6	69.	1 151	5 65.4	1.9	6.2	2 5.8	3 14.	7112.0	5 11.	9 205.	3
1886 1885	81.0	52.8	55.	3 148. 1 142.	3 64.4	1.9	6.2	6.5	14.	$\frac{5 12.8}{5 14}$	7 11	5 209. 7 208	8 9
1884	80.5	5 67.2	2 65.	2 138.	0 53.2	21.3	3 9.6	6.7	7 16.	3 15.	7 12.	4 204.	31
1883	. 104.1			8 134.				6.4	20.	3 15.	8 12.	223.	1
1882	. 116.8	5/5/.	83.	136.	4 55.1	1.9	18.7	1				3 179.	
1922–1927				1 190.			2 7.3	3 15.0	40.	0 10.	9.	2 220.	8 45.3
1912–1921 1902–1911	44.5	13.4	38.	4 189. 7 192.	9 9.1	4.0	9.0	12.9	46.	0 10.	8 11.	0237.	5 35.6
1892–1911	. 73.2	2 28.0	39.	2 180.	2 60.5	3.6	1 10.	1 10.3	335.	5 12.	9 15.	6 198.	2
1882-1891	. 81.0	50.9	67.	2 150. 3 181.	4 60.5	2.4	9.4	6.3	2 17.	7 14.	0 12.	2 207.	0 †33.1 2
1882–1927	59.5	22.	45	3 181.	0 33.0	3	8.	8 10.	36.	/ 11.	9 13.	8 214.	0 137.9
	1	1	-								<u> </u>	-	

^{*}Mangels, turnips, carrots and sugar beets. †1907-1911. ‡1907-1927.

# STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS MARKET PRICES

The following table gives the average Market Prices of Agricultural products for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the averages for the various periods of ten years, and for the whole term of years.

term of year	ais.										
Years	Fall Wheat per bush.	Spring Wheat per bush.	Oats per bush.	Barley per bush.	Peas per bush.	Beans per bush.	Rye per bush.	Buckwheat per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Hay per ton.	Potatoes per bush.
1927. 1926. 1925. 1924. 1923. 1922. 1921. 1920. 1919. 1918. 1917. 1916. 1915. 1914. 1913. 1912. 1911. 1910. 1909. 1908. 1907. 1906. 1905. 1904. 1903. 1907. 1906. 1905. 1904. 1903. 1907. 1898. 1897. 1896. 1895. 1894. 1899. 1898. 1897. 1896. 1895. 1894. 1895. 1894. 1895. 1894. 1895. 1894. 1895. 1894. 1895. 1894. 1895. 1896. 1895. 1894. 1895. 1894. 1885. 1887. 1886. 1885. 1888. 1887. 1886. 1885. 1888. 1887. 1888. 1887. 1888. 1888. 1887. 1888. 1887. 1888. 1888. 1887. 1888. 1888. 1887. 1888. 1888. 1887. 1888. 1888.	89.2.7 70.7 76.5 98.7 75.1 66.4 66.4 66.7 69.3 55.0 95.1 94.2 81.5 81.5 80.5 105.0	cents 122.1 133.0 137.0 96.3 105.1 109.4 183.8 240.9 208.6 209.7 162.2 98.6 107.9 87.9 90.0 90.7 89.6 100.6 90.8 86.4 68.9 94.2 74.4 66.6 66.8 67.5 66.2 78.6 66.8 67.5 69.2 98.6 107.9 91.3 88.1 199.3 88.1 199.3 88.1 107.0 106.0	54.2 45.4 43.5 50.4 58.2 97.7 75.9 66.0 77.9 66.0 39.5 49.5 36.9 38.6 44.2 35.0 30.3 48.8 34.0 33.6 32.3 34.8 32.7 25.8 22.6 29.1 30.8 33.2 30.8 33.2 30.5 41.1 30.5 40.5 31.5 32.0 33.5 40.3 33.6 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.5	Cents 77.6 68.0 68.1 82.2 62.8 61.3 65.7 93.8 145.8 103.6 125.7 101.9 64.3 55.5 58.7 73.9 54.8 52.4 45.0 42.9 43.7 42.1 45.0 38.9 39.5 38.0 27.0 64.3 49.1 50.2 44.0.1 50.2 53.6 65.0 70.4 86.0 50.1 38.5 53.5 53.5 55.0 55.0 70.4 86.0 50.1 38.5 53.5 53.5 55.0 55.0	150.6 135.5 151.1 144.8 140.3 153.0 193.3 263.9 217.7 321.0 210.5 161.6 100.6 110.3 98.2 80.7 70.6 65.3 63.0 64.3 71.0 54.8 54.0 63.8 63.6 64.3 55.7 63.6 63.8 63.6 63.8 63.6 63.6 63.6 63.6	\$ c. 2.35 2.34 2.11 2.29 2.43 2.54 2.35 2.88 4.00 4.49 6.91 5.46 3.11 1.70 1.93 1.90 1.55 1.61 1.48 1.52 1.32 1.32 1.22 1.41 1.35 1.90 1.06 1.08 .95 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.1	cents 95.3 87.2 87.1 107.5 73.7 78.4 82.6 142.0 159.1 151.7 162.6 118.8 84.9 66.2 70.0 84.9 66.2 70.0 84.9 66.2 70.0 84.9 67.4 69.7 69.4 69.7 69.4 85.6 48.5 57.6 48.5 50.0 43.5 50.0 43.5 50.0 44.2 47.5 55.8 72.3 55.2 55.2 55.2 55.2 55.2 55.2 55.2 56.0 64.0 87.9 111.4 66.2 44.0 66.2 44.0 66.2 46.0 66.2 47.5 56.2 49.5 56.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2 66.2	Cents 77.9 77.0 73.2 86.7 73.2 73.5 74.0 105.5 74.0 142.9 109.0 71.5 63.5 54.2 57.4 49.6 53.4 43.7 45.5 38.2 30.5 36.8 39.2 41.8 42.2 44.1 43.0 39.5 40.0 77.4 94.4 52.4 38.7 41.5	55.7 70.2 50.3 46.6 49.4 40.8 21.0 4.9 124.0 43.0 44.2 37.3 42.9 40.6 36.9 37.4 43.0 28.4 43.0 28.4 37.6 36.9 37.1 19.7 19.6 22.6 26.1 26.5 26.3 38.2 27.9 45.0 40.0 55.8 62.3 38.2 25.0	24. 25 22. 68 18. 13 11. 81 10. 60 14. 51 14. 55 13. 07 11. 77 13. 16 9. 91 12. 81 10. 25 7. 72 7. 97 7. 94 8. 15 7. 72 6. 22 7. 18 9. 68 12. 30 7. 56 8. 20 11. 91 7. 72 9. 98 8. 48 7. 72 9. 99 11. 54	cents 88.2 112.9 136.9 53.5 574.8 51.0 88.2 99.3 123.2 165.2 99.3 123.2 130.1 44.0 63.7 63.7 84.2 36.5 47.9 58.3 58.3 59.2 49.2 36.5 47.9 58.3 58.3 59.2 49.2 36.5 47.9 58.3 58.3 59.2 49.2 36.5 47.9 58.3 58.3 59.2 49.2 36.5 47.9 58.3 58.3 59.2 49.2 36.5 47.9 58.3 58.3 59.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 49.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2
1882-1927	98.4	98.0	42.4	59.1	70.1	1.89	72.7	66.6	*42.5	11.35	58.5

^{*}Average for 36 years, 1892-1927.

#### STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK

#### NO. OF LIVE STOCK ON HAND

The following tables give the number of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry on hand in June of each year for the forty-six years 1882-1927.

Years	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1927	617,136	2,714,954	956,267	1,883,177	19,048,045
1926	629,659	2,757,799	886,483	1,735,355	17,693,000
1925	644,138	2,809,373	868,526	1,678,595	17,778,581
1924	663,875	2,917,302	870,279	1,807,903	16,751,345
1923	673,371	2,838,087	907,673	1,734,734	15,203,384
1922	685,852	2,836,181	986,617	1,553,434	13,964,317
1921	694,237	2.890.113	1.081.828	1,563,807	11.458,206
1920	704,640	2,881,827	1,129,084	1,614,356	11,005,645
1919	719,569	2,927,191	1,101,740	1,695,487	11,705,809
1918	732,977	2,867,722	972,341	1,656,386	12,281,105
1917	765,873	2,827,609	956,986	1,664,639	13,606,292
1916	775,732	2,734,767	908,066	1,735,254	14,377,844
1015	779,131	2,674,746			14,273,091
1915	774,544	2,604,628	908,095 922,375	1,769,295 1,770,533	14,275,091
1914					
1913	751,726 742,139	2,628,845 2,624,780	996,155 1,021,848	1,618,734 1,702,652	13,511,383 13,024,983
1912					
1911	737,916	2,593,205	1,040,245	1,744,983	12,942,293
1910	724,384	2,567,128	1,065,101	1,561,042	12,460,787
1909	728,308	2,668,584	1,130,667	1,551,187	12,086,580
1908	726,471	2,824,859	1,143,898	1,818,763	12,285,613
1907	725,666	2,926,236	1,106,083	2,049,666	13,428,076
1906	688,147	2,963,618	1,304,809	1,819,778	10,254,824
1905	672,781	2,889,503	1,324,153	1,906,460	9,738,493
1904	655,554	2,776,304	1,455,482	2,008,984	9,412,683
1903	639,581	2,674,261	1,642,627	1,977,386	9,683,573
1902	626,106	2,562,584	1,715,513	1,684,635	9,762,808
1901	620,343	2,507,620	1,761,799	1,491,885	9,745,236
1900	617,309	2,429,330	1,797,213	1,771,641	9,541,241
1899	615,524	2,318,355	1,772,604	1,971,070	9,344,024
1898	611,241	2,215,943	1,677,014	1,640,787	9,084,273
1897	813,670	2,182,326	1,690,350	1,284,963	8,435,341
1896	624,749	2,181,958	1,849,348	1,269,631	7,734,167
1895	647,696	2,150,103	2,022,735	1,299,072	7,752,840
1894	674,777	2,099,301	2,015,805	1,142,133	7,552,662
1893	685,187	2,057,882	1,935,938	1,012,022	7,114,436
1892	688,814	2,029,140	1,850,473	996,974	7,078,973
1891	678,459	1,978,815	1,693,751	1,156,316	7,006,090
1890	659,636	1,894,712	1,339,695	1,140,559	6,854,864
1889	618,795	1,891,899	1,344,180	835,469	6,304,298
1888	596,218	1,928,638	1,349,044	819,079	6,164,114
1887	575,361	1,948,264	1,396,161	832,817	6,438,361
1886	569,649	2,018,173	1,610,949	860,125	6,968,915
1885	558,809	1,976,480	1,755,605	822,262	6,336,805
1884	535,953	1,925,670	1,890,733	916,158	6,237,606
1883	560,133	1,828,613	1,868,784	906,727	5,847,344
1882	503,604	1,586,312	1,915,303	850,226	5,352,120

#### VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON HAND

The following table gives the value of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry on hand in June of each year for the forty-six years 1882-1927, except for the ten years 1882-1891 when farm live stock was valued in bulk.

Years	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry	Total
	S	\$	Ś	\$	\$	\$
927	66,724,527	117,494,252	10,433,761	24,159,535	12,333,645	231 145 7
926	68,239,756	115,386,214	9,688,685	24,525,126	12,400,985	
925	69,787,791	115,844.069	9 576,722	24,424,238	13,527,454	230,240,7
024	72,617,565	113,046,599	7,081,500	16,201,699		233,160,2
924	74,542,351	109,467,066	6.597.087		13,446,621	222,393,9
923	74,535,855			19,018,668	12,401,083	222,026,2
922		103,899,416	6,612,959	16,550,636	12,241,252	213,840,1
921	75,680,750	103,861,565	8,207,564	19,205,488	11,168,318	218,123,6
920	89,606,594	176,897,490	16,191,741	32,253,804	11,787,708	326,737,3
919	92,823,683	184,041,594	18,128,240	33,263,051	11,351,364	339,607,9
918	95,710,928	172,259,261	15,690,055	31,140,181	9,307,051	324,107,4
917	99,439,558	150,309,828	9,946,030	21,464,366	8,517,195	289,676,9
916	101,434,391	128,324,526	7,386,710	18,790,755	7,933,157	263,869,5
915	107,982,037	115,363,336	6,403,907	17,562,726	7,670,326	254,982,3
914	112,576,793	106,635,148	6,155,451	17,951,258	7.551.428	250,870,0
913	113,240,047	95,759,022	6,242,672	15,393,192	6,956,952	237,591,8
912	109,000,214	90,403,902	6,181,595	14,141,908	6,121,323	225,848.9
911	103,373,206	84,634,962	6,213,021	14,593,917	5,905,318	214,720,4
910	92,757,431	76,872,723	6,127,018	13,265,834	5,393,031	194,416.0
909	87,682,689	75,247,197	6,262,493	11,144,135	4,411,386	
908	85,847,391	77,255,267	6,336,265	12,135,979	4,439,854	184,747,9
007	85,041,144	79,485,780	5,928,325			186,014,7
907	79,814,953	80,303,276	6,721,119	14,174,502	4,854,381	189,484,1
906				12,770,708	3,697,338	183,307,3
905	73,911,177	76,764,482	6,191,774	12,280,667	3,335,660	172,483,7
904	68,138,228	72,821,003	6,425,100	12,921,743	3,077,029	163,383,1
903	61,811,456	69,289,924	7,228,498	13,023,743	2,973,646	154,327,2
002	55,173,637	63,517,342	7,634,284	11,262,265	2,957,286	140,544,8
001	50,038,465	59,527,119	7,772,793	9,298,712	2,859,172	129,496,2
000	46,916,999	56,320,810	7,711,496	9,598,153	2,727,363	123,274,8
399	42,713,557	52,938,500	7,315,729	10,180,338	2,658,321	115,806.4
398	38,659,896	47,286,254	6,499,695	8,720,242	2,578,136	103,744,2
397	36,111,805	42,683,557	6,003,194	6,533,210	2,318,038	93,649,8
396	37,185,692	44,383,638	6,652,202	6,505,227	2,130,807	96,857,5
395	40,283,754	46,708,017	7,708,442	7.101.211	2,156,623	103,958,0
394	46,245,614	47,577,587	8,606,671	6,909,262	2,208,518	111.547.6
93	50,527,472	47,718,025	9,016,118	6,622,129	2,187,158	116,070.9
92	55,812,920	45,548,475	8,569,557	5,479,093	2,091,450	117,501,4
91		10,010,170	0,007,007	3,417,073	2,071,430	108,721,0
90						108,721,0
889						
						105,731,2
388		• • • • • • • • • • •				102,839,2
887						104,406,6
386						107,208,9
385						100,690,0
384						103,106,8
383						100,082,30
82						80,540,72

The values for several classes of horses on hand June 15th, 1927, were as follows:—Stallions, \$1,135,565; mares, \$35,999,571; geldings, \$26,713,765; colts and fillies, \$2,875,526.

The values for the several classes of cattle on hand were as follows:—Bulls, \$4,098,028; cows for milk purposes, \$79,216,245; cows for beef purposes, \$3,881,003; yearlings for milk purposes, \$7,559,339; yearlings for beef purposes, \$7,684,778; calves, \$7,139,284; all other cattle, \$7,915,575.

The values for sheep and lambs on hand were:—Ewes, for breeding, \$5,661,720 one year old and over, \$848,476; under one year, \$3,923,565.

The values for brood sows, \$7,568,837; six months old and over, \$5,356,707; under six months, \$11,233,991.

The values for the several classes of poultry on hand were as follows:—Turkeys, six months old and over, \$350,963; under six months, \$410,486; geese, six months old and over, \$362,348; under six months, \$379,238; ducks, six months old and over, \$122,089; under six months, \$205,737; other fowls, six months old and over, \$7,466,720; under six months, \$3,036,064.

VALUES PER HEAD OF LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY ON HAND FOR THE YEARS 1892 TO 1927

	**	Car	ttle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Years	Horses All Ages	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	and Lambs	all Ages	all Kinds
1927 1926 1925 1924 1923 1922 1921 1920 1919 1918 1917 1916 1915 1914 1913 1912 1911 1910 1990 1908 1907 1908 1907 1908 1907 1908 1907 1908 1908 1907 1908 1908 1909 1908 1909 1908 1909 1908 1900 1908 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1899 1899 1898 1899 1898 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1899 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890 1890	\$ 108 108 108 109 111 109 109 127 129 131 130 131 139 145 151 147 140 128 117 116 110 104 97 88 81 76 69 63 59 60 62 69 74 81	\$ c. 60 94 59 14 58 55 55 41 55 24 52 68 51 56 85 84 88 71 83 55 75 54 66 35 60 83 57 01 50 56 47 82 45 31 40 76 38 19 36 90 36 43 35 99 35 06 31 74 31 01 30 31 28 28 26 13 27 60 29 74 31 02 31 63 29 95	\$ c 27 05 26 84 27 70 27 05 26 84 27 70 27 05 25 14 24 25 24 77 44 67 45 52 39 55 34 91 32 18 30 81 27 29 25 61 24 07 22 43 21 13 21 15 21 62 21 29 20 84 20 58 19 46 18 57 17 93 17 41 15 98 14 58 15 05 16 08 17 15 17 69	\$ c 10 91 10 93 11 03 8 14 7 27 6 70 7 59 14 34 16 45 16 14 10 39 8 13 7 05 6 67 6 05 5 97 5 54 5 54 5 36 5 15 4 48 4 41 4 49 4 13 3 88 3 3 60 3 81 4 66 4 63	\$ c. 12 83 14 13 14 55 8 96 10 96 10 65 12 28 19 98 19 62 18 80 12 89 10 83 9 93 10 14 9 51 8 31 8 36 8 50 7 18 6 67 6 92 7 02 6 44 6 43 6 59 6 69 6 23 5 42 5 16 5 31 5 08 5 12 5 47 6 05 6 54 5 50	\$ c. 65 70 76 80 82 88 97 1 07 97 76 63 55 54 53 51 47 46 43 37 36 36 36 36 34 33 31 30 29 29 28 28 28 29 31 30
10/2						

The values per head of the various classes on hand June 15th, 1927, were as follows:-

Horses: Stallions, \$318; mares, \$112.15; geldings, \$108.31; colt and fillies, \$62.59.

Cattle: Bulls, \$62.44; cows for beef purposes, \$54.75; yearlings for milk purposes, \$28.66; yearlings for beef purposes, \$28.31; calves, \$12.80; all other cattle, \$42.64.

Sheep and lambs: Ewes for breeding, \$13.13; one year old and over \$13.34; under one year, \$8.50.

Swine Brood sows, \$36.56; six months old and over, \$20.54; under six months, \$7.94.

Poultry: Turkeys, six months old and over, \$3.80; under six months, \$1.02; geese, six months old and over, \$2.43; under six months, 85 cents; ducks, six months old and over, \$1.20; under six months, 43 cents; all other fowls, six months old and over, 95 cents; under six months, 32 cents.

#### VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY

LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK.

The following table gives the estimated values of farm land, farm buildings, implements (including vehicles) and live stock on hand on June 15th, for the years 1882 to 1927.

Years	Land	Buildings	Implements	Live Stock on hand	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
927	906,811,595	506,981,024	168,842,552	231,145,720	1,813,780,89
926	876,177,637	493,551,144	164,478,485	230,240,766	1,764,448,03
925	879,212,498	490,027,751	164,188,030	233,160,274	1,766,588,55
924	885,348,351	484,539,016	164,021,854	222,393,984	1,756,303,20
923	904,659,633	480,260,117	163,033,141	222,026,255	1,769,979,14
922	880,896,544	479,451,680	163,830,154	213,840,118	1,738,018,49
921	851,300,059	484,188,897	159,913,871	218,123,685	1,713,526,51
920	861,116,234	467,010,867	153,780,378	326,737,337	1,808,644,81
919	848,767,153	426,649,086	137,310,618	339,607,932	1,752,334,78
918	819,164,298	380,244,880	109,896,874	324,107,476	1,633,413,52
917	807,426,986	370,384,055	104,581,053	289,676,977	1,572,069,07
916	794,676,866	357,313,850	98,020,295	263,869,539	1,513,880,55
915	794,393,564	352,628,031	95,049,350 91,703,876	254,982,332	1,497,053,27
914 913	790,538,706 782,993,853	347,348,643 345,303,335	89,702,273	250,870,078 237,591,885	1,480,461,30 1,455,591,34
912	758,729,268	335,141,520	86,231,210	225,848,942	1,405,950,94
911	723.902.419	317,876,963	84,969,426	214.720.424	1,341,469,23
910	700.905,425	306,517,941	81,570,981	194,416,037	1,283,410,38
909	680,789,629	297,690,826	77,790,754	184,747,900	1,241,019,10
908	671,531,018	288,180,121	74,485,730	186,014,756	1,220,211,62
907	674,505,427	284,672,238	72,910,875	189,484,132	1,221,572,67
906	661,199,920	273,414,187	71,197,619	183,307,394	1,189,119,12
905	649,201,364	264,384,514	68,629,546	172,483,760	1,154,699,18
904	640,544,541	257,995,484	65,992,210	163,383,103	1,127,915,33
903	620,869,475	247,629,153	63,996,190	154,327,267	1,086,822,08
902	604,860,063	237,289,668	62,199,787	140,544,814	1,044,894,33
901	585,354,294	226,575,228	59,897,513	129,496,261	1,001,323,29
900	574,727,610	219,488,370	57,324,130	123,274,821	974,814,93
899	563,271,777	213,440,281	54,994,857	115,806,445	947,513,36
898	556,246,569	210,054,396	52,977,232	103,744,223	923,022,42
897	554,054,552	206,090,159	51,299,098	93,649,804	905,093,61
896	557,468,270	205,235,429	50,730,358	96,857,566	910,291,62
895	572,938,472	204,148,670	50,944,385	103,958,047	931,989,57
894	587,246,117	204,071,566	51,530,172	111,547,652	954,395,50
893 892	602,664,361 615,828,471	200,189,888 195,644,258	51,435,919 51,003,020	116,070,902 117,501,495	970,361,07
891	621,245,223	191,268,327	50,651,442	108,721,076	979,977,24 971,886,06
890	622,886,000	193,438,826	50,515,583	104,086,626	971,880,00
889	632,329,433	193,455,620	51,685,706	105,731,288	982,210,66
888	640.480.801	188,293,226	49,754,832	102,839,235	981,368,09
887	636,883,755	184,753,507	49,248,297	104,406,655	975,292,21
886	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,530,936	107,208,935	989,497,91
885	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,74
884	625,478,707	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,828	949,803,17
883	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,59
882	632,342,500	132,712,575	37,029,815	80,540,720	882,625,61

## PART II—CHATTEL MORTGAGES

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, together with totals for the Province for all occupations as well as for "farmers" as far as given in the records.

Counties and Districts	19	927	1	926	1925		
Journal of the Contro	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Algoma	149	\$ 323,506	147	\$ 337,997	168	\$ 306,57	
Brant	202	144,805	178	166,497	169	182,15	
Bruce	188	214.380	183	197,556	222	200,610	
Carleton	366	508,028	343	618,448	343	500,578	
Cochrane	357	374,586	263	268,610	272	330,942	
Dufferin	76	99,063	63	64,726	76	82,383	
Elgin	242	262,648	216	267,365	230	250,38	
Essex	426	454,222	351	417,557	413	457,783	
Frontenac	182	166,871	223	251,196	217	312,887	
Grey	235	281,497	260	322,847	271	246,368	
Haldimand	95	108,731	101	85,561	122	135,540	
Haliburton	21	18,339	18	9,773	24	16,721	
Halton	63	94,883	75	130,553	82	174,154	
Hastings	345	437,129	312	514,195	351	414,359	
Huron	123	154,750	143	166,125	146	174,833	
Kenora	41	86,659	39	205,316	35	190,270	
Kent	324	571,311	272	455,960	312	523,582	
Lambton	151	235,294	166	322,791	186	244,462	
Lanark	120	112,124	122	113,992	122	137,638	
Leeds and Grenville	253	271,158	265	275,427	312	261,475	
Lennox and Addington	113	297,615	- 113	298,698	129	282,077	
Lincoln	147	221,116	137 96	237,864	157	276,553	
Manitoulin	85	52,286 266,062	276	86,752 294,392	125 261	97,184	
Middlesex	253 103	127,803	109	198,246	124	415,402 297,401	
Muskoka	298	436,050	318	532,144	272	464,948	
Nipissing	163	258,352	160	161,244	128	87,154	
Northumberland and Durham	291	343,174	276	307,884	284	343,904	
Ontario	165	206,594	164	198,307	164	198,034	
Oxford	166	333,587	136	276,499	149	205,167	
Parry Sound	169	163,831	167	150,283	160	230,621	
Peel	59	87,064	75	92,225	61	64,653	
Perth	160	201,366	142	152,495	154	283,965	
Peterborough	153	173,901	152	181,315	154	213,807	
Prescott and Russell	254	306,898	223	226,817	230	312,151	
Prince Edward	155	152,809	125	136,992	123	135,694	
Rainy River	103	103,680	106	100,813	125	227,013	
Renfrew	223	378,250	215	353,001	232	295,600	
Simcoe	369	329,996	371	380,703	362	416,327	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	360	547,430	317	486,268	316	426,060	
Sudbury	374	403,847	369	487,719	436	478,634	
Thunder Bay	148	330,880	147 349	224,895	173	278,404	
Timiskaming	331	315,431	70	267,280 76,698	243 77	440,205 68,946	
Victoria	72	78,194	202	394,797	218	421,023	
Waterloo	189 223	411,740 275,482	149	141,152	250	133.464	
Welland	177	223,472	178	288,617	187	133,464 377,709	
Wellington	448	860,022	443	1,671,458	470	646,392	
Wentworth York	2,242	1,880,238	1,544	1,762,091	3,221	2,717,569	
Total:	2,272	1,000,200	1,011	1,,02,001	0,221		
All occupations	11,952	14,687,154	10,869	15,360,141	13,058	15,979,761	
Farmers as given	4,524	4,264,052	4,566	4,166,540	4,906	4,110,826	
	2,000	-,	-1000	2,641,607	2,719	3,546,000	

^{*}A number of these may be "farmers." One clerk reports that the solicitors in his district have not given the occupation of a single mortgagor, nearly every clerk reports a number of instruments as unclassified as to occupation.

# Twenty-sixth Annual Report

OF THE

# Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission

#### ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier

For the Year Ending October 31st

1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1928



To The Honourable W. D. Ross, Esq.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

#### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Honour the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, for the fiscal year ended October 31st, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

G. HOWARD FERGUSON,

Prime Minister and President of the Council

## TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMMISSION

GEO. W. LEE	Chairman, North Bay.
LTCOL. L. T. MARTIN	Vice-Chairman, Ottawa.
COL. J. I. McLAREN	Commissioner, Hamilton.
W. H. MAUNDSecret	tary-Treasurer, North Bay.

# THE TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY Fiscal Year 1927

An impartial review of the past twelve months shows that the general business of the country and particularly the Province of Ontario has experienced a consistent and widely spread development based upon very general agricultural prosperity and industrial expansion.

There has been progress without inflation, and the measure of prosperity through the Dominion during the Jubilee Year has been distributed in a fairly

even manner through all channels of commerce.

As the experiences of the country at large must necessarily be reflected in the experiences of the railways, I have pleasure in recording that the year has been a most satisfactory one in the affairs of the Provincial Railway, resulting in the largest gross and net revenues in its history. From present indications this condition promises to continue during the current year, because Northern Ontario—and particularly the territory served by the T. & N.O. Rly.—is making rapid strides in all its undertakings and yearly its wonderful possibilities are becoming more widely known and appreciated. The mine, forest and field all contribute to make this part of the Province one of the greatest in potential wealth, and its development within a few years has been one of spectacular advance and achievement, all of which is inseparably linked up with the progress of the railway that has been instrumental in opening up this richly endowed part of the Province.

The past year has witnessed the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the inception of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and its general increase from a few miles of line in 1902 to approximately 566 miles of combined trackage in 1927, with a capital investment of over thirty-six million dollars (\$36,000,000.00, including its subsidiary, the Nipissing Central Railway) shows the enormous development and requirements of the territory served.

The preamble of the Bill for the construction of the railway in 1902 forecast that exploration in the district between Lake Nipissing and Lake Abitibi and northwest from Lake Temiskaming would result in the probable discovery of "ore and minerals which would greatly add to the wealth of the Province."

Seldom has a forecast been so fulfilled and verified. Though it was known that minor discoveries of silver had been made in South Lorrain, and iron and copper showings in the Temagami District, the precious metal areas of Cobalt, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake were yet to be discovered and exploited. When we consider the development and expansion of the mining interests during this comparatively short period, we find that while only in its infancy so to speak it has proved one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of Northern Ontario. Sixteen years ago the entire gold production of Ontario was valued at \$43,000, while in 1927 it approximated thirty-three million dollars (\$33,000,000.00). Within a few years the dividends declared and paid by the precious metals mines within the territory served by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway—including 1927—aggregated a sum exceeding one hundred and seventy-three million dollars (\$173,000,000.00). Northern Ontario's mineral resources are of a character that will stand the closest examina-

tion. It is believed that its resources in sight and possibilities for future exploration and development will warrant within a few years the confidence and labour that are now being lavished upon new fields, and with gold discoveries in one hundred and ten (110) townships within the territory directly and indirectly served by the T. & N.O. Rly., the mining industry appears assured of a practically unlimited field of operation for many years to come. Nowhere is there such a widely known disposition of gold on this continent.

Government geologists have called attention to the great importance of Northern Ontario's pre-Cambrian rock formation, which extends to the Hudson Bay, occupying hundreds of thousands of square miles for prospecting, the

greatest single exposure of this ancient formation in the world.

Though little is known at present of its general geology and ore deposits, it is agreed that the formation is very similar to that revealed in the mineral belts of Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake, *et al.* 

Sufficient knowledge is available to make it reasonably certain that if geological work and prospecting are intelligently followed that results broadly similar to those already obtained in the present worked areas will be met with.

The extension of the T. & N.O. Rly.'s main line towards James Bay, now actively under construction, will eventually open up this vast region to the prospector and miner, and make available the known china-clay deposits, gypsum, etc., and in due course develop the pulpwood areas and accompanying water powers for the expansion and progress of Northern Ontario and the Province generally.

The extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway—through its subsidiary, the Nipissing Central Railway—from Swastika, on the main line to Rouyn, Quebec, a distance of approximately sixty (60) miles, was completed and opened for traffic this year, and links up this new mining area with Ontario

and Ouebec.

The Rouyn District is now rapidly approaching the production stage, and, generally speaking, the camp appears to be of greater importance than ever, due to the advanced development stage of the older properties and the advent of many new companies organized for exploration and prospecting.

New discoveries are of frequent occurrence and a spirit of optimism prevails

that speaks for success in many new ventures.

The extension of the T. & N.O. Rly. (N.C. Rly.) promises to be of inestimable value to the many properties adjacent to the road, and to the area as a whole, and several new undertakings have commenced work since the means of transportation became available.

Expectations for the future growth of this gold-copper district are generally expressed by those who are in close touch with conditions, and the advent of the

T. & N.O. Rly. has played a conspicuous part in the optimism.

It is hoped and expected that within a few years the agricultural area known as the Great Clay Belt will record material advancement, as new land is brought under cultivation for general farming, dairying and stock-raising purposes.

Due to the continued policy of increased branch-line construction, and main-line extension, the mining areas and general industries served have been brought into close proximity with the business and financial centres of Canada and the United States. All-steel trains of most modern construction and operation maintain a daily service over the entire system to serve the requirements of the travelling public to the fullest extent, and the consequent ease and comfort of travel has materially contributed to the general prosperous conditions of the territory served within its influence.

I am pleased to record that the results of operation of the T. & N.O. Rly. during the fiscal year 1927 have been eminently successful, showing increased gross and net revenues.

Compared with 1926 the accounts are as follows:

Revenue—Transportation	1927 \$4,857,760.91 294,770.82	1926 \$4,590,859.73 254,092.02
Increase, 1927 (6.35 per cent.)	\$5,152,531.73	\$4,844,951.75 307,579.98
Expenditures—OperatingOther Expenditures	\$3,735,496.13 205,455.18	\$3,612,371.80 249,616.00
Increase, 1927 (2.04 per cent.)	\$3,940,951.31	\$3,861,987.80 78,963.51
Net Earnings	\$1,211,580.42	\$982,963.95 228,616.47

This revenue from all sources in 1927 shows a gain of \$307,579.98 (6.35 per cent.) as compared with 1926, and gross expenditures an increase of \$78,963.51 (2.04 per cent.), resulting in an increased net revenue of \$228,616.47 (23.26 per cent.) for 1927, as compared with previous fiscal year.

During the past year the Commission as usual have directly undertaken the necessary financing for capital expenditure and construction extension for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and also for the requirements under same heads for its subsidiary, the Nipissing Central Railway, bearing the resulting interest charges and paying for same from its operating revenue.

Insurance against loss by fire has been carried during the past year in the sum of \$3,364,850.00.

In conclusion, the railway is in excellent financial and physical condition.

GEO. W. LEE, Chairman.

North Bay, Ontario, January 17th, 1928.

# AUDITORS' REPORT

Edwards, Morgan & Company Toronto, Ontario

December 20th, 1927.

GEORGE W. LEE, Esq., Chairman, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, North Bay, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Acting under instructions from the Commissioners, we have conducted an audit of the Treasurer's accounts for the year ending October 31st, 1927, and have satisfied ourselves that all receipts have been properly accounted for, and that satisfactory vouchers are on hand to cover disbursements. We have checked the balances in the hands of the Treasurer and find them to be in agreement with the accounts as shown by the general ledger.

The accounts of the Treasurer are in good order and well kept. All information asked for has been cheerfully given. We also wish to acknowledge the courtesies of the Commission and its employees at all times.

Yours very truly,

EDWARDS, MORGAN & COMPANY.

# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMMISSION

The mileage operated	l at the cl	lose of the	Fiscal Year	was as follows:
----------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-----------------

Mars Lore	Miles	Miles
MAIN LINE: North Bay to Cochrane Cochrane to Island Falls Junction	252.29 43.00	295.29
Branch Lines: Lorrain Branch Elk Lake Branch Charlton Branch Iroquois Falls Branch Porcupine Branch Kerr Lake Spur	17.00 28.50 7.60 7.00 33.11 1.25	94.46
OTHER TRACKS: Yard Tracks and Sidings. Liskeard Spur. Mattagami River Spur. Double Track.	106.95 1.12 2.96 1.70	112.73
Private Sidings Operated by Railway: Private Siding Agreement Owned by Private Companies	20.68	20.97
Total Mileage Operated  SIDINGS OPERATED BY PRIVATE COMPANIES: Private Siding Agreement		523.45 4.62
LEASED TO NIPISSING CENTRAL RAILWAY: Main Track	5.85	6.99
Total Mileage		535.06

# PURCHASING AND STORES DEPARTMENT

### Statement of Purchases and Issues, Fiscal Year 1926-1927

Stock	19	26	19	27
	Purchases	Issues	Purchases	İssues
Shop	\$555,694 55	\$597,683 90	\$762,965 08	\$799,552 92
Soft Coal	677,120 69	630,317 50	585,730 96	604,804 45
Hard Coal	24,543 20	20,959 86	17,715 47	19,215 43
Oil and Waste	26,092 37	29,739 25	30,591 86	30,463 71
Stationery	26,627 15	28,842 61	32,029 52	31,153 68
Rail	247,506 43	157,238 87	353,835 37	303,179 00
Tie	59,088 44	128,713 95	168,973 87	237,536 68
Ice	10,827 82	8,956 81	10,606 64	12,057 20
	\$1,627,500 65	\$1,602,452 75	\$1,962,448 77	\$2,037,963 07
TOTAL PURCHASES TOTAL ISSUES	\$1,627,500 65 1,602,452 75		\$1,962,448 77 2,037,963 07	
	\$3,229,953 40		<b>\$</b> 4,000,411 84	

# GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31st, 1927

85	- 6,384,096 43 · 125,788 09 3 3 0	9 3 3 940,303 85 - 80 718 01	300,110 71	38,238,842 20		\$ 0. 671,999 31 1,211,580 42 317 83 1,042 05 95 58	1,885,035 19
Provincial Loan Account  Current Liabilities: Demand Loans Audited Accounts and Wages Payable. 2,352,173 32 Traffic Balance—Tickets. 11,994 36 Traffic Balance—Car Service. 19,928 75	tion 911,919 gs. 818 racts. 25,019	War lax			Profit and Loss	By Balance—October 31st, 1926. Result Operation for Year Ended October 31st, 1927. Townsites. Unclaimed Wages. Unclaimed Vouchers.	
\$ c. 31,784,178 59 4,429,460 34		1,800,214 82	39,140 36	38,238,842 20	Profit	\$, 4,236 28, 80 00 1,300,000 00 580,718 91	1,885,035 19
\$ c. 26,706,924 00 5,077,254 59 228,042 97 396,235 78	10,421 24,289 287,388 864,495 49,214 185		Accounts in Suspense 238 73			Profit and Loss on Retired Road and Equipment.  Doubtful Accounts.  Paid Treasurer of Ontario.  Balance Carried Forward.	

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS, EXPENDITURES AND RESULT OF OPERATION, NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, TO OCTOBER 31st, 1927

Revenue	Nov. 1st, 1926, t Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
Transportation	\$ c	. \$ с.
101. Freight. 102. Passenger. 103. Excess Baggage. 105. Parlor and chair car. 106. Mail. 107. Express. 109. Milk. 110. Switching. 111. Special Service Train. 112. Other freight train.	1,248,100 2. 11,688 8 3,195 4. 56,311 9. 177,552 2. 1,920 8 18,954 5 2,675 00 1,187 6	1,180,543 65 12,050 40 3,108 45 5 56,269 30 168,586 40 3 1,810 71 1 19,777 23 2,643 00
Total	4,857,760 9	1 4,590,859 73
INCIDENTAL		
131. Dining and buffet. 133. Station, train and boat privileges. 135. Storage—freight. 136. Storage—baggage. 137. Demurrage. 138. Telegraph and telephone. 142. Rent of buildings and other property. 143. Miscellaneous.	24,171 0 2,305 9 859 9 8,173 0 193,992 3 20,943 0	28,072 67 6 2,291 88 93 40 0 8,002 59 0 156,070 56 18,937 35
Total	294,770 8	2 254,092 02
JOINT FACILITY	100 1	
152. Joint facility—Dr		
Total	403 4	383 33
Total Revenue	5,152,128 3	4,844,568 42
Expenditures		
Maintenance of way and structures. Maintenance of equipment. Traffic. Transportation. Miscellaneous operations. General. Transportation for investment—Cr.	785,843 7 27,960 5 1,690,827 3 120,507 1 195,823 3	732,445 68 31,606 77 8 1,717,734 68 108,986 41 186,186 61
Total Operating Expenses	3,735,496 1	3,612,371 80
Balance	1,416,632 1	1,232,196 62
Other Income		
Ore royalties. Hire of freight cars. Rent—locomotives. Rent—passenger-train cars. 'Rent—work equipment Joint facility rent income. Joint facility rents. Income from lease of road. Interest and exchange. Miscellaneous income.  Total.  Net Result.	Dr. 4,305 4 Dr. 192,219 9 11,302 7: 2,989 6 18,159 0: 25,051 7: Dr. 4,137 4: 6,129 9: Dr. 68,329 7' 307 70 Dr. 205,051 70	Dr. 201,144 93 8 8,422 10 2 Dr. 3,474 06 11,721 85 2 25,897 83 Dr. 4,366 00 6,129 96 Dr. 88,065 91 418 35 Dr. 249,232 67

	Maintenance of Way and	Structures	
		Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
201. 202. 208. 212.	Superintendence. Roadway maintenance. Bridges, trestles and culverts. Ties	. 106,187 27 · 25,305 30	35,797 29 94,161 59 28,936 49 107,217 82
214. 216. 218. 220.	Rails. Other track material. Ballast. Track-laying and surfacing.	. 44,280 53 . 19,459 51 . 247,848 40	116,041 91 44,718 92 17,850 06 223,228 77
221. 225. 227. 229. 231.	Right-of-way fences. Crossings and signs. Station and office buildings. Roadway buildings. Water stations.	5,109 82 43,834 17 6,077 92	2,395 45 2,620 76 36,506 13 7,538 59 7,604 17
233. 235. 247. 249.	Fuel stations. Shops and enginehouses Telegraph and telephone lines. Signals and interlockers.	. 2,615 66 . 20,478 31 . 11,626 01	1,463 23 31,116 30 9,376 40
253. 257. 259. 261.	Power plant buildings. Power transmission systems. Power distribution systems. Power line poles and fixtures.	. 318 08 . 110 48 . 775 29	82 90 147 69 30 11
265. 269. 271. 272.	Miscellaneous structures.  Roadway machines.  Small tools and supplies.  Removing snow, ice and sand.	. 21 88 . 9,191 75 . 10,463 62 . 75,948 38	159 22 8,620 12 13,518 72 54,656 49
273. 274. 275. 276. 277.	Assessments for public improvements. Injuries to persons. Insurance. Stationery and printing. Other expenses	. 4,544 93 . 6,480 62 . 1,779 98	6,733 00 4,367 75 7,776 56 1,274 25 Cr. 2,334 67
278.	Maintaining joint tracks, yards and othe facilities—Dr	r . 1,502 00	1,841 20
279. 280. 280.	Maintaining joint tracks, yards and othe facilities—Cr	. 28,224 47 . 428,735 66	24,546 06 357,625 85 357,625 85
	Total	919,374 22	838,901 16
	Maintenance of Equip	ment	
		Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927 \$ c.	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926 c.
301. 302. 304. 308.	Superintendence. Shop machinery. Power plant machinery. Steam locomotives, repairs.	. 19,028 71 . 4,744 66 . 256,895 75	33,768 00 10,016 86 1,996 37 274,926 43
309. 314. 315. 316.	Steam locomotives, depreciation. Freight train cars, repairs. Freight train cars, depreciation. Freight train cars, retirements.	. 195,095 73 . 20,896 38 . 365 35	45,587 86 155,365 36 20,950 58 1,464 51
317. 318. 319. 320. 326.	Passenger train cars, repairs Passenger train cars, depreciation Passenger train cars, retirements Motor equipment of cars, repairs Work equipment, repairs	. 24,158 14	112,946 03 15,974 72 7,761 22 
327. 328. 332. 333.	Work equipment, depreciation Work equipment, retirements. Injuries to persons. Insurance	8,112 85 3,905 89 1,536 14	7,493 82 2,141 01 12,390 04
334. 335. 336. 337.	Stationery and printing. Other expenses. Maintaining joint equipment at terminals—Dr. Maintaining joint equipment at terminals—Cr.	. 1,567 60 . Cr. 755 15	1,327 15 64 19 16 80 10,052 37
0071	Joint equipment at terminate Ci		

785,843 79

10,052 37 732,445 68

### Traffic

	Traffic		
		Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
351. 352. 353. 354. 356. 358.	Superintendence. Outside agencies. Advertising. Traffic associations. Industrial and immigration bureaus. Stationery and printing.	. 2,280 73 . 7,709 64 . 1,261 50 . 30 00	\$ c. 13,359 47 3,340 47 9,253 38 1,207 50 20 00 4,426 02
	Total	. 27,960 52	31,606 77
	Transportation		
		Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927 \$ c.	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926 \$ c.
371. 372. 373. 374. 376. 377. 378. 380. 382. 385. 386. 387. 388. 390. 391. 392. 394. 396. 397. 401. 402. 405. 410. 411. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420.	Superintendence. Dispatching trains. Station employees. Weighing, inspection and demurrage bureaus. Station supplies and expenses. Yardmasters and yard clerks. Yard conductors and brakemen. Yard switch and signal tenders. Yard enginemen. Fuel for yard locomotives. Water for yard locomotives. Uubricants for yard locomotives. Other supplies for yard locomotives. Enginehouse expenses, yard. Yard supplies and expenses. Operating joint yards and terminals—Dr. Operating joint yards and terminals—Cr. Train enginemen. Fuel for train locomotives. Train power purchased. Water for train locomotives. Other supplies for train locomotives. Other supplies for train locomotives. Cubricants for train locomotives. Other supplies for train locomotives. Cother supplies and expenses, train. Trainmen. Train supplies and expenses. Crossing protection. Stationery and printing. Other expenses. Operating joint tracks and facilities—Cr. Insurance. Clearing wrecks. Damage to property. Damage to live stock on right-of-way. Loss and damage, freight. Loss and damage, baggage. Injuries to persons.	24,540 00 304,658 80 1,064 02 35,755 51 46,796 98 63,042 03 3,682 39 41,237 57 50,004 47 1,591 53 402 91 351 05 25,170 91 1,523 39 2,464 00 131,198 50 237,771 53 437,770 53 30 68 27,554 98 5,995 92 5,149 14 80,833 84 277,348 10 81,782 98 1,355 09 17,873 54 Cr. 57 62 300 00 2,848 83 2,410 78 293 94 3,324 90 8 13	28,657 17 24,263 61 290,809 32 1,100 01 33,778 34 46,096 04 58,135 18 3,191 30 39,707 71 52,429 72 1,648 26 496 80 401 54 27,349 89 1,645 18 2,533 40 126,444 77 240,171 30 484,797 38
	Total		1,717,734 68
	Miscellaneous Opera		,,
4		Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
441. 447. 448. 449. 450.	Dining and buffet service.  Commercial telegraph, maintenance.  Commercial telegraph, operation.  Commercial telephone, maintenance.  Commercial telephone, operation.  Total.	\$ c. 42,469 10 10,141 43 . 27,629 24 10,230 21 . 30,037 18	\$ c. 40,200 67 7,888 39 26,834 41 9,306 27 24,756 67 108,986 41

# General

452. 453. 454. 455. 457. 458. 460.	Pensions	. 105,179 . 4,390 . 4,815 . 244 . 12,000 . 5,740 . 5,942	27 c. 63 29 87 00 99 00 20 69	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926 \$ c. 51,896 92 104,703 05 5,287 13 5,077 82 153 56 12,164 32 5,249 98 2,145 15 491 32
	Total	. 195,823	35	186,186 61

# NIPISSING CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY

# Mileage Operated at the Close of the Fiscal Year, 1927

# Electric Lines

	Miles	Miles
Owned by Company: Main track. Sidings.	4.92	6.52
Leased from T. & N.O. Railway:	F 0.5	
Main track. Sidings.	5.85 1.32	
		7.17
		13.69
Steam Lines		
Mileage operated at close of fiscal year: Main track, Swastika to Cheminis Sidings and yard tracks	31.98 5.57	37.55

## NIPISSING CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY

### PURCHASING AND STORES DEPARTMENT

# Statement of Purchases and Issues, Fiscal Year, 1926-1927

Stocks	1926	5	192	7
	Purchases	Issues	Purchases	Issues
Various stocks	\$33,861 00	\$43,131 07	\$8,736 47	\$192,705 47
Total purchases	\$33,861 00 43,131 07		\$8,736 47 192,705 47	
	\$76,992 07		\$201,441 94	

NIPISSING CENTRAL RAILWAY General Balance Sheet, October 31st, 1927

Property owned: Cost of road	2,291,527 79 94,533 71	\$ c.	Capital stock	\$ c. 159,000 00 2,497,132 40
Current Assets: Cash	27,216 12 316,921 15 4,011 97 14,610 26	00 100,000,0	Current Liabilities: Audited accounts	385,454 95
Unadjusted Debits: Insurance premiums paid in advance		362,759 50	Unadjusted Credits: War tax	63 20
Other Assets: Franchise	292,785 79	292,786 79		
		3,041,650 55		3,041,650 55
		Profit a	Profit and Loss	
To balance, October 31st, 1926  Profit or loss on retired road and equipment  Result of operation for fiscal year ended October 31st, 1927: Steam lines—Deficit  Electric lines—Deficit  17,178 33	38,548 59 17,178 33	\$ 0. 236,807 84 332 39 55,726 92	Townsites	\$ 64 38 16 98 292,785 79
	,	292,867 15		292,867 15

Dr. 47,168 96

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES, AND RESULT OF OPERATION, NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, TO OCTOBER 31st, 1927

### STEAM LINES

STEAM LINES						
REVENUE  Transportation  101. Freight	. 35,248 15 . 200 60 . 621 28 . 119 52	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926 \$ c. 38,479 88 20,542 73 200 19 376 96 104 36				
111. Special service train		70 00				
Total	. 96,953 76	59,774 12				
Incidental						
135. Storage, freight 136. Storage, baggage 137. Demurrage 142. Rents of buildings and other property 143. Miscellaneous	. 44 05 . 1,821 77 . 720 60	422 19 37 70 829 00 607 59				
Total	. 3,085 22	1,896 48				
Total Revenue	. 100,038 98	61,670 60				
EXPENDITURES						
Maintenance of way and structures. Maintenance of equipment. Traffic. Transportation. General. Transportation for investment—Cr. Total Operating Expenses.	. 8,629 96 . 36 40 . 79,591 14 . 71 56 . 17 80	21,938 59 5,995 47 366 27 64,052 68 52 62 650 77				
Balance	. Dr. 14,381 65	Dr. 30,084 26				
OTHER INCOME						
Hire of freight cars. Rent, locomotives. Rent, passenger train cars. Rent, work equipment. Miscellaneous rents. Miscellaneous Income.  Total.	Dr. 1,295 80 Dr. 3,692 69 Dr. 120 00 5 00	Dr. 12,094 65 Dr. 1,348 05 Dr. 3,319 00 Dr. 174 00 Dr. 150 00 1 00 Dr. 17,084 70				

NET RESULT..... Dr. 38,548 59

# COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES, AND RESULT OF OPERATION, NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, TO OCTOBER 31st, 1927

### ELECTRIC LINES

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RECEIPTS		
I—Revenue from Transportation	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
101. Passenger revenue	\$ c. 59,237 98	\$ c. 63,880 08
101. Passenger revenue	1,407 25	1,163 95
103. Parlor, sleeping, dining and special car revenue	237 00	316 65
108. Switching revenue	5,047 03	4,609 62
100. Owitehing revenue	3,047 03	4,000 02
Total	65,929 26	69,970 30
II—REVENUE FROM OTHER RAILWAY OPERATIONS		
110. Station and car privileges	500 00	625 00
113. Demurrage	1,078 00	842 00
116. Rent of equipment		2 50
117. Rent of buildings and other property	601 00	639 00
119. Miscellaneous	51 15	1 00
Total	2,230 15	2,109 50
Total Revenue	68,159 41	72,079 80
EXPENDITURES		
	10 550	44.005
I. Way and structures	10,753 60	11,292 15
II. Equipment	17,410 37	6,468 25
III. Power	15,582 15	14,829 73
IV. Conducting transportation	24,222 75	23,029 55
VI. General and miscellaneous	2,964 30	4,110 67
Total Operating Expenses	70,933 17	59,730 35
Balance	Dr. 2,773 76	12,349 45
DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME		
Interest Rent for leased road	8,274 61 6,129 96	7,640 66 6,129 96
Total	14,404 57	13,770 62
Net Result	Dr. 17,178 33	Dr. 1,421 17
Way and Structures	S	
	Nov. 1st, 1926, to	Nov. 1st, 1925, to
ı	Oct. 31st, 1927	Oct. 31st, 1926
1 Superintendence of ways and attendence	\$ C.	\$ C.
1. Superintendence of way and structures	178 84	170 60
2. Ballast	186 90	179 90
3. Ties	1,210 11	853 31
4. Rails	587 59	525 72
5. Rail fastenings and joints	104 83	94 59
6. Special work	47 88	47 88
8. Track and roadway labour	4,530 90	4,389 93
9. Miscellaneous track and roadway expenses	111 78	108 03
12. Removal of snow and ice	2,797 03	1,809 16
15. Bridges, trestles and culverts	71 04	356 07
16. Crossings, fences and signs	200 23	357 66
	67.00	
20. Poles and fixtures. 22. Distribution system.	67 92	135 39
44. Distribution system	5 86	27 05
23 Miscellaneous electric line avpondos		27 05 1,279 70
23. Miscellaneous electric line expenses	5 86	27 05
23. Miscellaneous electric line expenses	5 86 519 15	27 05 1,279 70 6 63

# Equipment

	Equipment		
		Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927 \$ c.	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926 \$ c.
29. 30.	Superintendence of equipment	3,440 88	432 21 3,018 83
32. 33.	Service equipment Electric equipment of cars.	1,946 17	843 37 1,865 23 250 74
34. 36.	Locomotives. Shop equipment.	4 35	28 13 29 74
37. 41.	Shop expenses Equipment retired		27 74
	Total	17,410 37	6,468 25
	Power		
		Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
45. 48.	Superintendence of power		200 00 108 41
57.	Substation employees	. 2,804 92	2,824 62
59.	Power purchased.		11,696 70
	Total	15,582 15	14,829 73
	Conducting Transport	ation	
		Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
63.	Superintendence of transportation	. 1,086 45	1,029 15 14,374 45
64. 65.	Passenger conductors, motormen and trainmen Freight and express conductors, motormen and	1	·
66.	trainmen		4,198 63 10 64
67. 69.	Miscellaneous car-service expenses	. 1,249 68	901 90 698 27
70.	Station expenses. Carhouse employees.	1,529 31	1,362 11
71. 72.	Carhouse expenses  Operation of signal and interlocking apparatus		406 52 33 72
78.	Other transportation expenses		14 16
	Total	24,222 75	23,029 55
	General and Miscellar	neous	
		Nov. 1st, 1926, to	Nov. 1st, 1925, to
83.	Salaries and expenses of general officers	Oct. 31st, 1927 4 00	Oct. 31st, 1926 12 12
84.	Salaries and expenses of general office clerks	. 840 00	948 75
85. 86.	General office supplies and expenses.		103 72 26 03
89.	Miscellaneous general expenses		1 00 722 28
92. 93.	Injuries and damages. Insurance		730 21
94.	Stationery and printing	303 05	736 08 600 00
97. 98.	Rent of tracks and facilities		230 48
	Total	2,964 30	4,110 67







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